

CITATIONS AND STYLE IN CJK STUDIES

Citing is important, no matter what language you are working with. The resources recommended for this course, such as the *Chicago Manual of Style* and the *MLA Handbook* are excellent first-stop resources to answer questions about how to cite most sources. The *Chicago Manual of Style* gives some specific instructions for Chinese and Japanese (not Korean!), but there are other problems related to working in a CJK environment that should be also be addressed.

The following information is a compilation and adaptation of information from the *Chicago Manual of Style* (1993 edition), Herschel Webb's *Research in Japanese Sources: A Guide* (1965 edition), the style sheet for the *Far Eastern Quarterly* (February 1956), and instructor comments. All these sources are helpful, but in some cases the information is out of date (i.e., does not pertain to current word-processing capabilities).

The Golden Rule: Depending on what you are writing—term paper for a class, an article for publication, a web page—your style might differ a little. For example, most journals have specific style requirements for submissions, and some professors have specific requirements for an assignment. This means that there is no ABSOLUTE rule in style except what I will call the “Golden Rule”: no matter what you do, **BE CONSISTENT**. You'll note that many texts have in their front matter an explanation of their style rules (see Wilkinson's *Manual* for an example); this is there to help the reader. You don't have to *write* your own style rules, but you should have them in your brain. Style rules help you be consistent. For example, if you tell yourself that you will provide characters at the first instance that something appears in the text but not thereafter, then you must follow that rule.

Colophon Location

Books published in the United States and Great Britain uniformly place publication information (author, title, place, publisher, and date) at the beginning of the work on the back of the so-called title page. In CJK language publications, such information appears either immediately following the title page or after the last page of the book. Remember that CJK language books can run either left-to-right or right-to-left. Note that books published in Taiwan and Japan almost always opt to put the information after the last page.

Author

Be sure to actually identify the author of the work correctly. Many books published in East Asia are parts of series and therefore include the names of series editors. The authors are always explicitly identified with the characters 著 or 著者. Editors' names should only be included if there is no individual author but an editor designated (see Korean example below), or if you are citing an article from an edited volume that has articles by a number of different authors. Books published in Japan, Taiwan, and Korea also usually list an individual publisher (in addition to the publishing company itself) responsible for the work. This person is identified as the 發行人 (发行人/発行者). Do NOT include this person in your citation.

Location of Publication

While it is becoming more common to include the city of publication as a prominent element of the publication page, often the city must be ascertained from the address given for the publisher.

In general, you should make every effort to discover the city name. Avoid simply using the name of the province or prefecture. This will be a temptation when you have a publisher like the Yúnnán People's Publishing Company. Some publishers are so important and well known that you will not have to think too much about it. Zhōnghuá shūjù 中華書局 (中华书局) is the most important publisher in China (especially of scholarly works) and it is located in Beijing.

Note almost all books published in Taiwan are published in Táiběi (Taipei) 臺北市 (台北市). Almost all books published in Japan are published in Tōkyō 東京都. Almost all books published in Korea are published in Seoul 京城.

Publisher

Here it is important to pay careful attention to the terminology on the citation page. CJK publications often distinguish between the publishing company (出版社), the “issuing” company (發行所 or 发行所 or 発行人), and the printer (印刷廠 or 印刷厂 or 印刷者). List only the publishing company.

Dates

CJK citation pages usually include the month of publication. This should be dropped when you cite the work. The year is sufficient. You should also be aware that CJK books often include information about subsequent re-printings. Publication dates are indicated by the term 出版 or 初版. Re-printings are labeled with the terms 印刷 or 印行. You should include only the year of publication.

China

While publishers in the People's Republic of China use Western dates exclusively, official dating in Taiwan still uses the calendar of the Republic of China. This keeps track of years from the beginning of the Republic in 1912. 1913 is therefore the second year of the Republic or *Mínguó èr nián* 民國二年. Books published in Taiwan continue to use this system. To get the Western equivalent simply add 11 to the date. A book published in 民國六十六年 is dated 1977 in Western bibliographies. 2003 is 民國 92.

