

BLACKROCK MUNIYIELD FUND, INC.
Form N-CSRS
January 04, 2017

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM N-CSR

CERTIFIED SHAREHOLDER REPORT OF REGISTERED MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT

COMPANIES

Investment Company Act file number: 811-06414

Name of Fund: BlackRock MuniYield Fund, Inc. (MYD)

Fund Address: 100 Bellevue Parkway, Wilmington, DE 19809

Name and address of agent for service: John M. Perlowski, Chief Executive Officer, BlackRock MuniYield Fund,
Inc., 55 East 52nd Street, New York, NY 10055

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (800) 882-0052, Option 4

Date of fiscal year end: 04/30/2017

Date of reporting period: 10/31/2016

Item 1 Report to Stockholders

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT (UNAUDITED)

BlackRock MuniYield Fund, Inc. (MYD)

BlackRock MuniYield Quality Fund, Inc. (MQY)

BlackRock MuniYield Quality Fund II, Inc. (MQT)

Not FDIC Insured May Lose Value No Bank Guarantee

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The Markets in Review

Dear Shareholder,

Central bank policy decisions have continued to provide support to financial markets, while changing economic outlooks and geopolitical risks have been major drivers of investor sentiment. After ending its near-zero interest rate policy at the end of 2015, the Federal Reserve (the Fed) remained in focus as investors considered the anticipated pace of future rate hikes. With the European Central Bank and the Bank of Japan having moved into stimulus mode, the divergence in global monetary policies drove heightened market volatility at the beginning of 2016 and caused the U.S. dollar to strengthen considerably.

Financial markets had a rough start to the year as the strong dollar challenged U.S. companies that generate revenues overseas and pressured emerging market currencies and commodities prices. Low and volatile oil prices and signs of slowing growth in China were also meaningful factors behind the decline in risk assets early in the year. However, as the first quarter wore on, these pressures abated and a more tempered outlook for U.S. rate hikes helped the markets rebound.

Volatility spiked in late June when the United Kingdom shocked investors with its vote to leave the European Union. Uncertainty around how the British exit might affect the global economy and political landscape drove investors to high-quality assets, pushing already low global yields to even lower levels. However, risk assets recovered swiftly in July as economic data suggested that the consequences had thus far been contained to the United Kingdom.

In a second episode of surprise vote results, equities fell sharply after the news of Donald Trump's victory in the U.S. presidential election, but quickly recovered, and the yield curve steepened due to expectations for rising inflation. Broadly, a reflation theme has been building amid signs of rising price pressures, central banks signaling a greater tolerance to let inflation run hotter, and policy emphasis shifting from monetary to fiscal stimulus.

At BlackRock, we believe investors need to think globally, extend their scope across a broad array of asset classes and be prepared to adjust accordingly as market conditions change over time. We encourage you to talk with your financial advisor and visit blackrock.com for further insight about investing in today's markets.

Sincerely,

Rob Kapito

President, BlackRock Advisors, LLC

Rob Kapito

President, BlackRock Advisors, LLC

Total Returns as of October 31, 2016

	6-month	12-month
U.S. large cap equities (S&P 500® Index)	4.06%	4.51%
U.S. small cap equities (Russell 2000® Index)	6.13	4.11
International equities (MSCI Europe, Australasia, Far East Index)	(0.16)	(3.23)
Emerging market equities (MSCI Emerging Markets Index)	9.41	9.27
3-month Treasury bills (BofA Merrill Lynch 3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill Index)	0.17	0.31

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U.S. Treasury securities (BofA Merrill Lynch 10-Year U.S. Treasury Index)	0.46	4.24
U.S. investment grade bonds (Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index)	1.51	4.37
Tax-exempt municipal bonds (S&P Municipal Bond Index)	0.98	4.53
U.S. high yield bonds (Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Corporate High Yield 2% Issuer Capped Index)	7.59	10.16

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Index performance is shown for illustrative purposes only. You cannot invest directly in an index.

THIS PAGE NOT PART OF YOUR FUND REPORT

Municipal Market Overview

For the Reporting Period Ended October 31, 2016

Municipal Market Conditions

Municipal bonds generated positive performance for the period, due to falling interest rates and a favorable supply-and-demand environment.

