CTP/CJM Joint Task Force on Japanese Romanization
Final Report
October 11, 2012

With the Task Force’s response to
LC’s Japanese Romanization Table - Revision & Addendum -
2012-09-11

CTP/CJM Joint Task Force
on the LC Proposal for Japanese Romanization

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I. Introduction

This is the final report of the CEAL CTP/CJM Joint Task Force on Japanese Romanization. The report includes CEAL community feedback, solicited in the Eastlib and OCLC-CJK mailing lists, between September 13th and October 3rd, 2012, as well as the Task Force’s comments and recommendations for the future.

II. Timeline

- **Beginning of 2012**: The CEAL Executive Committee approved the formation of the “CTP/CJM Joint Task Force on the LC Proposal for Japanese Romanization” (the Task Force), requested by CEAL Technical Processing Committee (CTP) chair Shi Deng and CEAL Japanese Materials Committee (CJM) chair Setsuko Noguchi.
- **Jan. 9 to 16, 2012**: The Task Force (TF) conducted a survey of the CEAL community, and received nearly 60 responses in a week.
- **Jan. 22, 2012**: TF submitted a report to LC, titled “CEAL Response to the Clarification of LC practice concerning the use of diacritical marks in Japanese romanization.”
- **Mar. 15, 2012**: The CJM chair Setsuko Noguchi presented the TF’s first report, written by the TF chair Keiko Suzuki, at the CEAL annual meeting CJM session. The report also appeared in CTP’s annual report 2011-2012.
- **Mar. 21, 2012**: On their website, LC issued a statement clarifying its policy on the use of the apostrophe (rather than the alif) for Japanese romanization. At the same time, LC posted additional Japanese romanization policy revision proposals, and for the following three months sought community feedback.
- **Mar. 2012**: TF’s first response to LC’s original romanization policy clarification was published in JEAL Vol. 154, No. 1 (Feb. 2012).
- **May 2012**: A German group worked on a proposal to revise the international standard for Japanese romanization, “ISO 3602 – Documentation – Romanization of Japanese (kana script)” earlier in the year. Their proposed draft was based on the modified Hepburn system. The proposal to revised ISO 3602 was accepted by the ISO (the International Organization for Standardization). As of October 2012, the revision process is ongoing.
- **July 18, 2012**: LC responded to the TF’s reply, appending their comments. They asked the TF to complete the revised romanization charts (Appendix G) by mid-August. These charts were created by the TF based on charts in Kenkyusha’s *New Japanese-English Dictionary 4th edition* and in the obsolete *American National Standard System for the romanization of Japanese* (ANSI Z39.11-1972).
Aug. 17, 2012: TF submitted the revised draft romanization charts and its responses to LC's July 18 comments.

Sept. 11, 2012: LC sent the TF their latest revision proposal, including their version of romanization charts, along with the LC response to the TF’s Aug. 17th comments.

Oct. 11, 2102: The TF is submitting its final report (this document).

III. CEAL Community Feedback on LC’s Japanese Romanization Table - Revision & Addendum - 2012-09-11

For about three weeks, from September 13 to October 3, 2012, the Task Force collected East Asian library community feedback via the mailing lists Eastlib and OCLC-CJK. Five individuals submitted comments during this time. Comment topics included Capitalization (1), Word division (3), Non-traditional Japanese romanization (2), and Methods of seeking community feedback (1). Summaries of the comments, by topic, are included below.

Capitalization

Comment: Capitalization of “Areas of Study”: The title now carries "Areas of Study" but the instruction text ("names of peoples and languages") does not. *IF* areas of study are to be capitalized, as in Nihongaku, then:

- Nihon Bungaku annai (rather than Nihon bungaku annai, as bungaku is an area of study)?
- Sengo Rekishigaku yo(macron)go jiten (rather than Sengo rekishigaku yo(maron)go jiten, as rekishigaku is an area of study)?
- Gendai Keizaigaku no saizensen (rather than Gendai keizaigaku no saizensen, as keizaigaku is an area of study)?

Word Division

- Comment 1: “Keizaigakushi” vs “keizai gakushi”: The major issue still remains. As long as they [LC] insist on "toshokan'in", then, they [LC] should tell us whether it is still "keizai gakushi" or, after all, "keizaigakushi". If they say "toshokan'in" but "keizai gakushi", we definitely will need an explanation.

- Comment 2: [According to the LC explanation for 2. Native Japanese, (e) the new example “何だろうか nandarō ka” rather than romanize as “nan darō ka”), Euphonic change "nan" is connected? What about [below]
  - LCCN: 85106225
    245: Kirisutokyo(macron) wa nan de aruka
  - LCCN: 94466328
    245: Nan no tame no "shu(macron)kyo(macron)" ka
  - LCCN: 92845138
    245: ... : [b kotoshi wa nan no nanshu(macron)nen?}
  - LCCN: 91121377
245: Kaisen rizo(macron)to kurbu-tte nan da?

• LCCN: 00385427
  245: ... : |b Sho(macron)wa Ishin to wa nan datta no ka

• LCCN: 99133297
  245: ... ittai nan de atta no ka

• LCCN: 95459338
  245: "Ki"tte nan daro(macron)

• LCCN: 95456092
  245: ... to wa nan de atta ka

• LCCN: 94836181
  245: ... : |b nan no tame ni hataraku ka

• LCCN: 2002400411
  245: ... : |b ... to wa nan de atta ka

• LCCN: 00422656
  245: ... to wa nan datta no ka

• LCCN: 2007338591
  490: ... to wa na de atta ka

• LCCN: 2005442385
  245: ... to wa nan datta no ka

• LCCN: 2005383619
  245: ... : |b ... kyo(macron) wa nan no hi

• LCCN: 2007430596
  245: ... to wa nan datta no ka

• LCCN: 2007338843
  245: ... : |b ... nan no tame ni

• Comment 3: [Question] I have been cataloged some Japanese old art catalogs. For example, for the title: 建築写真帖, should I romanize as Kenchiku shashinchō (most of the records use this form) or Kenchiku shashin chō? Which rule should I apply, word division 3c or 3 d? Is it ok to add an example to clarify the suffix chō?