Japan

Publishers in Japan note the date using the Japanese calendar. Assuming that you will not be using works published prior to the Meiji Restoration, here are the years you need to know:

- Meiji 明治 Period: (1868-1912)
- Taishō 大正 Period (1912-1926)
- Shōwa 昭和 Period (1926-1989)
- Heisei 平成 Period (1989-Present)

It is much too easy to do the math wrong—many handy charts are available online, such as the one at <http://photojpn.org/PPC/gui/year.html>.

Note that periods overlap, i.e., 1912 could be either Meiji 45 or Taisho 1 (because the emperor died mid-year, not at the stroke of midnight on New Year's Eve).

Korea

Because Korea was a Japanese colony 1910-1945, students of Korean should also familiarize themselves with the Japanese calendar given above. If a book was published AND printed during the colonial era, it will give the dates according to the Japanese calendar. If it was published during the colonial era but subsequently reprinted after 1945, it will give the date according to the Gregorian calendar. In your citation, you should use the Gregorian year.

NOTE: For all three language groups, dating is complicated if you're dealing with a work published before the beginning of the 20th century. More will be said about these dates later in the course.

On the next three pages you will find examples of CJK colophons with explanatory notes.

ANNOTATED EXAMPLE OF CHINESE COLOPHON

集詩予愁鄭

Title (read right to left)

八六九一——一五九一：壹

④書叢學文範洪

Series title and volume number

Printer

印刷者：永裕印刷廠
法律顧問：陳長文（理律法律事務所）
初版：中華民國六十八年九月
四十年版：中華民國七十七年五月

Legal advisor for the publication

Publication date (first printing)

Fortieth printing date

著者：鄭愁予
發行人：孫玫兒
出版者：洪範書店有限公司
臺北市廈門街一二三巷一七一號二樓
臺北郵局六一五三號信箱
三九二七五七七·三九四六七九〇
郵政劃撥：〇一〇七四〇二——〇
行政院新聞局局版臺業字第一四二五號

Author

Issuing person

Publishing company

Address of publishing company, plus phone no., etc.