Interest rates were volatile late in 2015 (bond prices rise as rates fall) leading up to a long-awaited rate hike from the U.S. Federal Reserve (the Fed) that ultimately came in December. However, ongoing reassurance from the Fed that rates would be increased gradually and would likely remain low overall resulted in strong demand for fixed income investments. Investors favored the relative yield and stability of municipal bonds amid bouts of volatility resulting from uneven U.S. economic data, volatile oil prices, global growth concerns, geopolitical risks (particularly the United Kingdom's decision to leave the European Union and the contentious U.S. election), and widening central bank divergence i.e., policy easing outside the United States while the Fed was posturing to commence policy tightening. During the 12 months ended October 31, 2016, municipal bond funds garnered net inflows of approximately \$61 billion (based on data from the Investment Company Institute).

For the same 12-month period, total new issuance remained robust from a historical perspective at \$439 billion (significantly above the \$420 billion issued in the prior 12-month period). A noteworthy portion of new supply during this period was attributable to refinancing activity (roughly 60%) as issuers continued to take advantage of low interest rates and a flatter yield curve to reduce their borrowing costs.

S&P Municipal Bond Index
Total Returns as of October 31, 2016
6 months: 0.98%
12 months: 4.53%

A Closer Look at Yields

From October 31, 2015 to October 31, 2016, yields on AAA-rated 30-year municipal bonds decreased by 51 basis points (bps) from 3.07% to 2.56%, while 10-year rates fell by 31 bps from 2.04% to 1.73% and 5-year rates decreased 4 bps from 1.17% to 1.13% (as measured by Thomson Municipal Market Data). The municipal yield curve experienced significant flattening over the 12-month period with the spread between 2- and 30-year maturities flattening by 81 bps and the spread between 2- and 10-year maturities flattening by 61 bps.

During the same time period, on a relative basis, tax-exempt municipal bonds broadly outperformed U.S. Treasuries with the greatest outperformance experienced in longer-term issues. In absolute terms, the positive performance of muni bonds was driven largely by falling interest rates as well as a supply/demand imbalance within the municipal market as investors sought income and incremental yield in an environment where opportunities became increasingly scarce. More broadly, municipal bonds benefited from the greater appeal of tax-exempt investing in light of the higher tax rates implemented in 2014. The asset class is known for its lower relative volatility and preservation of principal with an emphasis on income as tax rates rise.

Financial Conditions of Municipal Issuers

The majority of municipal credits remain strong, despite well-publicized distress among a few issuers. Four of the five states with the largest amount of debt outstanding (California, New York, Texas and Florida) have exhibited markedly improved credit fundamentals during the slow national recovery. However, several states with the largest unfunded pension liabilities have seen their bond prices decline noticeably and remain vulnerable to additional price deterioration. On the local level, Chicago's credit quality downgrade is an outlier relative to other cities due to its larger pension liability and inadequate funding remedies. BlackRock maintains the view that municipal bond defaults will remain minimal and in the periphery while the overall market is fundamentally sound. We continue to advocate careful credit research and believe that a thoughtful approach to structure and security selection remains imperative amid uncertainty in a modestly improving economic environment.

The opinions expressed are those of BlackRock as of October 31, 2016, and are subject to change at any time due to changes in market or economic conditions. The comments should not be construed as a recommendation of any individual holdings or market sectors. Investing involves risk including loss of principal. Bond values fluctuate in price so the value of your investment can go down depending on market conditions. Fixed income risks include interest-rate and credit risk. Typically, when interest rates rise, there is a corresponding decline in bond values. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the bond issuer will not be able to make principal and interest payments. There may be less information on the financial condition of municipal issuers than for public corporations. The market for municipal bonds may be less liquid than for taxable bonds. Some investors may be subject to Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT). Capital gains distributions, if any, are taxable.

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The Standard & Poor's Municipal Bond Index, a broad, market value-weighted index, seeks to measure the performance of the US municipal bond market. All bonds in the index are exempt from US federal income taxes or subject to the alternative minimum tax. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Index performance is shown for illustrative purposes only. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging

The Funds may utilize leverage to seek to enhance the distribution rate on, and net asset value (NAV) of, their common shares (Common Shares). However, these objectives cannot be achieved in all interest rate environments.