[TF’s response] Thank you for your question and comment! I totally understand your confusion, and the Task Force felt the same way. Thus, we in fact asked the LC for clarification.

According to the LC, we found that, 3(c) is used for particular suffixes listed up in the section: 等, 編, 篇, 抄, 鈔, 考, 稿, 展. For all others, we apply 3(d). Thus, for your example, 建築写真帖 with "帖", we use 3(d) and romanize as "Kenchiku shashinchō(macron)."

The LC didn't add the particular suffix "帖" and I don't think we could add all of major suffix examples to the ALA-LC Romanization Tables; however, they added the subsection title "Particular suffixes" at 3(c) in their latest proposal, which I am attaching here. I
hope this clarifies enough about the confusion of the suffix use.

Thanks again for your feedback. If you have further questions, please feel free to contact me.

**Non-Traditional Japanese Romanization**

- Comment 1: I don’t have any suggestions for changes or additions to the proposal. I felt that some unlikely used words may be useful if added to the table since recently I really struggled with the romanization of the word トゥ as part of personal name which couldn’t be found anywhere. However, I understand that it would become too exhaustive a list if you start including every word you can think of.

  Anyway, thank you for you and your committee’s work and revision will be much helpful for all of us.

- Comment 2: Now, I found further update efforts to Katakana romanization table where I had several concerns. I can go with those updates. Thanks for your diligent work and coordination management.

**Methods of Seeking Feedback**

Comment: I am not a cataloger and wading through what seems to be extensive documentation (and I cannot quickly figure out what is new) makes this too daunting. If you want feedback from people in public services (as it will affect us at least as much as it affects catalogers) a summary of the important changes and what they mean for users would be much appreciated and would facilitate getting a response.

**IV. Task Force Feedback on LC’s Japanese Romanization Table - Revision & Addendum - 2012-09-11**

**1. Romanization tables**

The Task Force agreed to adopt the draft romanization tables as presented in the latest LC revision proposal (although committee members expressed some reservations). There were a couple of comments by the community. Please see under “Non-traditional romanization, Comment 1,” above. This comment concerned the need for a rarely used, unconventional romanization. There was also a further Task Force comment regarding Appendix C Table C, “Long Vowels and Diphthong Tables.”

The TF deferred this issue for future consideration.

In addition, one Task Force member suggested that the source(s) of the romanization system used in the RT should be documented clearly in the table.
2. Long Vowel & Diphthong
Since the choice of “Wording 1-2” option (*see below), “大江戸 Ōedo” and “大岡越前守 Ōoka Echizen no Kami” in the latest draft needs to be updated to “Ooedo” and “Oooka Echizen no Kami” respectively.

Also the Japanese examples in Appendix C, Table C, “Long Vowels and Diphthong Tables”: 「ああ無情」「いい天気」 should accompany their romanization counterparts.

Further, the TF suggests that the examples “ookami 狼” and “neesan ねえさん” should be retained, in order to clarify the change in practice.

Lastly, because the above represents a major change from current practice, some Task Force members indicated that they would prefer not to institute such a change now, and to discuss its impact and pros and cons more thoroughly. However, since LC’s opinion on this is clear, the TF is willing to accept it with the above adjustment.

* The options for instruction on macron use:
Option 1: Discontinue the instruction to consult Kenkyusha’s New Japanese-English Dictionary’s entry words. Add more examples to the RT for confusing long type 3 vowels expressed by hiragana あいえお or katakana アイエオ.

Two Alternative Wordings for the Revised RT Instruction under Option 1:
Wording 1-1: Follow the examples. For syllables that are not provided in the examples, carefully consider the presence of morpheme boundaries to determine a long vowel. Romanize long vowels by applying a macron. In case of doubt, romanize letter by letter according to the romanization chart.

Wording 1-2: Follow the examples. For syllables that are not provided in the examples, carefully consider the presence of morpheme boundaries to determine a long vowel. Romanize long vowels expressed by kana う and katakana lengthening bar by applying a macron. Romanize other long vowels (those expressed by kana あいえおアイエオ) letter by letter according to the romanization chart.

3. Numerals
The romanization of CJK numerals has been an issue for some time. Chinese and Japanese practice differs, and LC practice over the years has not been consistent. For example,

LC control no. 87143308
Daijūshichi Yasen Kamotsushō shi : Manshū Dai 2644 Butai no kiroku / Jūshichi Yakashōshi Hensan linkai hen.

This example shows different romanization treatments for two types of CJK numerals. For the sake of convenience, we call CJK numeral Type A as: 十七, 二千六百四十四 and Type B as: 一七, 二六四四.

Note the difference in treatment above. While the first and third Type A numerals are transliterated by their pronunciation, the second Type B numerals
are converted to Arabic numerals. The Task Force believes this follows the current ALA-LC instruction.

**LC control no. 88146146**


→ Type A numerals in the two sub-titles are treated differently. The first transliterates by their pronunciation, while the second converts to Arabic numerals.

**LC control no. 83177885**

Zenkoku Taishūtō Dainikai Taikai gian : Shōwa 5-nen 12-gatsu 1, 2, 3-nichi Tōkyō Shiba Kyōchō Kaikan ni oite.

→ While the numerals in the title proper are transliterated by their pronunciation, the numerals in the subtitles are converted to Arabic numerals. We think this complies with the instruction in the latest LC revision proposal.

