



APA Citation Style Guide for Japanese Resources

Romanization:

This guide uses the Modified (a.k.a. Revised) Hepburn Romanization system. Visit http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hepburn_romanization for more information on Modified Hepburn Romanization. Points to keep in mind:

- The phoneme ん is to be transliterated as ‘n’ and not as ‘m’.
e.g., 新聞 becomes *shinbun*, not *shimbun*
- Indicate long vowels with macrons rather than circumflex accents when possible.
e.g., 能楽 becomes *nōgaku*, not *nôgaku* or *nougaku*
- Use apostrophes to reduce phonetic ambiguity when necessary.
e.g., 簡易 becomes *kan'i* (かんい “simple”), not *kani* (かに “crab”)

Some UBC classes and external publications may implement a different Romanization scheme. Please make sure to check on the Romanization system required by your instructor or department before creating your citations.

General Formatting Rules:

This guide follows the general citation format and rules of the [American Psychological Association](#). For more detailed formatting please refer to the latest edition of the guide.

Specific Formatting Rules:

Incorporate Japanese script into citations after English Romanization by placing each element after its English Romanization, separated by one space. Take care to use English-font spaces rather than Japanese-font space, which are longer:

- Correct: Murakami Haruki 村上春樹
Incorrect: Murahami Haruki 村上春樹

Romanize the names of authors, directors, editors, translators, and publishers, as well as the title of the work. The place of publication does not need to be Romanized (e.g. Tokyo). Romanized titles follow sentence style capitalization (i.e., only the first letter of the first word is capitalized). The date of publication should be given as a Gregorian year (1997, rather than Heisei 9).

Japanese family names (last names) precede personal names. Include macrons in Japanese names with long vowels. A common practice is to format family names in small caps (e.g. SŌSEKI Natsume). This guide reflects this practice for the purpose of clarity, however, it is important to consult with your instructor or publisher about this option. If a Japanese name consists of only one character, it is helpful to separate it from the rest of the name by one space (e.g., 黒沢 明).

If a Japanese punctuation mark appears in a title, consistently substitute an equivalent mark used in English (e.g., ・ and ー become a colon). If providing the translation of a title, place it in square brackets after the Japanese script. Official translations (that appear within the work itself) are italicized when appropriate, while personal translations are not italicized and follow sentence style capitalization.

For general guidance on in-text citations, please refer to the APA guide linked above. When introducing a Japanese author or work for the first time, present the name or translation first, immediately followed by the Japanese and Romanization in parentheses.

- In the novel *Black Rain* (黒い雨 *Kuroi Ame*) by Ibuse Masuji (井伏鱒二)...

These guidelines are meant to be a starting point for handling Japanese script in your academic writing. When citing types of materials that do not appear in this list, try to extrapolate based on the [American Psychological Association](#) guide and the examples below. Most importantly, always consult closely with your instructor.

Books & Book Sections

a) *Book*

ISHIKAWA, E. 石川栄吉. (1992). *Nihonjin no Oseania hakken* 日本人のオセアニア発見. Tokyo: Heibonsha 平凡社.

b) *Electronic Book*

HIDA, N. 飛田範夫. (2004). *Nihon teien no shokusaishi* 日本庭園の植栽史. Kyoto: Kyoto University Press 京都大学学術出版会. Retrieved from <http://repository.kulib.kyoto-u.ac.jp/>

c) *Edited Book or Anthology*

KIKKAWA, E. 吉川英史. (Ed.). (1989). *Nihon ongaku bunkashi* 日本音楽文化史. Osaka: Sōgensha 創元社.

d) *Chapter in a Book, or Work in an Anthology, Reference, or Collection*

YOSHIDA, C. 吉田千秋. (2010). *Vācharu jidai no riaritī mondai* ヴァーチャル時代のリアリティ問題. In SUENAGA, Y. 末永 豊 & TSUDA M. 津田 雅夫 (Eds.), *Bunka to fūdo no shosō* 文化と風土野諸相 (3–20). Kyoto: Bunrikaku 文理閣.

e) *Translated Book*

Austen, J. (1997). *Pride and Prejudice* 自負と偏見. (Y. NAKANO 中野好夫, Trans.). Tokyo: Shinchosha 新潮社.

Journal Articles

a) *Journal Article: 1 author*

AKATSU, T. 吾勝常行. (2010). Shinshū hōza no ikkō satsu 真宗法座の一考察. *Ryūkoku daigaku ronshū* 龍谷大學論集, 476, 1–21.

b) *Journal Article: 2+ authors*

KONISHI, I. 小西いずみ, & INOUE M. 井上 優. (2013). Toyama-ken Goseichihō ni okeru sonkeigata: -teya 富山県呉西地方における尊敬形: ～テヤ [On the Honorific Form -teya in the Gosei Area of Toyama Prefecture]. *Nihongo no kenkyū* 日本語の研究, 9(3), 33–47.

Webpage

Kyoto-fu kōhōka 京都府広報課. (n.d.). *Amanohashidate Kōen (Fūchi Kōen)* 天橋立公園 (風致公園). Retrieved from <http://www.pref.kyoto.jp/koen-annai/ama.html>

Film

MOTOKI, S. 本木荘二郎 (Producer), & KUROSAWA A. 黒澤明 (Director). (1952). *Ikiru* 生きる [Motion picture]. Japan: Toho 東宝.