In general, the concept of leveraging is based on the premise that the financing cost of leverage, which is based on short-term interest rates, is normally lower than the income earned by a Fund on its longer-term portfolio investments purchased with the proceeds from leverage. To the extent that the total assets of the Funds (including the assets obtained from leverage) are invested in higher-yielding portfolio investments, the Funds' shareholders benefit from the incremental net income. The interest earned on securities purchased with the proceeds from leverage is paid to shareholders in the form of dividends, and the value of these portfolio holdings is reflected in the per share NAV.

To illustrate these concepts, assume a Fund's Common Shares capitalization is \$100 million and it utilizes leverage for an additional \$30 million, creating a total value of \$130 million available for investment in longer-term income securities. If prevailing short-term interest rates are 3% and longer-term interest rates are 6%, the yield curve has a strongly positive slope. In this case, a Fund's financing costs on the \$30 million of proceeds obtained from leverage are based on the lower short-term interest rates. At the same time, the securities purchased by a Fund with the proceeds from leverage earn income based on longer-term interest rates. In this case, a Fund's financing cost of leverage is significantly lower than the income earned on a Fund's longer-term investments acquired from leverage proceeds, and therefore the holders of Common Shares (Common Shareholders) are the beneficiaries of the incremental net income.

However, in order to benefit Common Shareholders, the return on assets purchased with leverage proceeds must exceed the ongoing costs associated with the leverage. If interest and other costs of leverage exceed the Funds' return on assets purchased with leverage proceeds, income to shareholders is lower than if the Funds had not used leverage. Furthermore, the value of the Funds' portfolio investments generally varies inversely with the direction of long-term interest rates, although other factors can influence the value of portfolio investments. In contrast, the value of the Funds' obligations under their respective leverage arrangements generally does not fluctuate in relation to interest rates. As a result, changes in interest rates can influence the Funds' NAVs positively or negatively. Changes in the future direction of interest rates are very diffi-

cult to predict accurately, and there is no assurance that a Fund's intended leveraging strategy will be successful.

The use of leverage also generally causes greater changes in each Fund's NAV, market price and dividend rates than comparable portfolios without leverage. In a declining market, leverage is likely to cause a greater decline in the NAV and market price of a Fund's Common Shares than if the Fund were not leveraged. In addition, each Fund may be required to sell portfolio securities at inopportune times or at distressed values in order to comply with regulatory requirements applicable to the use of leverage or as required by the terms of leverage instruments, which may cause the Funds to incur losses. The use of leverage may limit a Fund's ability to invest in certain types of securities or use certain types of hedging strategies. Each Fund incurs expenses in connection with the use of leverage, all of which are borne by Common Shareholders and may reduce income to the Common Shares. Moreover, to the extent the calculation of the Funds' investment advisory fees includes assets purchased with the proceeds of leverage, the investment advisory fees payable to the Funds' investment adviser will be higher than if the Funds did not use leverage.

To obtain leverage, each Fund has issued Variable Rate Demand Preferred Shares (VRDP Shares) or Variable Rate Muni Term Preferred Shares (VMTP Shares) (collectively, Preferred Shares) and/or leveraged its assets through the use of tender option bond trusts (TOB Trusts) as described in the Notes to Financial Statements.

Under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act), each Fund is permitted to issue debt up to ~~33~~ 50% of its total managed assets or equity securities (e.g., Preferred Shares) up to 50% of its total managed assets. A Fund may voluntarily elect to limit its leverage to less than the maximum amount permitted under the 1940 Act. In addition, a Fund may also be subject to certain asset coverage, leverage or portfolio composition requirements imposed by the Preferred Shares' governing instruments or by agencies rating the Preferred Shares, which may be more stringent than those imposed by the 1940 Act.

If a Fund segregates or designates on its books and records cash or liquid assets having a value not less than the value of a Fund's obligations under the TOB Trust (including accrued interest), a TOB Trust is not considered a senior security and is not subject to the foregoing limitations and requirements under the 1940 Act.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Funds may invest in various derivative financial instruments. These instruments are used to obtain exposure to a security, commodity, index, market, and/or other asset without owning or taking physical custody of securities, commodities and/or other referenced assets or to manage market, equity, credit, interest rate, foreign currency exchange rate, commodity and/or other risks. Derivative financial instruments may give rise to a form of economic leverage and involve risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of a derivative financial instrument and the underlying asset, possible default of the counterparty to the

transaction or illiquidity of the instrument. The Funds' successful use of a

derivative financial instrument depends on the investment adviser's ability to predict pertinent market movements accurately, which cannot be assured. The use of these instruments may result in losses greater than if they had not been used, may limit the amount of appreciation a Fund can realize on an investment and/or may result in lower distributions paid to shareholders. The Funds' investments in these instruments, if any, are discussed in detail in the Notes to Financial Statements.