（換調回寄請誤錯訂裝損破頁缺）

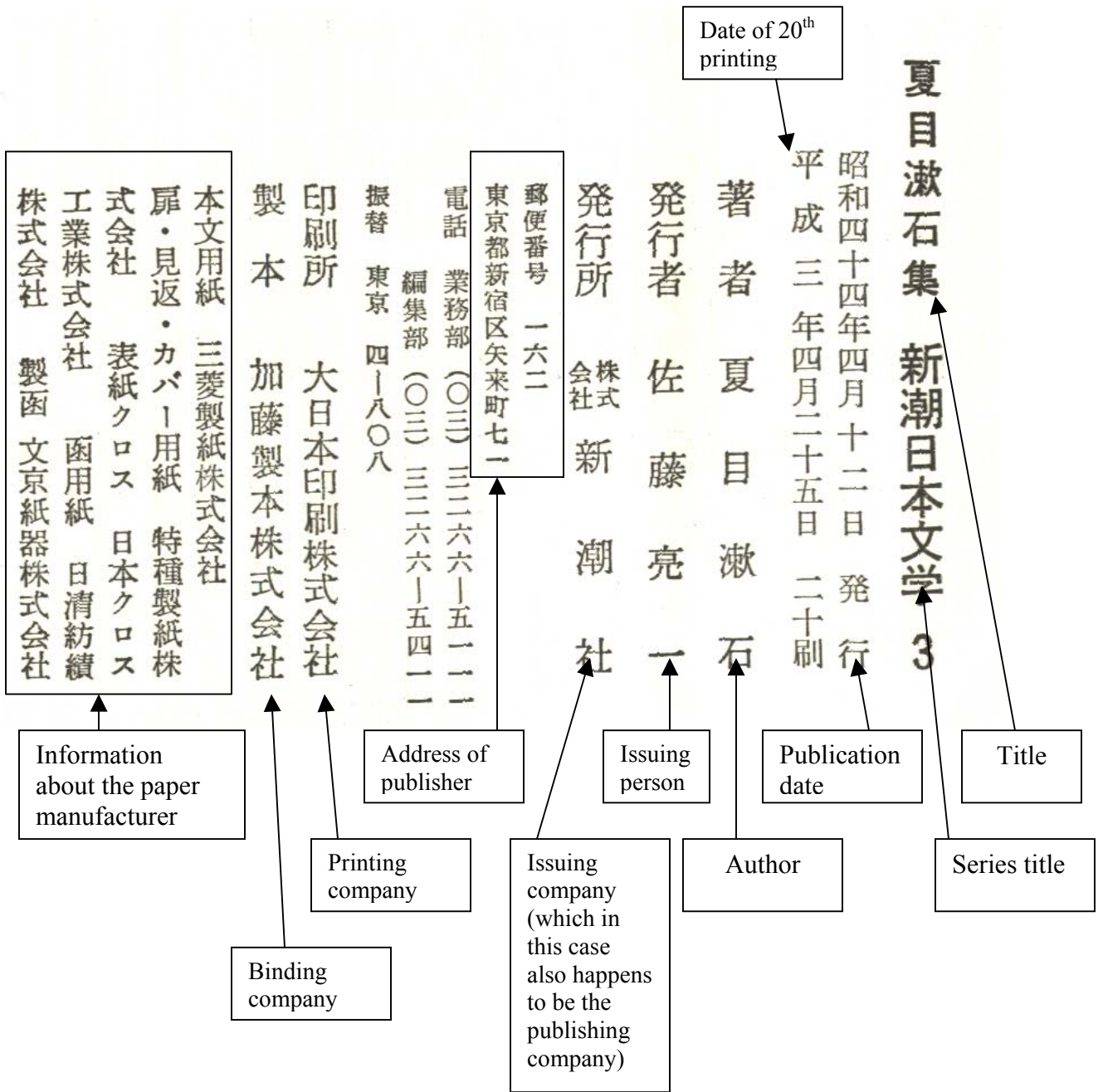
Suggested retail price

元 130 價定

The citation for this work should be as follows:

Zheng Chouyu 鄭愁予. *Zheng Chouyu shi ji: vol. 1 1951-1968* 鄭愁予詩集·壹 1951-1968. Taipei: Hongfan shudian, 1979.

