

BLACKROCK MUNIYIELD FUND, INC.

Form N-CSR

July 01, 2014

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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: 04/30/2014

Date of reporting period: 04/30/2014

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Item 1 Report to Stockholders

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APRIL 30, 2014

ANNUAL REPORT

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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Shareholder Letter

Dear Shareholder,

Markets have remained highly attuned to potential changes in U.S. monetary policy over the past year. This was markedly evident one year ago in May of 2013 when then-Federal Reserve Chairman Bernanke first mentioned the possibility of reducing (or tapering) the central bank's asset purchase programs' comments that were widely misinterpreted as signaling an end to the Fed's zero-interest-rate policy. U.S. Treasury yields rose sharply following his comments, triggering a steep sell-off across fixed income markets. (Bond prices move in the opposite direction of yields.) Global equities also suffered as investors feared the implications of a potential end to a program that had greatly supported stocks. Emerging markets, which are more sensitive to changes in global liquidity, were especially hurt by the prospect of ebbing cash flows from the United States. Markets broadly rebounded in late June, however, when the Fed's tone turned more dovish. At the same time, improving economic indicators and better corporate earnings helped extend gains through most of the summer.

Although the tone of economic and financial news was mixed last autumn, it was a surprisingly positive period for most asset classes. Early on, the Fed defied market expectations with its decision to delay tapering, but higher volatility returned in late September 2013 when the U.S. Treasury Department warned that the national debt would soon breach its statutory maximum. The ensuing political brinkmanship led to a partial government shutdown, roiling global financial markets through the first half of October. Equities and other so-called risk assets managed to resume their rally when politicians finally engineered a compromise to reopen the government and extend the debt ceiling.

The remainder of 2013 was a generally positive period for stock markets in the developed world, although investors continued to grapple with uncertainty about when and how much the Fed would scale back on stimulus. When the Fed ultimately announced its tapering plans in mid-December, markets reacted positively, as this action signaled the Fed's perception of real improvement in the economy, and investors were finally released from the anxiety that had gripped them for quite some time.

The start of the new year brought a stark change in sentiment. Heightened volatility in emerging markets' driven by reduced global liquidity, severe currency weakness, high levels of debt and uneven growth' combined with mixed U.S. economic data caused global equities to weaken in January while bond markets found renewed strength from investors seeking relatively safer assets. Although these headwinds persisted, equities were back on the rise in February as investors were encouraged by a one-year extension of the U.S. debt ceiling and market-friendly comments from new Fed Chair Janet Yellen. While U.S. economic data had softened, investors were assuaged by increasing evidence that this was a temporary trend resulting from harsher-than-usual winter weather.

In the final months of the period, signs of decelerating growth in China and geopolitical tensions in Russia and Ukraine made for a bumpy ride, but markets continued their climb as investors focused on improving U.S. economic data, stronger corporate earnings and a still-dovish central bank. Within developed markets, investors shifted from growth to value stocks as the strong performance of growth stocks in 2013 had pushed valuations higher in many of these sectors. Emerging markets also benefited from this broad rotation into cheaper valuations and were further supported by an improving growth outlook for a number of developing countries.

Even though investors were gearing up for a modest shift toward tighter monetary policy from the Fed, equity markets in the developed world posted solid gains for the six- and 12-month periods ended April 30. Emerging markets, however, experienced increased volatility amid heightened risks for the asset class. Interest rate uncertainty posed a headwind for fixed income assets, and higher-quality sectors of the market performed poorly over the reporting period. Conversely, high yield bonds benefited from income-oriented investors' search for yield in the overall low-rate environment. Short-term interest rates remained near zero, keeping yields on money market securities close to historic lows.

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

Sincerely,

Rob Kapito

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President, BlackRock Advisors, LLC

In a modest global growth environment, expectations around monetary policy changes continued to be a key theme in financial market performance.