Fund Summary as of October 31, 2016

BlackRock MuniYield Fund, Inc.

Fund Overview

BlackRock MuniYield Fund, Inc. s (MYD) (the Fund) investment objective is to provide shareholders with as high a level of current income exempt from federal income taxes as is consistent with its investment policies and prudent investment management. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 80% of its assets in municipal bonds exempt from federal income taxes (except that the interest may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax). The Fund invests, under normal market conditions, at least 75% of its assets in municipal bonds rated investment grade, or deemed to be of comparable quality by the investment adviser, at the time of investment and invests primarily in long-term municipal bonds with a maturity of more than ten years at the time of investment. The Fund may invest directly in such securities or synthetically through the use of derivatives.

No assurance can be given that the Fund s investment objective will be achieved.

Fund Information

Symbol on New York Stock Exchange (NYSE)	MYD
Initial Offering Date	November 29, 1991
Yield on Closing Market Price as of October 31, 2016 (\$14.60) ¹	5.92%
Tax Equivalent Yield ²	10.46%
Current Monthly Distribution per Common Share ³	\$0.0720
Current Annualized Distribution per Common Share ³	\$0.8640
Economic Leverage as of October 31, 2016 ⁴	38%

¹ Yield on closing market price is calculated by dividing the current annualized distribution per share by the closing market price. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

² Tax equivalent yield assumes the maximum marginal federal tax rate of 43.4%, which includes the 3.8% Medicare tax. Actual tax rates will vary based on income, exemptions and deductions. Lower taxes will result in lower tax equivalent yields.

³ The distribution rate is not constant and is subject to change.

⁴ Represents VRDP Shares and TOB Trusts as a percentage of total managed assets, which is the total assets of the Fund, including any assets attributable to VRDP Shares and TOB Trusts, minus the sum of accrued liabilities. For a discussion of leveraging techniques utilized by the Fund, please see The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging on page 5.

Performance

Returns for the six months ended October 31, 2016 were as follows:

	Returns Based On	
	Market Price	NAV
MYD ^{1,2}	(4.56)%	1.58%
Lipper General & Insured Municipal Debt Funds (Leveraged) ³	(3.09)%	1.30%

¹ All returns reflect reinvestment of dividends and/or distributions.

- ² The Fund moved from a premium to NAV to a discount during the period, which accounts for the difference between performance based on price and performance based on NAV.
- ³ Average return.

Performance results may include adjustments made for financial reporting purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The following discussion relates to the Fund's absolute performance based on NAV:

The U.S. municipal bond market delivered modest gains in the period, with the bulk of the positive return occurring in May and June. During these two months, bond yields fell sharply (as prices rose) in reaction to the highly accommodative policies of the world's central banks and the prospect of the Fed maintaining a gradual, data-dependent approach to raising rates. In the latter part of the period, however, the market gave back some ground as accelerating growth indicated an increased likelihood that the Fed would in fact start to raise rates before year end. Despite this headwind, the tax-exempt market closed in positive territory due to the combination of its attractive yields, a favorable supply-and-demand picture, and the continued health of state and local finances.

The Fund's positions in lower-rated investment-grade securities generally made the largest contributions to performance, as elevated investor risk appetites led to robust demand for higher-yielding issues. Holdings in bonds with maturities of 20 years or longer also aided performance given that longer-term debt benefited from both stronger price performance and higher income relative to shorter-dated securities. At the sector level, the Fund was helped by its positions in transportation, utilities and local tax-backed issues.

The Fund's more-seasoned holdings, while producing generous yields compared to current market rates, detracted from performance. The prices of many of these investments declined due to the premium amortization that occurred as the bonds approached their first call dates. (A call is when an issuer redeems a bond prior to its maturity date; premium is amount by which a bond trades above its \$100 par value.)

The Fund utilized U.S. Treasury futures contracts to manage exposure to a potential rise in interest rates, and its tactical shifts in this area contributed to the Fund's six-month results.

