



Chicago Manual of Style Guide for Japanese Language 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 *nōgaku* 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 [Chicago Manual of Style \(16th edition\)](#). 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: Murakami 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. The examples here include examples of both the “notes and bibliography” (N) and “author-date” (A) systems. When citing types of materials that do not appear in this list, try to extrapolate based on the *Chicago Manual of Style* and the examples below. Most importantly, always consult closely with your instructor.

Books & Book Sections

a) Book

Notes	ISHIKAWA Eikichi 石川栄吉, <i>Nihonjin no oseaia hakken</i> 日本人の人のオセアニア発見 (Tokyo: Heibonsha 平凡社, 1992), 24–27.
Bibliography	ISHIKAWA Eikichi 石川栄吉. <i>Nihonjin no oseaia hakken</i> 日本人の人のオセアニア発見. Tokyo: Heibonsha 平凡社, 1992.

b) Electronic Book

Notes	HIDA Norio 飛田範夫, <i>Nihon teien no shokusaishi</i> 日本庭園の植栽史 (Kyoto: Kyoto University Press 京都大学学術出版会, 2004), accessed January 28, 2014, http://repository.kulib.kyotou.ac.jp/dspace/handle/2433/65849 .
Bibliography	HIDA Norio 飛田範夫. <i>Nihon teien no shokusaishi</i> 日本庭園の植栽史. Kyoto: Kyoto University Press 京都大学学術出版会, 2004. Accessed January 28, 2014. http://repository.kulib.kyoto-u.ac.jp/dspace/handle/2433/65849 .

c) Edited Book or Anthology

Notes	<i>Nihon ongaku bunkashi</i> 日本音楽文化史, ed. KIKKAWA Eishi 吉川英史 (Osaka: Sōgensha 創元社, 1989), 42.
Bibliography	<i>Nihon ongaku bunkashi</i> 日本音楽文化史. Edited by KIKKAWA Eishi 吉川英史. Osaka: Sōgensha 創元社, 1989.

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

Notes	YOSHIDA Chiaki 吉田千秋, “Vācharu jidai no riaritī mondai ヴァーチャル時代のリアリティ問題,” in <i>Bunka to fūdo no shosō</i> 文化と風土野諸相, ed. SUENAGA Yutaka 末永豊 and TSUDA Masao 津田雅夫 (Kyoto: Bunrikaku 文理閣, 2010), 14–17.
Bibliography	YOSHIDA Chiaki 吉田千秋. “Vācharu jidai no riaritī mondai ヴァーチャル時代のリアリティ問題.” In <i>Bunka to fūdo no shosō</i> 文化と風土野諸相, edited by SUENAGA Yutaka 末永豊 and TSUDA Masao 津田雅夫, 3–20. Kyoto: Bunrikaku 文理閣, 2010.

e) Translated Book

Notes	NAKANO Yoshio 中野好夫, trans., <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> 自負と偏見 (Tokyo: Shinchosha 新潮社, 1997), 79–82.
Bibliography	NAKANO Yoshio 中野好夫, trans. <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> 自負と偏見. Tokyo: Shinchosha 新潮社, 1997.

Journal Articles

a) Journal Article: 1 author

Notes	AKATSU Tsuneyuki 吾勝常行, “Shinshū hōza no ikkō satsu” 真宗法座の一考察, <i>Ryūkoku daigaku ronshū</i> 龍谷大學論集 476 (2010): 14, accessed March 8, 2014, http://hdl.handle.net/10519/1298 .
Bibliography	AKATSU Tsuneyuki 吾勝常行. “Shinshū hōza no ikkō satsu” 真宗法座の一考察. <i>Ryūkoku daigaku ronshū</i> 龍谷大學論集 476 (2010): 1–21. Accessed March 8, 2014. http://hdl.handle.net/10519/1298 .

b) Journal Article: 2+ authors

Notes	KONISHI Izumi 小西いずみ and INOUE Masaru 井上優, “Toyama-ken Gosei Chihō ni okeru sonkeigata: -teya” 富山県呉西地方における尊敬形: ~テヤ [On the Honorific Form –teyain the Gosei Area of Toyama Prefecture], <i>Nihongo no kenkyū</i> 日本語の研究 9, no. 3 (2013): 42.
Bibliography	KONISHI Izumi 小西いずみ and INOUE Masaru 井上優. “Toyama-ken Gosei Chihō 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].” <i>Nihongo no kenkyū</i> 日本語の研究 9, no. 3 (2013): 33–47.
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Webpage

Notes	“Amanohashidate Kōen (Fūchi Kōen)” 天橋立公園 (風致公園), Kyoto-fu Kōhōka 京都府広報課, accessed January 28, 2014, http://www.pref.kyoto.jp/koen-annai/ama.html .
Bibliography	“Amanohashidate Kōen (Fūchi Kōen)” 天橋立公園 (風致公園).” Kyoto-fu Kōhōka 京都府広報課. Accessed January 28, 2014. http://www.pref.kyoto.jp/koen-annai/ama.html .

Film

Notes	<i>Ikiru</i> 生きる, directed by KUROSAWA Akira 黒澤明 (Japan: Toho 東宝, 1952), DVD.
Bibliography	<i>Ikiru</i> 生きる. Directed by KUROSAWA Akira 黒澤明. Japan: Toho 東宝, 1952. DVD.