Further, in accord with the latest LC revision proposal, the following titles would be romanized as follows:

“和訳天台宗論義二百題 : 伝教大師御生誕千二百年記念出版”

→ “Wayaku Tendaishū rongi nihyakudai : Denkyō Daishi goseitan 1200-nen kinen shuppan”

“東京百年史 / 編集東京百年史編集委員会”

→ “Tōkyō hyakunenshi / henshū Tōkyō 100-nenshi Henshū linkai”

“一向一揆百年史：「百姓ノ持チタル国」五百年記念”

→ “Ikkō Ikki hyakunenshi : ‘Hyakushō no mochitaru kuni’ 500-nen kinen”

In addition, under the latest LC proposal, it is necessary to note the source of the text from within the resource. These examples are not useful if the source of the text is not specified:

1. (e) “明治 三十七・八年” and 5. (d) “昭和五八・五九年度”

Text from the title page would be romanized differently from text found elsewhere.

The TF is very much against the adoption of this new instruction. We prefer the status quo (i.e. transliterate type A numerals and convert type B to Arabic numerals”).

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6 | Page
4. Word division for  一図書館員 “ichi toshokan’in” vs “ichi tosho kan’in” and 経済学史 “Keizaigakushi” vs “Keizai gakushi”

Even before CEAL posted question #5 in their webpage, “Asian Materials Cataloging Questions and Answers” (http://www.eastasianlib.org/ctp/cat_q&a.htm), this was a long-standing issue for CJK catalogers. The Task Force believes that this is an important issue, and recommends further discussion in the near future.

5. Additional Recommended Adjustments

- In the Capitalization section, for the caption of section 6., “Peoples, Languages and Areas of Study,” the Task Force realized that simply adding “Areas of Study” to the caption is not a good solution. Certain areas of study, such as “bungaku” or “rekishigaku”, etc. should not be capitalized. Therefore, we would suggest “Areas of Study Derived from Proper Names”

- There is a typo in the first example under section 2, “Native Japanese (3):” “ookuru itashimashō お送り致しましょう.” This should instead read: “ookuri itashimashō”.

- In the romanization tables originally submitted by the TF, gray shading was originally keyed to an explanation. Please either eliminate the gray shading, or add back the explanatory text, as is in the tables submitted by the TF.

V. Task Force Recommendations for the Future

1. Form a new group to further improve Japanese romanization

The Task Force fully understands the need to expedite the publication of the revised ALA-LC romanization tables for Japanese, in order to clarify the use of the apostrophe and to institute other minor changes. However, at the same time we recommend the formation of a new group to carry on the process of updating and improving the ALA-LC romanization table for Japanese. Hopefully this group will be created soon so that the momentum created by the current process will not be lost. We recommend that the new group should include an LC representative or liaison.

2. Monitor and coordinate with the International Standard

Coincidentally, since May 2012, the international standard for Japanese romanization (ISO 3602) has also been under review. A German group has produced a draft revision of ISO 3602 which, like the ALA-LC table, is based on modified Hepburn, not Kunrei-shiki. The draft international standard includes some major differences from the ALA-LC table, such as much less frequent use of the hyphen, and some different word division rules and instructions, in addition to potential conflicts in the treatment of long vowels and diphthongs and in the treatment of numbers.
In our internationalized world, it is crucially important to integrate the international standard for Japanese romanization into the ALA-LC standard as much as possible. A recent example of this type of coordination effort is the work the CEAL Technical Processing Committee has done with the ALA, JSC and the ISSN Center on the ISSN harmonization.

Romanization is still vital for bibliographic databases in North America. ILL and document delivery services in particular, rely on romanized data for Japanese resources. Staff computers are still not always configured for the display of CJK text, and in any case many of those responsible for some aspect of working with CJK records do not read CJK languages. While it’s true that Japanese romanization practices are not as widely varied as those used for Chinese and Korean, even so subtle differences in romanized spelling and word division can and do cause searches to fail.

3. Consult LC guidelines for ALA-LC RT revision
Unlike this Task Force, the future Romanization group would work not to respond to an existing LC revision proposal, but to consider and propose a new revision. Under that process, it will be important to follow the suggestions laid out in “Procedural Guidelines for Proposed New or Revised Romanization Tables” (http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/romguid_2010.html). Another related document “Romanization Landscape” (http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/romlandscape_Oct2011.html), prepared by LC Policy & Standards Division on November 17, 2011 is also good background reading as context for the future of Japanese romanization.

4. Balance future needs and cleanup issues
It is important to consider any proposed changes from many angles. Policy changes can sometimes result in unintended negative consequences. We need to carefully consider the pros and cons, balancing future needs against the need to retrospectively cleanup databases that retain romanization based on old policies.

5. Community and stakeholders’ feedback
One of the community commentators pointed out that in the process of revising romanization policy, it is important to seek feedback in a way that is understandable, convenient and effective for all, including non-catalogers. Because of time constraints, this Task Force was only partially successful in this respect. Romanization is a fundamental part of the bibliographic description of Japanese materials. It is not just an issue for catalogers. Groups working on romanization policy changes need to hear from not only Japanese catalogers, but also other East Asian language catalogers and public services staff including reference and ILL/DD staff who do not read Japanese scripts. One way to ensure input from those who do not read Japanese is to include at least one such individual on future groups working on romanization policy change. Indeed, the TF recommends that course. A future group should be inclusive, with members representing many aspects of librarianship, including to the extent possible Japanese rare book and/or manga catalogers, AV and pop culture material catalogers, non-Japanese expert catalogers, public services staff including ILL/DD responsibility, librarians who have worked with other major stake holders such as IFLA, ALA, and JSC, and LC and ISO liaisons.
VI. Conclusion

For the last nine months, our Task Force has been working diligently to find ways to improve the ALA-LC romanization table for Japanese. Our path became much longer than expected at the beginning, and now it is time to finish up this round of revision. We hope to pass the torch to a future group that will craft a more comprehensive, long-term solution, while at the same time coordinating with international standards and international stake holders.