Rob Kapito

President, BlackRock Advisors, LLC

Total Returns as of April 30, 2014

| | 6-month | 12-month |
|--|----------------|-----------------|
| U.S. large cap equities (S&P 500® Index) | 8.36% | 20.44% |
| U.S. small cap equities (Russell 2000® Index) | 3.08 | 20.50 |
| International equities (MSCI Europe, Australasia, Far East Index) | 4.44 | 13.35 |
| Emerging market equities (MSCI Emerging Markets Index) | (2.98) | (1.84) |
| 3-month Treasury bills (BofA Merrill Lynch 3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill Index) | 0.03 | 0.06 |
| U.S. Treasury securities (BofA Merrill Lynch 10-Year U.S. Treasury Index) | 0.88 | (5.25) |
| U.S. investment-grade bonds (Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index) | 1.74 | (0.26) |
| Tax-exempt municipal bonds (S&P Municipal Bond Index) | 4.24 | 0.46 |
| U.S. high yield bonds (Barclays U.S. Corporate High Yield 2% Issuer Capped Index) | 4.72 | 6.28 |

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

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Table of Contents**Municipal Market Overview****For the Reporting Period Ended April 30, 2014****Municipal Market Conditions**

After a strong start to 2013, the municipal market was upturned as investors reacted to statements issued by the U.S. Federal Reserve in May and June relating to the eventual reduction of its bond-buying stimulus program (which ultimately took effect in January 2014). The prospect of U.S. monetary policy tightening sooner than previously expected led to a sharp rise in interest rates and waning municipal bond performance. (Bond prices fall as rates rise.) Municipal bond mutual funds saw strong outflows through the remainder of 2013, before investors again sought the relative safety of the asset class in the New Year. For the 12-month period ended April 30, 2014, net outflows were approximately \$60 billion (based on data from the Investment Company Institute).

High levels of interest rate volatility, particularly on the long-end of the curve resulted in a sharp curtailment of tax-exempt issuance in May of 2013 through the end of the period. However, from a historical perspective, total new issuance for the 12 months ended April 30, 2014 remained relatively strong at \$300 billion (but meaningfully lower than the \$388 billion issued in the prior 12-month period). A significant portion of new supply during this period was attributable to refinancing activity (roughly 40%) as issuers took advantage of lower interest rates to reduce their borrowing costs.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| S&P Municipal Bond Index | |
| Total Returns as of April 30, 2014 | |
| 6 months : | 4.24% |
| 12 months : | 0.46% |

A Closer Look at Yields

From April 30, 2013 to April 30, 2014, muni yields increased by 65 basis points (bps) from 2.84% to 3.49% on AAA-rated 30-year municipal bonds, while increasing 61 bps from 1.69% to 2.30% on 10-year bonds and rising another 49 bps from 0.74% to 1.23% on 5-year issues (as measured by Thomson Municipal Market Data). Overall, the municipal yield curve remained relatively steep over the 12-month period as the spread between 2- and 30-year maturities widened by 59 bps and the spread between 2- and 10-year maturities widened by 55 bps.

During the same time period, U.S. Treasury rates rose by 58 bps on 30-year and 98 bps on 10-year bonds, while moving up 100 bps in 5-years. Accordingly, tax-exempt municipal bonds underperformed Treasuries on the long end of the yield curve as investors sought to reduce interest rate risk later in the period. On the short and intermediate parts of the curve, the outperformance of municipal bonds versus Treasuries was driven largely by a supply/demand imbalance within the municipal market and a rotation from long-duration assets (which are more sensitive to interest rate movements) into short- and intermediate-duration investments (which are less sensitive to interest rate movements). Additionally, municipal bonds benefited from the increased appeal of tax-exempt investing in the new higher tax rate environment. The asset class is known for its lower relative volatility and preservation of principal with an emphasis on income as tax rates rise. The municipal market continues to be an attractive avenue for investors seeking yield in today's environment. However, opportunities have not been as broad-based as in 2011 and 2012, warranting a more tactical approach going forward.

Financial Conditions of Municipal Issuers Continue to Improve

Following an extended period of nation-wide austerity and de-leveraging as states sought to balance their budgets, 15 consecutive quarters of positive revenue growth coupled with the elimination of more than 750,000 jobs in recent years have put state and local governments in a better financial position. Many local municipalities, however, continue to face increased health care and pension costs passed down from the state level. BlackRock maintains the view that municipal bond defaults will be minimal and remain in the periphery, and that the overall market is fundamentally sound. We continue to recognize that careful credit research, appropriate structure and security selection remain imperative amid uncertainty in a modestly improving economic environment.