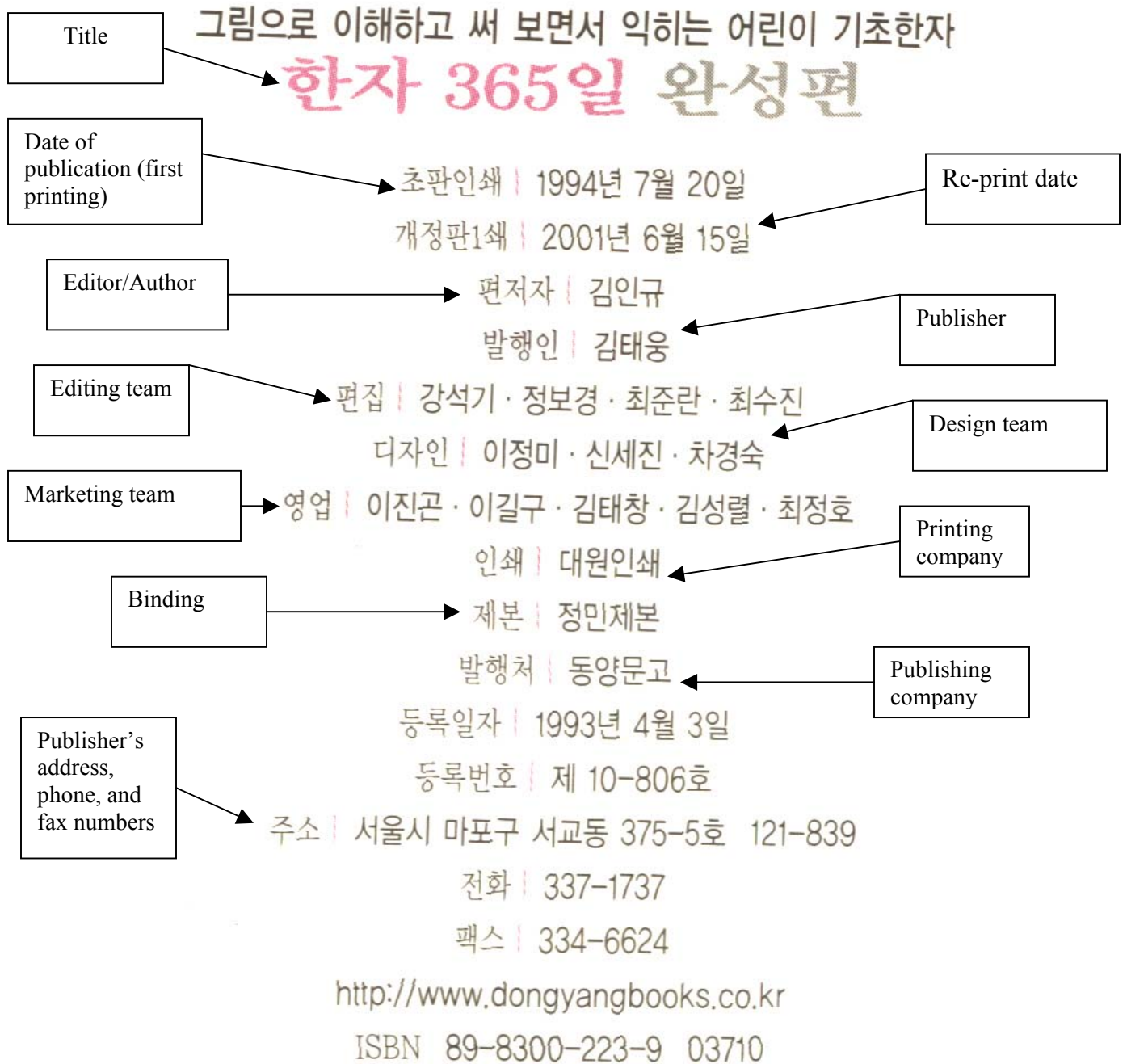
ANNOTATED EXAMPLE OF JAPANESE COLOPHON



The citation for this work should be as follows:

Natsume Sōseki 夏目漱石. *Natsume Sōseki shū* 夏目漱石集 in *Shinchō Nihon bungaku* 新潮日本文学 volume 3. Tokyo: Shinchōsha, 1969.

ANNOTATED EXAMPLE OF KOREAN COLOPHON



The citation for this work should be as follows:

Kim In-gyu 김인규 et al. *Hanja 365 il wan sŏng p'yŏn* 한자 365 일 완성편 Seoul: Dongyang books, 1994.

Romanization

Chinese: *Pīnyīn*, 拼音 introduced by the People's Republic in the 1950s, has now largely supplanted the older Wade-Giles romanization system. Many individual scholars, however, long familiar with Wade-Giles or other older systems, have not switched to *pīnyīn* in their books, and some use *pīnyīn* only sporadically (resulting in index and catalog problems). Don't exacerbate the problem: when compiling notes and bibliographies, you should romanize consistently. If, in the body of the paper, you use *pīnyīn*, then all the Chinese language works should use that system as well, even if they were published in Taiwan where *pīnyīn* is not yet the standard.

That said, even where *pīnyīn* is adopted as the primary romanization system, exceptions and modifications are possible. Place names long familiar in the Western world, names listed in *Webster's New Geographical Dictionary*, generally retain their old spelling. For example, the large city in southern China referred to in *pīnyīn* as Guǎngzhōu is widely known as Canton. In cases such as this, include "Canton" in brackets after the *pīnyīn*: "Guangzhou [Canton]."

Similarly, it occasionally happens that you might use works by an author who has published in English using a different romanization. If the author is better known under that romanization, include it in brackets after the romanized version of his name. For example: Chen Rongjie 陳榮捷 is better known as Wing-tsit Chan in the West. When citing his **Chinese** language writings, list him either as Chen Rongjie [Wing-tsit Chan] or Ch'en Jung-chieh [Wing-tsit Chan].

Although it has been the practice in this class for the instructor to include tone markers in *pinyin*, standard practice does not do this.