The Task Force would like to thank our colleagues at the Library of Congress, and the CEAL Executive Board, in particular CEAL’s committees on Technical Processing and Japanese Materials for their patience, understanding and support.

[Post Script] During the approval process by the CEAL Executive Board, the Task Force received the following comments about the LC draft revision proposal that are editorial in nature:

- I don't know if the task force wants to keep the different high lights (yellow, green, and gray) in the final document?
- p. 29 a gray highlight on line 6
- p. 30 Appendix C : Japanese RT - Addendum - 2012-09-11 : Can you spell out the RT (Romanization Table?) and change the date to be 09-11-2012 for U.S. readers
- Traditional [Japanese?] Table
- B. Non-Traditional Japanese (Foreign Words, etc.) Table [the line used Japanese hyphen. May be move the parentheses to be in front of the Table?] p. 31
- C. Long Vowels and Diphthong Tables [Should be Table?] p. 32 I don't understand why there is a paste graph in front of the table. Is that another table? Can it be typed in instead of paste in?
Appendix A: LC Email Task Force Received on September 11, 2012

Dear Keiko:

Thank you very much for your patience and persistence with this effort. I think we have arrived at a decision-point with this revision.

Attached are the following:

- Japanese RT - Revision - LC response 2012-09-11 -- This is our response to your most recent comments / recommendations
- Japanese RT - Addendum - 2012-09-11 comments -- This is our response to your draft attachment
- Japanese RT - Revision - 2012-09-11 -- Consolidated revision proposal, with all revisions (except for the 3 attached tables) highlighted
- Japanese RT - Addendum - 2012-09-11 -- The 3 table attachment

Please review the consolidated revision proposal carefully and let us know if it is acceptable. We are willing to make any necessary minor corrections, but will not support further expansion of the proposal's scope. We will be happy to assist you with developing a new proposal packet if there are any additional changes needed.

Please send me your response by 11 October. Thank you very much for your assistance.

Bruce

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Appendix B: Japanese RT - Revision - 2012-09-11

Japanese

Romanization System


Word Reading

The reading of Japanese words follows standard Japanese language usage, insofar as this can be determined from standard Japanese dictionaries unless specific reading is indicated on the piece. A current modern reading is preferred to an obsolete one, except where the usage of standard authorities has established a particular reading for a particular name or book title. The characters 日本 are romanized as Nihon unless the usage of standard authorities has established a particular reading; e.g., Dai Nippon Teikoku, Nippon‘ichi, Nippon eitaigura, etc. If there are various readings, the reading that appears most frequently in dictionaries is used. Variant readings may be added as cross references in bibliographic and authority records based on the cataloger’s judgement.

Capitalization

1. **Personal Names:**
   (a) Capitalize each word of a personal name, except the particle no.

   Sugawara no Takasue no Musume 菅原孝標女

   (b) Capitalize title and terms of address, except when consisting of a single character or kana for san, sama, chan, kun, etc., that is hyphenated following a personal name. *(See more examples in Word Division 4,(b),(3))*

   Kōbō Daishi 弘法大師
   Naikaku Sōri Daijin Tanaka Kakuei 内閣総理大臣田中角栄
   but Okiku-san お菊さん
   naikaku sōri daijin (as a generic noun) 内閣総理大臣

2. **Place Names:** Capitalize each separately written word of a geographic name.

   Yokohama 横浜
   Nihon Rettō 日本列島
   Yūraku-chō 有楽町
   Taiheiyō 太平洋
   Bōsō Hantō 房総半島
   Tōyō 東洋
3. **Corporate Names:** Capitalize each separately written word of a corporate name, except particles and conjunctions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sensō o Kirokusuru Kai</td>
<td>戦争を記録する会</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nihon Rikugun</td>
<td>日本国陸軍</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chuō Kōron Shinsha</td>
<td>中央公論新社</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**but** Chuō kōron (journal title) 中央公論

4. **Documents and Publications:**

(a) Capitalize the first word of the title of a publication (book, periodical, series, etc.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tsurezuregusa</td>
<td>徒然草</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chūō kōron</td>
<td>中央公論</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Capitalize the first word of the name of a document (law, regulation, etc.).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rōdō kumiaihō</td>
<td>労働組合法</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rōdō iinkai kisoku</td>
<td>労働委員会規則</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. **Historical Events and Periods:**

(a) Capitalize each word of the name of a historical event.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dainiji Sekai Taisen</td>
<td>第二次世界大戦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niniroku Jiken</td>
<td>二・二六事件</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meiji Ishin shi</td>
<td>明治維新史</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sekigahara no Tatakai</td>
<td>関ヶ原の戦い</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Capitalize the first word of the name of a historical period.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jōmon jidai</td>
<td>縄文時代</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rikuchō jidai</td>
<td>六朝時代</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heianchō</td>
<td>平安朝</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shōwaki</td>
<td>昭和期</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. **Peoples, Languages and Areas of Study:** Capitalize names of peoples and languages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nihonjin</td>
<td>日本人</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amerikajin</td>
<td>アメリカ人</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nihongo</td>
<td>日本語</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nihongaku</td>
<td>日本学</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eigo</td>
<td>英語</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. **Religions and Sects:** Capitalize names of religions and sects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bukkyō</td>
<td>佛教</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kirisutokyō  キリスト教
Shintō  神道
Zenshū  禪宗
Jōdo Shinshū  浄土真宗

8. **Structures, etc.** : Capitalize names of structures, etc.
   - Takamatsuzuka Kofun  高松塚古墳
   - Narita Kūkō  成田空港
   - Hibiya Kōen  日比谷公園
   - Eigenji Damu  永源寺ダム

