

**CEAL Response to**  
**“Clarification of LC practice concerning the use of**  
**diacritical marks in Japanese romanization”**  
**January 22, 2012**

**CTP/CJM Joint Task Force**  
**on LC Proposal to Japanese Romanization**

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## 1. Introduction

On December 14, 2012, an email message was sent to the EASTLIB listserv from Bruce Johnson, Policy and Standards Division, Library of Congress, with the subject "Clarification of LC practice concerning the use of diacritical marks in Japanese romanization", and two PDF files attached. Here is a quote from the message:

"The current ALA-LC romanization table for Japanese has been implemented inconsistently due to conflicting guidance from the Library of Congress (LC). The attached file, "Japanese romanization diacritics," clarifies which diacritical marks to use and when to use them when romanizing Japanese from the vernacular. Also attached is the file, "Japanese RT with clarification," which shows what the Japanese romanization table would look like with clearer instructions about diacritical marks added.

Comments on this LC practice clarification should be sent to Bruce Johnson in LC's Policy and Standards Division <bjoh@loc.gov > no later than January 22, 2012."

Responding to this message, the chairs of the CEAL Committee on Technical Processing (Shi Deng) and the CEAL Committee on Japanese Materials (Setsuko Noguchi) discussed the matter and decided to form a joint task force to formulate a CEAL community response to LC's statement. Since the deadline for CEAL member comments was Jan. 22, 2012, the Task Force was hastily assembled, mainly including members of both committees and approved by the CEAL Executive Committee at the beginning of 2012.

From Jan. 9 to 16, 2012, this "CTP/CJM Joint Task Force on LC Proposal to Japanese Romanization" conducted a brief survey of the CEAL community to gauge their immediate responses to LC's message and to the historical background of the issue. In addition, the Task Force attempted to gather more information from various stakeholders, and did some quick research on the use of the alif and the apostrophe in cataloging. This response was compiled by Task Force members, and it includes survey results and background information that was gathered in less than two weeks' time.

## 2. CEAL's Response to the LC Proposal for Revision

The CEAL community thanks LC for clarifying the long-standing issue of alif and apostrophe usage in Japanese romanization at last. In this regard, CEAL members support the idea of adding a "Diacritic marks" section to the romanization guidelines in order to clearly describe the two diacritic symbols used for ALA-LC Japanese romanization, and to provide examples of their use. The task force also believes that the section's more prominent, new location -- moved up from the end of the table -- was a good idea. More than 70% of survey respondents support the LC proposal as is.

However, a few CEAL members have expressed some concerns. Also, task force members thought that section 1, regarding macron usage and examples, could be improved with additional clarification about the complex nature of macron use. The task force discusses this issue in more detail below (#4 and Appendix E).

In addition, the Task Force has confirmed that further revisions are included in the ALA-LC romanization Table for Japanese found in the proposed revision posted on the LC website ([http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cps/japanese\\_table\\_111215.pdf](http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cps/japanese_table_111215.pdf)). This document contains not only the new “Diacritic mark” section and minor typographical corrections, but also at least 17 other additional examples and one dropped section (marked with yellow highlight in Appendix B). It should be noted that these are not clearly marked as further revisions in the LC website version, nor were they included in the version sent as an email attachment to subscribers of EASTLIB. Although the Task Force believes that these revisions are mostly good ones, as they clarify ambiguities in sometimes complex or not-so-intuitive instructions, in the future, we would like to know when these additional changes are made and have them marked in such a way that they can be reviewed and discussed further within the broader community. We believe this kind of transparent process will produce the best results for all concerned.

Thus, the Task Force requests to LC that there should be the separate review and timeline for further revisions beyond the alif/apostrophe issue. Meanwhile, the Task Force also requests that more thorough review for the use of the apostrophes (and the older quotation marks) in the revised table since there are still more than one style of the nasal separator diacritics included in the table (i.e. Appendix B p. 3, p. 5, p. 10, p. 13 and p. 15 highlighted in blue).

### **3. Background of the CEAL Response**

#### **A. CEAL Community Survey**

The Task Force conducted the survey for “Clarification of LC practice concerning the use of diacritical marks in Japanese romanization,” which was first posted to the Eastlib listserv on Monday, 1/9/2012. The survey was closed on Monday, 1/16/2012 with 58 responses.