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The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging

The Funds may utilize leverage to seek to enhance the yield 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 will be based on short-term interest rates, will normally be 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 Fund (including the assets obtained from leverage) are invested in higher-yielding portfolio investments, the Fund's shareholders will 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, the 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 the Fund with the proceeds from leverage earn income based on longer-term interest rates. In this case, the Fund's financing cost of leverage are significantly lower than the income earned on the 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 or dividends and other costs of leverage exceed the Fund's return on assets purchased with leverage proceeds, income to shareholders will be lower than if the Fund had not used leverage. Furthermore, the value of the Fund's 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 Fund's obligations under its leverage arrangement generally does not fluctuate in relation to interest rates. As a result, changes in interest rates can influence the Fund's NAVs positively or negatively. Changes in the future direction of interest rates are very difficult to predict accurately, and there is no assurance that a Fund's intended leveraging strategy will be successful.

Leverage also will generally cause greater changes in the Funds' NAVs, market prices and dividend rates than comparable portfolios without leverage. In a declining market, leverage is likely to cause a greater decline in the net asset value and market price of a Fund's Common Shares than if the Fund were not leveraged. In addition, the 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 Fund to incur losses. The use of leverage may limit the Fund's ability to invest in certain types of securities or use certain types of hedging strategies. The Fund will incur expenses in connection with the use of leverage, all of which are borne by Common Shareholders and may reduce income to the Common Shares.

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 (TOBs) as described in the Notes to Financial Statements.

Under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the 1940 Act), each Fund is permitted to issue debt up to 33% 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.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Funds may invest in various derivative financial instruments, including financial futures contracts, as specified in Note 4 of the Notes to Financial Statements, which may constitute forms of economic leverage. Such derivative financial instruments are used to obtain exposure to a market without owning or taking physical custody of securities or to hedge market, interest rate and/or other risks. Derivative financial instruments involve risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of a derivative financial instrument and the underlying asset,

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possible default of the counterparty to the transaction or illiquidity of the derivative financial instrument. The Funds' ability to use a derivative financial instrument successfully depends on the investment advisor's ability to predict pertinent market movements accurately, which cannot be assured. The use of derivative financial instruments may result in losses greater than if they had not been used, may require a Fund to sell or purchase portfolio investments at inopportune times or for distressed values, may limit the amount of appreciation a Fund can realize on an investment, may result in lower dividends paid to shareholders or may cause a Fund to hold an investment that it might otherwise sell. The Funds' investments in these instruments are discussed in detail in the Notes to Financial Statements.

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Table of Contents**Fund Summary** as of April 30, 2014**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 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.

Performance

For the 12-month period ended April 30, 2014, the Fund returned (6.38)% based on market price and (1.21)% based on NAV. For the same period, the closed-end Lipper General & Insured Municipal Debt Funds (Leveraged) category posted an average return of (5.00)% based on market price and (0.78)% based on NAV. All returns reflect reinvestment of dividends and/or distributions. The Fund moved from a premium to NAV to a discount by period end, which accounts for the difference between performance based on price and performance based on NAV. The following discussion relates to performance based on NAV.

As interest rates moved sharply higher early in the period, the Fund s duration exposure (sensitivity to interest rate movements) was the most significant detractor from performance. (Bond prices fall when rates rise.) The Fund s state and local tax-backed and transportation holdings generally produced negative returns for the period. In the beginning of the period, the Fund s exposure to Puerto Rico government-related credits, although limited, was a detractor from results as credit spreads on these bonds widened materially due to investors lack of confidence and a weak local economy. The Fund sold its exposure to these securities during the period. Additionally, the Fund s various holdings of higher quality investment grade bonds generated modestly negative returns.

During a period in which interest rates increased in the earlier half and declined in the latter half, the additional income afforded by the Fund s use of leverage, a persistently low cost of borrowing and the Fund s emphasis on credit exposure helped mitigate much of the market-related volatility. The Fund benefited from holding unrated as well as low investment grade and non-investment grade bonds, which exhibited superior performance compared to higher quality investment grade bonds during the period. The Fund s concentrations in education, health care, utilities and corporate-related debt also had a positive impact on 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.