9. **Derivatives of Proper Names**: Lowercase words derived from names of places or religions, when the derived words are no longer considered to be proper names. When the derivative is formed by the suffix of a single character following a proper name, the proper name is capitalized and the suffix is lowercased and follows a hyphen. (See *Word Division*, 4. *Proper Names, Exceptions*)
   - nihontō  日本刀
   - nihonshu  日本酒
   - nihonga  日本画
   - butsuga  佛画
   - washitsu  和室
   - wafuku  和服
   - yōshu  洋酒
   - kutaniyaki  九谷焼
   - kokutani  古九谷
   - kanji  漢字
   - kanpō  漢方
   - kan'yaku  漢薬
   - zendera  禪寺
   - zensō  禪僧
   - kirisutosha  キリスト者
   - rōmaji  ローマ字
   - but  Taiwan-sei  台湾製

**Punctuation**

1. Transcribe a centered point (・) used for dividing words as a comma if it makes the meaning of romanized words clear.
   - Chūgoku Shikoku no mingei  中国・四国の民芸
For such a center point appearing between numbers, see Word Division. 5. Numerals:

2. Transcribe brackets (「...」, 《...》, 〈...〉) used in the manner of quotation marks ("...") as quotation marks.

Diacritic Marks

1. Transcribe the macron (¯) over the letters a, i, u, e, and o to indicate a long vowel pronunciation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Romanization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bidoro</td>
<td>ビードロ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rōdō</td>
<td>労働</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kenkyū</td>
<td>研究</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tōkyō</td>
<td>東京</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sētā</td>
<td>セーター</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Transcribe the apostrophe (') between syllables when the first syllable ends with the letter n and the following syllable begins with the letter a, i, u, e, o, and y and when it is necessary to separate romanization.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Romanization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>toshokain</td>
<td>図書館員</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagai Ken'ichi</td>
<td>長井憲一</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shin'etsu</td>
<td>信越</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hon'yaku</td>
<td>翻訳</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man'yō</td>
<td>万葉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shin'ainaru</td>
<td>親愛なる</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>san'okuen</td>
<td>三億円</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shin'učhi</td>
<td>真打</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Word Division

1. Sino-Japanese (on) Compounds: A compound means a word consisting of two or more Chinese characters (kanji), or of Chinese characters and kana, or of kana alone, whether established by dictionary usage or not.
(a) Write binary compounds as single words.

ichigen ikkō 一言一行
Rikuchō jidai 六朝時代
Nihon kokusei jiten 日本国政事典
kokumin shugi 国民主義
Indo tetsugaku shiyō 印度哲学史要
Tōyō Gakkai 東洋学会
Keiō Gijuku Daigaku Keizai Gakubu 慶応義塾大学経済学部
Tōkyō Daigaku Kyōyō Gakubu 東京大学教養学部

(b) Trinary, derived, and other compounds.

(1) Write trinary and derived compounds as single words as long as they contain no more than one binary or trinary compound.

keizaiteki 経済的
seibutsugaku 生物学
jinseikan 人生観
yuibutsuron 唯物論
kenkōhō 健康法
daijinbutsu 大人物
daiojō 大往生
jibika 耳鼻科
koseibutsugaku 古生物学
hōshakaigaku 法社会学

For a word beginning with such characters as 新, 旧, etc., consult any current dictionary to determine whether it is part of a word or is a prefix to the following word or words (see Word Division, 3. Prefixes, Suffixes, etc (a)). If it is appropriate, apply the provisions of (2) below.

shinkansen 新幹線
kyūtaisei 旧体制

(2) Write trinary pseudo-compounds formed by the addition of a single character as single words.

gōshisō 業思想
kakusensō 核戦争
kakukazoku 核家族
ryōseikatsu 寮生活
If, however, a single character is enclosed within brackets used as quotation marks, transcribe the brackets as quotation marks.

“jin” shisō 「仁」思想
“kaku” ronsō 「核」論争

(c) Write single characters in succession constituting a pseudo-compound as one word.

tōō-fūken 都道府県
shikuchōson 市区町村
shichōson 市町村
shinōkōshō 士農工商
ishokusū 衣食住

(d) Hyphenate grouped compounds involving phonetic changes.

jochū-bōkō 女中奉公
bungei-dōkuhon 文芸読本
gōshi-gaisha 合資会社
kabushiki-gaisha 株式会社

but In proper names, romanize as Kabushiki Kaisha (e.g., Nissan Jidōsha Kabushiki Kaisha).

(e) Hyphenate one or more single-character modifiers having a common substantive.

shō-chūgakkō 小・中学校
shō-chū-kōtō gakkō 小・中・高等学校
shō-chūkibō kigyō 小・中規模企業
jō-gesuidō 上・下水道
nō-san-gyōson 農山漁村
chū-kinsei 中・近世
chū-kinsei 中近世
nō-kō-kōgyō 農・工・鉱業
bun-shi-tetsugaku 文・史・哲学
Meiji sanjūshichi-hachinen 明治三十七・八年

vii | Appendices
When single character modifiers form a binary or trinary compound, however, follow 1(a) or 1(b) above.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chūshō kigyō</td>
<td>中小企業</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bunri Gakubu</td>
<td>文理学部</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rikagaku jiten</td>
<td>理化学辞典</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dōshokubutsu jikken</td>
<td>動植物実験</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **Native Japanese (kun and jūbakoyomi or yutōyomi) compounds**

