American Psychological Association Style Guide for Korean Sources

This guide should be treated as an addendum to the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (APA hereafter), not a comprehensive summary. Students must refer to the latest edition of the Manual (http://www.apastyle.org) for specific rules on document formatting and citation.

1. Romanization

When using APA to cite Korean-language sources in text, notes, or reference lists, students are expected to Romanize all Korean terms regarding author names, titles, places of publication, and publishers. The McCune-Reischauer system should be used for Romanization, and students must consult ALA-LC Romanization Tables (http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/roman.html) published by the Library of Congress for specific Romanization rules.

2. Exceptions to McCune-Reischauer Romanization

Certain proper nouns (place names and personal names) may exist in forms not consistent with the McCune-Reischauer system of Romanization but “familiar” to English-speaking readers. These proper nouns may be presented in their familiar forms. A Korean author’s name published in English should be presented as it appears in the publication, although it may not be consistent with the McCune-Reischauer system (*Ex. 1*). For greater consistency, a student creating a bibliographic entry may present the McCune-Reischauer Romanization form in brackets following the familiar form (*Ex. 2*). Also, note that the last name-first name order in Korean personal names is preserved when they are Romanized.

*Ex. 1*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>McCune-Reischauer</th>
<th>Familiar Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sŏul</td>
<td>Seoul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pak Chŏng-hŭi</td>
<td>Park Chung-hee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pan Kŏ-mun</td>
<td>Ban Kŏ-moon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sin Kyŏng-suk</td>
<td>Shin Kyung-sook</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Ex. 2*


3. Capitalization

Titles should be Romanized sentence-style. That is, the first word of Romanized titles and subtitles, and proper names are capitalized, while all others are presented in lower case.

*Ex. 1*
4. Translation of Titles

When the title of a Korean-language work is mentioned in text, students should provide an English translation gloss in parentheses. If the original work has been translated into English and published, the English title of the published translation, in italics or quotation marks depending on the type of work, is capitalized headline-style and placed in the parentheses. If the English translation has not been published, a translation of the original title is capitalized sentence-style and placed in the parentheses without italics or quotation marks. The same rules apply in creating notes and reference lists, except that translated titles are enclosed in brackets, instead of parentheses.

Ex. 1

Ex. 2
Ch’ae Paek. (2008). Kŏndae Minjokchuŭi ū hyŏngsŏng kwa kaehwagi ch’ulp’an [Emergence of nationalism and publishing during the Enlightenment period in modern Korea]. Han’guk ŏllon chŏngbo hakpo, 41, 7-40.

5. Inclusion of the Korean Script (Han’gŭl) or Chinese Characters (Hanja)

In order to facilitate identification of references and terms used, students may be asked to provide original terms in han’gŭl or hanja. In such cases, original terms are presented directly behind Romanized terms without parentheses, brackets, or quotation marks.

Ex. 1

Ex. 2
6. Sample Reference List Entries

A. Books

- One author


- Two or more authors


- Edited books


- Article or chapter in an edited book


- Books translated from Classical Chinese to Korean


B. Journals

- One author

• Journal with two or more authors


• Electronic journal articles


C. Film

• DVDs


• Online Video

Im Kwŏn-t’aek. (Director). (1994). T’aebaek sanmaek 태백산맥 [The T’aebaek Mountains] [Motion picture]. South Korea: T’aehŭng. Retrieved from https://www.youtube.com/user/KoreanFilm/