The survey consisted of ten questions -- eight multiple choice and two open-ended. The results are attached as Appendix C.

Even though 59.1% of the respondents (in the case of Japanese specialists: 70.0% as seen in the Crosstab analysis in the Appendix C) had been using the alif instead of the apostrophe prior to the LC’s clarification (Q4), more than 70% of the respondents support LC’s revised proposal for the ALA-LC romanization table for Japanese (Q8). This positive tone was also reflected in the free text comments section in Q9 and Q10, in which respondents said the unified usage of diacritical marks would be a welcome change. Yet, here, the Task Force would like to emphasize the word “change” rather than to use the LC wording “clarification.” The survey indicated clearly that this is in fact a “change” and not just a simple “clarification” (please see below for more on this point in **B. Historical Background of Alif and Apostrophe Usage**).

The positive feedback continues in the response to Q6, where 63.6% of respondents said the use of the apostrophe instead of the alif would pose no problems within their institution's databases and its OPAC search/display (Q6). However, even though 34.3% of respondents said an institution-wide cleanup would not be necessary since they consider the change from alif to apostrophe to be only a minor database inconsistency, as many as 40 % voiced concerns because they feel the decision to perform the cleanup will be above them and made in conjunction with the systems department, or simply not yet decided at the time of the survey (Q7).

It is clear from the survey results that the CEAL community feels the "clarification of LC practice concerning the use of diacritical marks in Japanese romanization", in this case use of the apostrophe instead of the alif, is a welcome action. The community feels this clarification will remove confusion, and that everyone will be on the same page. They also feel the change from the alif to the apostrophe will not pose significant problems in their databases and expressed the desire that LC and OCLC take the lead in the database cleanup initiative.

### **B. Historical Background of Alif and Apostrophe Usage**

According to the Task Force's brief research, historically, under the modified Hepburn system of romanization, the general usage of the Japanese syllabic nasal, presented as n, when preceding a vowel or the letter "y," has been changed only one time: Kenkyusha's New Japanese-English Dictionary American Edition (1942) used a hyphen, while its entirely new edition (1954) used an apostrophe instead. So the very first ALA-LC romanization Table for Japanese (1959) employed the modified Hepburn system of romanization, and used the 1954 Kenkyusha as its model, guiding catalogers to use an apostrophe. This rule has consistently stayed the same through the 1991 and 1997 editions of the ALA-LC romanization Tables.

On the other hand, the alif, which is a spacing character known as a "modifier letter apostrophe," was also specified in some editions of the ALA-LC romanization Tables. The use of the alif coincided with the beginning of computer cataloging of Japanese records. An email conversation posted on the OCLC-CJK listserv implied that the alif was introduced in the Research Libraries Group (RLG)'s online database RLIN (Research Libraries Information Network). "When LC staff began using RLIN for input of Japanese records, RLIN documentation instructed them to use the "alif" character as the special separator, not the apostrophe" (Barry, personal communication, Mar. 17, 2003, see Appendix D).

In fact, the Spring 1983 issue of LC's Cataloging Service Bulletin (CSB), which included the detailed Japanese romanization table with examples, already shows the mixture of straight single quotes and a circular head with a descending tail pointing to the left. Thus, by the year 1983, when RLG started adding CJK, the inconsistency in alif/apostrophe use had already begun at LC. LC practice was to use the alif in its RLIN records, but no change in the romanization guidelines documented this.

This inconsistency was not rectified when revisions to the ALA-LC romanization Tables were published in 1991 and 1997. In the 2003 Spring issue of Cataloging Service Bulletin (CSB), LC did make an official announcement, indicating that the alif should be used instead of the apostrophe. However, a new version of the ALA-LC romanization table reflecting that CSB's statement was never issued, and the current LC/ALA romanization policy posted on the LC website continues to call for apostrophe use.

With this background, in December 2011, LC finally sent out an email with links to two PDF files on their website (mentioned above), explaining its current policy and proposing a change to the LC/ALA romanization guidelines with regard to the use of diacritical marks in Japanese romanization. Here, LC recommends the use of the apostrophe, and not the alif In Japanese romanization.