(a) **Nouns**

1. Write compound nouns as single words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wareware</td>
<td>我々</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wagahai</td>
<td>我輩</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kirisame</td>
<td>霧雨</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teashi</td>
<td>手足</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yamatodamashii</td>
<td>大和魂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mizusakazuki</td>
<td>水盃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ukiyoe</td>
<td>浮世絵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chanoma</td>
<td>茶の間</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chanoyu</td>
<td>茶の湯</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yononaka</td>
<td>世の中</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hinode</td>
<td>日の出</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kokoroarigao</td>
<td>心有顔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iyagarase</td>
<td>嫌がらせ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kogirei</td>
<td>小綺麗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rikutusudōri</td>
<td>理屈通り</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Write separately modifiers which are not part of compounds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>waga hokori</td>
<td>我が誇り</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waga musuko</td>
<td>わが息子</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waga machi</td>
<td>我が町</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waga kyōdo</td>
<td>我が郷土</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In case of doubt, prefer the separate form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>waga kuni</td>
<td>我国 (わが国)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waga ko</td>
<td>我が子</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waga tomo</td>
<td>我友 (わが友)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chichi haha</td>
<td>父母</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(as opposed to &quot;fubo&quot; for on-reading)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(2) Write separately a kun single character word modifying a compound.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>onna ekaki</td>
<td>女絵かき</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aji jiman</td>
<td>味自慢</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koto gassō</td>
<td>琴合奏</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mizu shigen</td>
<td>水資源</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kome sōdō</td>
<td>米騒動</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otoko aite</td>
<td>男相手</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

but bureimono (a kun single character modified by a compound) 無礼者

(b) Verbs

(1) Write simple and compound inflected verbs, with their auxiliaries, as single words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shihaisuru</td>
<td>支配する</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doraibusuru</td>
<td>ドライブする</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yomiuru</td>
<td>読み得る</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nashienai</td>
<td>なし得ない</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kansuru</td>
<td>関する</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omoidasu</td>
<td>思い出す</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Write verbs separately from adverbs or inflected adjectives and verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dō kangaeru</td>
<td>どう考える</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aa shitai</td>
<td>ああしたい</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sō suru</td>
<td>そうする</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kō naru</td>
<td>こうなる</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tsuyoku naru</td>
<td>強くなる</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>utskushiku naritai</td>
<td>美しくなりたい</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ikite ita</td>
<td>生きていた</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaette kuru</td>
<td>帰って来る</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yatte miyō</td>
<td>やって見よう</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>itadaite ikimasu</td>
<td>戴いていきます</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) Write honorific auxiliaries or potential auxiliaries, dekiru and dekinai, separately from other parts of the verb.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ookuru itashimashō</td>
<td>お送り致しますよう</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>odekake asobashimasu ka</td>
<td>お出掛け遊びますか</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
gaman dekiru ka  我慢出来るか
gaman dekimase  我慢出来ません

(c) Adjectives. Write compound inflected adjectives as single words.

bimyōnaru  微妙なる
ikanaru  如何なる
miryokuaru  魅力ある
teikōnaki  抵抗なき
dōdōtaru  堂々たる
osorubeki  恐るべき
ayamatta sahō, ayamariyasui sahō 誤った作法・誤りやすい作法

(d) Adverbs and conjunctions. Write compound adverbs and conjunctions as single words.

tokuni  特に
narabini  並に
tomoni  共に
tsuini  遂に
ikani  如何に
suguni  直ぐに
matawa  又は
aruiwa  或いは

(e) Particles. Write particles separately from other words and from each other.

kōfuku e no  幸福への道
E wa dare ni de mo kakeru  絵は誰にでも描ける
Sō iu hon o yomu no ga tanoshii  そういう本を読むのが楽しい
anata to watashi to  あなたとわたしと
kumo no ue ni  雲の上に
anata no tame ni  あなたの為に
nonki na ojisan nonki ni/kamaeru  児気な小父さん呑気に構える
yunīku na sonzai  ユニークな存在
ureshii na  うれしいな
nandarō ka  何だろうか
sarari to  さらりと

3. Prefixes, Suffixes, etc.
(a) Write separately a single-character prefix modifying on or kun compounds following it.

zen shushō enzetsushū 前首相演説集
ko shachō kaikoroku 故社長懐古録
shin okurigana 新送りがな
shin shokuminchi shugi 新植民地主義
kyū dōtokuritsu 旧徳律
kyū dojin shakai 旧土人社会
Dai jinmei jiten 大人名事典
shō bungaku jiten 小文学辞典
chō senshīnikoku 超先進国
chō genjitsu shugi 超現実主義
han sensō undō 反戦争運動
han sensōron 反戦争論
kaku jidai 各時代
kaku todōfuken 各都道府県
kaku musan seitō 各無産政党
hi bunkateki 非文化的
hi sabetsu shakai 非差別社会
ichi toshokan’in 一図書館員
ichi kinen shashin 一記念写真

(b) Hyphenate a single character modifying, or modified by, foreign words generally written in katakana.

shō-enerugī 省エネルギー
kaku-enerugī 核エネルギー
datsu-enerugī 脱エネルギー
shō-ene 省エネ
enerugī-gen エネルギー源
karorī-hyō カロリー表
irasutorēshon-teki イラストレーション的

If the foreign word in katakana together with a single character is a long-established word or a corporate name, however, romanize it as one word.

Amerikajin アメリカ人
kirisutosha キリスト者
Saiensusha サイエンス社
sābisugyō

(c) Particular suffixes. Write the suffix tō or nado (等, など) hen (編, 篇) used for sections of books, and shō (抄, 鈔) for excerpts or commentaries, kō (考, 稿) for treaties or crafts, and ten (展) for exhibitions, separately from the word preceding them unless they form Sino-Japanese compounds, e.g., 前編, 私考, 草稿, 特別展, 企画展.

kyōdō kiken kōi tō no kinhishihan

kyō konogoro omoidasu koto nado

senzen sengo hen

Nihon shokunikushi shō

Nihon insho kō

Shina shoshigaku kō

Tōzai bijutsu kōryū 300-nen ten

bijinga ten

Yokohama shishi kō

kyō konogoro omoidasu koto nado

kyōdō kiken kōi tō no kinhishihan

(d) Write single-character substantives modified by on or kun compounds as part of the word preceding it.