Fund Information

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Symbol on New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) | MYD |
| Initial Offering Date | November 29, 1991 |
| Yield on Closing Market Price as of April 30, 2014 (\$14.14) ¹ | 6.83% |
| Tax Equivalent Yield ² | 12.07% |
| Current Monthly Distribution per Common Share ³ | \$0.0805 |
| Current Annualized Distribution per Common Share ³ | \$0.9660 |
| Economic Leverage as of April 30, 2014 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.

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- 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 TOBs as a percentage of total managed assets, which is the total assets of the Fund, including any assets attributable to VRDP Shares and TOBs, 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.

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BlackRock MuniYield Fund, Inc.

Market Price and Net Asset Value Per Share Summary

| | 4/30/14 | 4/30/13 | Change | High | Low |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| Market Price | \$14.14 | \$16.24 | (12.93)% | \$16.30 | \$12.30 |
| Net Asset Value | \$14.71 | \$16.01 | (8.12)% | \$16.06 | \$12.99 |

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

Overview of the Fund's Long-Term Investments

| Sector Allocation | 4/30/14 | 4/30/13 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Health | 21% | 22% |
| Transportation | 20 | 21 |
| Education | 13 | 11 |
| State | 12 | 13 |
| Corporate | 11 | 9 |
| County/City/Special District/School District | 10 | 11 |
| Utilities | 10 | 12 |
| Tobacco | 3 | 1 |
| Credit Quality Allocation¹ | 4/30/14 | 4/30/13 |
| AAA/Aaa | 9% | 9% |
| AA/Aa | 41 | 43 |
| A | 28 | 29 |
| BBB/Baa | 10 | 9 |
| BB/Ba | 2 | 1 |
| B | 4 | 2 |
| CCC/Caa | | 1 |
| Not Rated ² | 6 | 6 |

¹ Using the higher of Standard & Poor's (S&P's) or Moody's Investor Service (Moody's) ratings.

² The investment advisor has deemed certain of these non-rated securities to be of investment grade quality. As of April 30, 2014 and April 30, 2013, the market value of these securities was \$9,493,537 and \$8,883,640, each representing 1%, respectively, of the Fund's long-term investments.

Call/Maturity Schedule³

| | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| Calendar Year Ended December 31, | |
| 2014 | 8% |
| 2015 | 4 |

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| | |
|------|---|
| 2016 | 5 |
| 2017 | 4 |
| 2018 | 6 |

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

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Table of Contents**Fund Summary** as of April 30, 2014**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, if unrated, of comparable quality 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.

Performance

For the 12-month period ended April 30, 2014, the Fund returned (6.23)% based on market price and 0.04% based on NAV. For the same period, the closed-end Lipper General & Insured Municipal Debt Funds (Leveraged) category posted an average return of (5.00)% based on market price and (0.78)% based on NAV. All returns reflect reinvestment of dividends and/or distributions. The Fund moved from a premium to NAV to a discount by period end, which accounts for the difference between performance based on price and performance based on NAV. The following discussion relates to performance based on NAV.

The Fund benefited from the accrual of income generated from coupon payments on its municipal bond holdings.

The largest detractor from performance was the Fund s duration exposure (sensitivity to interest rate movements) as tax-exempt municipal rates increased significantly during the first half of the period. (Bond prices fall when rates rise.) During the second half of the period, however, intermediate and long-term rates fell, resulting in less significant rate increases for the overall annual period. The Fund s exposure to the long-end of the yield curve also detracted from performance, especially in the first half of the period when shorter rates (two to five years) rose less than long rates (twenty years and longer). In the beginning of the period, the Fund s exposure to Puerto Rico government-related credits, although limited, was a detractor from results as credit spreads on these bonds widened materially due to investors lack of confidence and a weak local economy. The Fund sold its exposure to these securities early in the period.

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.

Fund Information

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Symbol on NYSE | MQY |
| Initial Offering Date | June 26, 1992 |
| Yield on Closing Market Price as of April 30, 2014 (\$14.84) ¹ | 6.47% |
| Tax Equivalent Yield ² | 11.43% |
| Current Monthly Distribution per Common Share ³ | \$0.08 |
| Current Annualized Distribution per Common Share ³ | \$0.96 |
| Economic Leverage as of April 30, 2014 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.

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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 TOBs as a percentage of total managed assets, which is the total assets of the Fund, including any assets attributable to VRDP Shares and TOBs, 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.

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