Japanese

Japanese should be romanized according to the Hepburn romanization system. Thus, an embedded ん should be written <n'> and long vowels should have macrons over them, unless they are in well-known place-names such as Tokyo or Kyoto, or words that are common in English. For example, the author ^{たにざきじゅんいちろう} 谷崎潤一郎 should be romanized Tanizaki Jun'ichirō. You may find some works that use a circumflex instead of a macron (ô and û instead of ô and û). In that case, convert the circumflexes to macrons in your own bibliography. Likewise, if you find a work that uses a different romanization system, convert it to Hepburn (*gakkoo* or *gakou* should become *gakkō*).

As in Chinese, it occasionally happens that you might use works by an author who has published in English using a different romanization. If the author is better known under that romanization, include it in brackets after the romanized version of his name. For example, Suzuki Daisetsu 鈴木大拙 is better known as Suzuki Daisetz in the West. When citing his **Japanese** language writings, list him as Suzuki Daisetsu [Daisetz Suzuki].

Korean

Korean should be romanized according to the McCune-Reischauer system. You will probably find many works that use different systems; with the exception of author names (see below) and place names, you should convert everything to McCune-Reischauer. When the author is better known under a different romanization, you should include it in brackets after the romanized

version of his name. For example: Yi Sung-man is better known as Syngman Rhee in the West. When citing his **Korean** language writings, list him as Yi Sung-man [Syngman Rhee].

Capitalization & Italics (adapted from the *Chicago Manual of Style*, 9.100-101):

Capital letters do not exist in CJK, but they are introduced in the usual cases in romanized versions of these language. Personal names and place names are capitalized, but in hyphenated names, only the first element is capitalized (see examples below). Common nouns and other words used in an English sentence are lowercased and set in italics as foreign words (unless the words have found their way into English, such as “hibachi,” in which case they are not italicized). Names of institutions, schools of thought, religions, and so forth are usually set in roman letters if they are capitalized, in italics if they are lowercased:

- Tung-lin Academy; Tung-lin movement
- Buddhism, Taoism, *feng shui* and other forms of magic...
- Under the Ming dynasty the postal service was administered by the Board of War (*bing-bu*) through a central office in Beijing (*hui-tong guan*).
- The heirs of the Seiyūkai and Minseitō are the Liberal and Progressive parties of Japan.
- It was Genrō Saionji (the *genrō* were the elder statesmen of Japan) who said...

Titles of books and periodicals should be italicized; articles and chapter titles should be enclosed in quotation marks (but not italicized).

For all romanized titles, capitalization is limited: capitalize the first word and any proper nouns or proper adjectives, but nothing else. This is counter-intuitive, because in English we capitalize any significant word.

Names of Persons

If you are citing a work written in **CJK**, surnames should precede given names **WITHOUT** a comma between the two (e.g., Suzuki Tarō, where Suzuki is the surname and Tarō is the given name). If you are citing a work written in **English**, the order remains the same but you should add a comma.

CJK Characters

With the advent of advanced computer capability, entering CJK text into your document has become preferred. Generally speaking, the rules are:

1. Characters should be given *after* the *first instance* of the term/name within the document.
2. In the bibliography, characters should be included for the author’s name and the title. Characters for other bibliographic information is optional.
3. Characters need not be given for all terms, but should be included for key terms and/or terms that might be easily confused with homonyms.

BE CONSISTENT with whichever system you use (simplified or complex).

Journals

You are no doubt aware that when citing articles published in journals, you should include the author, article title, the title of the journal, the journal volume (indicating for how many years the

journal has been published), the number of the issue within the current volume, the year, and the page numbers. When citing Chinese language journal articles, the same information is needed. Journals in Taiwan generally follow the Western method and so require no special instruction. Journals published in the People's Republic of China, however, use two different methods. Some use the Western method. The citation of these simply follows established Western practice. The other method uses the year of publication as the volume number. For example, an article published in the first issue of the 1991 social science edition of the academic journal of Lanzhou University would appear as *Lanzhou daxue xuebao* (social science ed.) 1991.1. Note that it would be very misleading to present this as volume 1 dated 1991 (*Lanzhou daxue xuebao* 1 (1991): 72-81) because that would imply that 1991 was the first year that the journal was published and would also not indicate when during the year the journal appeared. There is, however, no set number of issues for journals each year. Some publish monthly (12 issues per volume), others 6, and still others fewer.