Ochiboshū

Kokinshū

Kokin wakashū

Bunka jinmeiroku

Nihon seifu gyōsei kikōzu

Nichi-Ro gaikō jūnenshi

Gakkō toshokanbō

Kokubunji shiryō chōsa hōkōsho

Meiji Taishō bungakushi

Kagoshima-ken fūbutsushi

shizen kagakusha

jibi inkōka

kyōdai shimentachi

Rōdō Kijunkyoku

Asahi Shinbunsha

Nihon Bungaku Kenkyūkai

4. Proper Names
(a) Write proper names and titles of books separately from modifiers or words modified by them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Reading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rinkūn den</td>
<td>リンカーン伝</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niwa Fumio shū</td>
<td>丹羽文雄集</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genji monogatari shō</td>
<td>源氏物語抄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shin jidai</td>
<td>清時代</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min Shin jidai</td>
<td>明清時代</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To shō</td>
<td>杜詩抄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nihon shi</td>
<td>日本史</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beikoku shi</td>
<td>米国史</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tōyō shiron</td>
<td>東洋史論</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*but* write as single words when the compounds include phonetically changed proper names into "on" reading.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Reading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gikeiki</td>
<td>義経記</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shinchōki</td>
<td>信長記</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exceptions:**

1. For proper names, including corporate names, that contain other proper names, follow 1(a)-1(b), 2(a), and 3(d) above.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Reading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edojō</td>
<td>江戸城</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ōedo</td>
<td>大江戸</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yōmeigaku</td>
<td>陽明学</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shijōgawara</td>
<td>四條河原</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sohōkai</td>
<td>蘇峰会</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onogumi</td>
<td>小野組</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gendai Nihonshii Kenkyūkai</td>
<td>現代日本史研究会</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Write names of historical periods with single-character generic terms as single words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Reading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shinchō</td>
<td>清朝</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meijiki</td>
<td>明治期</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. For names of ships, write such prefixes as *maru* or *gō* separately from the preceding word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Reading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asama Maru</td>
<td>浅間丸</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayabusa Gō</td>
<td>はやぶさ(隼)号</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purejidento Wiruson Gō</td>
<td>プレジデント・ウィルソン号</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(4) Hyphenate single characters which can be suffixed to any proper names: e.g., the, 型, 式, 流, 産, 製, 派, 系, 本, 版, 戦.

Nihon-teki 日本的
Honkon-gata 香港型
Tanaka Chiyo-shiki 田中千代式
Hōshō-ryū 宝生流
Hokkaidō-san 北海道産
Taiwan-sei 台湾製
Tanaka-ha 田中派
Nakasone-kei 中曾根系
Kanda-bon 神田本
Kanazawa Bunko-ban 金沢文庫版
Okinawa-sen 沖繩戰
Ganjin-zō 鑑真像

(5) Hyphenate an auxiliary to a proper name which results in a double consonant.

Kyashī-tte yonde キャシーってよんで

(b) Write titles and terms of address separately from personal names.

(1) Write separately a title that precedes a personal name.

Sei Sabieru 聖サビエル

(2) If a title or a term of address following a personal name consists of a binary or trinary compound, write it separately from the personal name.

Meiji Tennō 明治天皇
Taiken Mon’in 待賢門院
Kitashirakawa no Miya-sama 北白川の宮様
Ōoka Echizen no Kami 大岡越前守
Nichiren Shōnin-sama 日蓮上人様
Takezawa Sensei 竹沢先生

(3) Hyphenate a title or a term of address when it consists of a single character or kana for san, sama, chan, kun etc., and follows a personal name.

Bashō-ō 芭蕉翁
Kakushin-ni 觉信尼
Gotoba-in 吳鳥羽院
Okiku-san お菊さん
Nakamura-kun 中村君
Tarō-chan 太郎ちゃん
Non-chan kumo ni noru ノンちゃん雲に乗る
Sa-shi (Chinese family name) 左氏
Tokugawa-ke 徳川家
but
Genji 源氏
Heike 平家

(c) Geographic names

(1) Hyphenate generic terms used as part of the name of jurisdictions or streets.

Tōkyō-to 東京都
Chiyoda-ku 千代田区
Yūraku-chō 有楽町
Yamaguchi-ken 山口県
Yokohama-shi 横浜市
Ogawa-machi 小川町
Ogasawara-mura 小笠原村
Nijō-dōri 二条通り
Hōjō-gō 北条郷

Exceptions:

(1) Write generic terms separately if they form Sino-Japanese compounds.

Ogasawara sonchō 小笠原村長
Ogawa chōshi 小川町史
Chiyoda Kuritsu 千代田区立
Yokohama shisei 横浜市政
Tōkyō tomin 東京都民
Tōkyō Togikai 東京都議会
Yamaguchi kenpō 山口県報

(2) Write koku as part of the name of a country.

Nihonkoku 日本国
Manshūkoku 満洲国
(3) Write a generic term for a province, land estate, etc., separately if preceded by no and a place name.

Musashi no Kuni
Nitta no Shō
Iware no Mura

(2) Write modifiers differentiating places of the same name as part of the name if they are part of the name of a jurisdiction.

Higashiizu-chō
Kamikitayama-mura

If the modifiers are not part of the name of a jurisdiction, write them separately.

Minami Yamashiro
Tōnan Ajia

(3) Write compound names designating merged places or containing a larger place name as single words.

Ujiyamada-shi
Aizuwakamatsu-shi

(4) Hyphenate generic terms for stations and harbors following place names.

Tōkyō-eki
Yokohama-kō
Shinagawa-juku

If the generic terms form Sino-Japanese compounds, write them separately.

Tōkyō ekichō
Yokohama kōwan

(5) Write generic terms for geographic features as part of the name.

Sumidagawa
Asamayama
Biwako
Shinanoji
Saipantō
If the generic terms form Sino-Japanese compounds, write them separately.

Biwa kohan 琵琶湖畔
Asama sanroku 浅間山麓

(d) Abbreviated forms

(1) Write words consisting of or containing abbreviated proper names as single words.