The views expressed reflect the opinions of BlackRock as of the date of this report and are subject to change based on changes in market, economic or other conditions. These views are not intended to be a forecast of future events and are no guarantee of future results.

Market Price and Net Asset Value Per Share Summary

	10/31/16	4/30/16	Change	High	Low
Market Price	\$ 14.60	\$ 15.73	(7.18)%	\$ 16.43	\$ 14.50
Net Asset Value		15.62			
	\$ 15.42	\$ ¹	(1.28)%	\$ 16.10	\$ 15.39

¹ The net asset value does not reflect adjustments made for financial reporting purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and therefore differs from amount reported in the Financial Highlights.

Market Price and Net Asset Value History For the Past Five Years

Overview of the Fund's Total Investments*

Sector Allocation	10/31/16	4/30/16
Transportation	24%	23%
Health	20	21
Education	12	12
Utilities	11	11
State	10	10
County/City/Special District/School District	9	9
Corporate	8	8
Tobacco	6	6

For Fund compliance purposes, the Fund's sector classifications refer to one or more of the sector sub-classifications used by one or more widely recognized market indexes or rating group indexes, and/or as defined by the investment adviser. These definitions may not apply for purposes of this report, which may combine such sector sub-classifications for reporting ease.

Call/Maturity Schedule³

Calendar Year Ended December 31,

2016	4%
2017	5
2018	5
2019	23
2020	12

³ Scheduled maturity dates and/or bonds that are subject to potential calls by issuers over the next five years.

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* Excludes short-term securities.

Credit Quality Allocation¹	10/31/16	4/30/16
AAA/Aaa	4%	8%
AA/Aa	46	47
A	20	21
BBB/Baa	14	13
BB/Ba	4	4
B	2	1
N/R ²	10	6

¹ For financial reporting purposes, credit quality ratings shown above reflect the highest rating assigned by either Standard & Poor's (S&P) or Moody's Investors Service (Moody's) if ratings differ. These rating agencies are independent, nationally recognized statistical rating organizations and are widely used. Investment grade ratings are credit ratings of BBB/Baa or higher. Below investment grade ratings are credit ratings of BB/Ba or lower. Investments designated N/R are not rated by either rating agency. Unrated investments do not necessarily indicate low credit quality. Credit quality ratings are subject to change.

² The investment adviser evaluates the credit quality of unrated investments based upon certain factors including, but not limited to, credit ratings for similar investments and financial analysis of sectors and individual investments. Using this approach, the investment adviser has deemed certain of these unrated securities as investment grade quality. As of October 31, 2016 and April 30, 2016, the market value of unrated securities deemed by the investment adviser to be investment grade each represents 1% of the Fund's total investments.

Fund Summary as of October 31, 2016

BlackRock MuniYield Quality Fund, Inc.

Fund Overview

BlackRock MuniYield Quality Fund, Inc. s (MQY) (the Fund) investment objective is to provide shareholders with as high a level of current income exempt from federal income taxes as is consistent with its investment policies and prudent investment management. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 80% of its assets in municipal bonds exempt from federal income taxes (except that the interest may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax). The Fund invests in municipal bonds which are in the three highest quality rating categories (A or better), or which are deemed to be of comparable quality by the adviser, at the time of investment. The Fund invests primarily in long-term municipal bonds with maturities of more than ten years at the time of investment. The Fund may invest directly in such securities or synthetically through the use of derivatives.

No assurance can be given that the Fund s investment objective will be achieved.

Fund Information

Symbol on NYSE	MQY
Initial Offering Date	June 26, 1992
Yield on Closing Market Price as of October 31, 2016 (\$15.38) ¹	5.66%
Tax Equivalent Yield ²	10.00%
Current Monthly Distribution per Common Share ³	\$0.0725
Current Annualized Distribution per Common Share ³	\$0.8700
Economic Leverage as of October 31, 2016 ⁴	37%

¹ Yield on closing market price is calculated by dividing the current annualized distribution per share by the closing market price. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

² Tax equivalent yield assumes the maximum marginal federal tax rate of 43.4%, which includes the 3.8% Medicare tax. Actual tax rates will vary based on income, exemptions and deductions. Lower taxes will result in lower tax equivalent yields.

³ The distribution rate is not constant and is subject to change.

⁴