Nōbi Heiya 濃尾平野
Kaetsunō 加越能
Keihin kōgyō chūtai 京浜工業地帯
Meishin kōsoku dōro 名神高速道路
Shin'etsusen 信越線
Öbeijin 欧米人
ryūō gakusei 留欧学生
Eishibun 英詩文
tainichi bōeki 対日貿易
Kiki kayō 記紀歌謡

Hyphenate, however, a compound consisting of abbreviated names of countries or languages, except when the compound is normally elided.

Nichi-Ro gaikō jūnenshi 日露外交十年史
Nichi-Ei-Doku igo shōjiten 日英独医語小辞典
Sen-Man sōsho 鮮満叢書
Wa-Kansho 和漢書
Nikka daijiten 日華大辞典
Nitchū kankei 日中関係

Nichi-Mō kankei (referring to the country “Outer Mongolia”) 日蒙関係
but Manmō kaitaku (“Inner Mongolia” autonomous region) 満蒙開拓

(2) Write contracted compound proper names as single words.

Chūkyō jūyō bunkenshū 中共重要文献集
Mantetsu chihō gyōseishi 満鉄地方行政史
Soren no Nihon kenkyū ソ連の日本研究
Hokushi Jiken no keika 北支事件の経過
Saō monogatari 沙翁物語
Fukuō hyakuwa 福翁百話

5. Numerals
(a) Write cardinal numbers under 100, and the numbers 100, 1,000, 10,000, and 100,000, etc., as single words, if spelled out in the title proper. Separate by hyphens the hundreds, thousands, tens of thousands, etc., in numbers over 100.

sen-kyūhyaku-hachijūsannen 千九百八十三年 (title proper)
se-kyūhyaku-hachijūsannen 一九八三年 (title proper)
1983-nen 千九百八十三年 (not title proper)
1983-nen 一九八三年 (not title proper)

(b) Write the ordinal prefix dai, numerators, and other suffixes as part of the numbers they precede or follow, if spelled out. Write them separate from the words they modify.

daisan seiryoku 第三勢力
Dainiji Sekai Taisen kaikoroku 第二次世界大戦回顧録

(c) Transcribe a center point between numbers as a period, with no space following it. If, however, the number is spelled out in romanization as a word, then the center point is not represented by a Roman value (cf. Library of Congress Rule Interpretations, Appendix C.5C).

8.15 zengo : sensō to watakushitachi 8・15 前後 : 戦争と私たち
3.14 futō hanketsu 三・十四不当判決
20.5-seiki no ongaku 20・5世紀の音楽
but Niniroku Jiken 二・二六事件

(d) Hyphenate numbers joined to modify a common substantive.

3-4-jigen 3・4次元
Shōwa 58-59-nendo 昭和五十八・五九年
# Appendix C: Japanese Romanization Table - Addendum - 2012-09-11

## A. Standard Table

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| ちゃ | チャ | cha | ちゅ | チュ | chu | ちょ | チョ | cho |
| にゃ | ニャ | nya | にゅ | ニュ | nyu | にょ | ニョ | nyo |
| ひゃ | ヒャ | hya | ひゅ | ヒュ | hyu | ひえ | ヒェ | hye |
| みゃ | ミャ | mya | みゅ | ミュ | myu | みえ | ミェ | mye |
| りゃ | リャ | rya | りゅ | リュ | ryu | りえ | リェ | rye |
| ぎゃ | ギャ | gya | ぎゅ | ギュ | gyu | ぎえ | ギェ | gye |
| じゃ | ジャ | ja | じゅ | ジュ | ju | じえ | ジェ | je |
| ぢゃ | ディャ | ja | ぢゅ | ディュ | ju | ぢえ | ディェ | je |
| びゃ | ビャ | bya | びゅ | ビュ | byu | びえ | ビェ | bye |
| びゃ | ビャ | pya | びゅ | ビュ | pyu | びえ | ビェ | pye |

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xix | Appendices
# B. Non-traditional Japanese Table (Foreign Words, etc.)

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Note: When は, へ, and を are used as grammatical particles (post-positions), romanize them as they are pronounced (i.e., wa, e, o).
C. Long Vowels and Diphthong Tables

Apply a macron using table A. For syllables that are not provided either in the chart or examples, carefully consider the presence of "morpheme boundaries" to determine a long vowel. “Morpheme boundary” refers to the point in a string of romanized text that separates one morpheme from another. According to the Oxford English Dictionary, a morpheme is “the lowest unit of language that can convey meaning.”

Romanize long vowels expressed by kana う and katakana lengthening bar ー by applying a macron. Romanize other long vowels (those expressed by kana あいえお / アイエオ) letter-by-letter according to the romanization chart.

Exceptionally, use the chart below when long vowels do not cover the expression of the morpheme, e.g. 「ああ無情」「いい天気」

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Appendix D: Task Force Charge and Membership

Task Force Name:
CTP/CJM Joint Task Force on the LC Proposal for Japanese Romanization

Task Force Charge:
1. Prepare a survey to gather general response from the CEAL community on LC proposal
2. Prepare CEAL response based on the survey by Jan. 18, 2012 (LC deadline, Jan. 22)
3. If time is limited to response or address issues/concerns fully, send initial response to LC by LC deadline, then finish the preparation of final response.
4. Report the responses (initial and/or final) to both CTP/CJM as well as CEAL EB
5. Shi will send the initial and/or final responses to LC

Task Force Members:
Rob Britt, University of Washington
Yoko Kudo, University of California Riverside
Mieko Mazza, Yale University
Hikaru Nakano, University of Florida
Keiko Suzuki, Yale University, Chair

Shi Deng, University of California San Diego, ex officio (CTP Chair)
Setsuko Noguchi, CIC, ex officio (CJM Chair)