### **C. Technical issues: Alif vs. Apostrophe**

Without further detailed historical research, it is difficult to know what technical reasons were behind the cataloging community's decision to use the alif diacritic symbol instead of the apostrophe, as used in the 1954 edition of the Kenkyusha dictionary prescribed by the LC/ALA romanization table. There may have been some desire to use characters for romanization in similar ways across languages (Korean also once used the alif). However, no matter what the reasons were back then, in the current Unicode/multi-script cataloging environment, the alif is no longer necessary for the romanization of Japanese. The apostrophe can do the alif's work, and it has the big advantage of being easier to input, and just as easy if not easier to handle when it comes to data storage and searching.

As mentioned above, the alif/apostrophe symbol following the "n" sound and preceding a vowel in Japanese is used to show the reader where the syllables of a word separate. For example, [kan'i / 簡易/ simplicity] and [kani / 蟹 / crab] are different words, with different pronunciations.. In romanization, the apostrophe/alif is all that distinguishes the two. The key point here is that the difference in the romanised forms is clear regardless of whether an "alif" or an "apostrophe" is used. Either one serves the purpose just fine from a linguistic point of view.

Although systems tend to ignore punctuation and diacritics in searching, search results do vary somewhat, emphasizing the importance of clean-up projects to retrospectively convert existing records to a single standard. A recent OCLC WorldCat search had these results:

kan'i [apostrophe]: 3716 records

kan'i [alif]: 3716 records

kani: 3688 records

OCLC documentation\* cautions the use of "OR" searches to ensure accurate results:

Words with characters attached by punctuation marks, such as an apostrophe, are not yet normalized in the system (that is, they are not indexed together so that a search term with or without the character retrieves the same records).

For now, you can enter both forms combined with OR to retrieve all appropriate records.

**Example:** To search the title index for *l'étranger*, type **ti:etranger or letranger**.

\*<http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/worldcat/searching/searchworldcatindexes/default.htm>

The Innovative Interfaces Millennium system and the Innopac OPAC also currently ignore both the apostrophe and the alif in searches. A recent search in those systems in the University of Washington Law Library database (<http://marian.law.washington.edu/search/X>) had these results:

kan'i [apostrophe]: 11 keywords  
kan'i [alif]: 11 keywords  
kani: 11 keywords

There seems to be minimal but still nagging impact on user search results based on the choice of alif or apostrophe in Japanese romanization. In addition, as LC specifically mentioned in the "File maintenance" section of its document, "the alif has been employed in few romanized words, but it does appear in hundreds of personal names." This might affect an authority control feature or a program in each institution's local system, even if it does not affect OCLC's control headings feature.

For that reason, the East Asian library community should encourage efforts to make romanization in library catalogs uniform. An OCLC representative recently (1/2012) indicated by email that they intend to do just that, as soon as they can. They will first need a consensus from East Asian librarians on how to proceed. Similarly, administrators of local systems may be encouraged to move retrospective cleanup projects for Japanese romanization higher on their priority list once there is a clear standard.

Most people also seem to agree that visually the alif and apostrophe, if not identical, are nearly the same. All else being equal, it seems logical to choose a more common character (the apostrophe) over a rare character (the alif). If so, the only important consideration remaining is ease of use for catalogers and others responsible for maintaining and updating library records. On that score, the apostrophe is a big winner, since it is a common character, and it is available even on the most basic of keyboards and character sets.

#### **4. Further recommendation**

***The issue of the other diacritic mark: Macron***

The new section for diacritic marks proposed by the Library of Congress (LC) to be added to the ALA-LC romanization table for Japanese (Japanese romanization table) includes the macron (¯), which is used to indicate long vowels. The Task Force supports the idea that the use of the macron will also be clarified in this new section. However, the Task Force believes that the proposed examples as well as instruction are insufficient and need expansion and improvement in order to help maintain proper and consistent use of the macron.

The long vowels in the examples proposed by LC fall into two types: the type expressed by adding a *hiragana* ゃ, and the one represented by a lengthening bar in *katakana*. These are the most common and simple types of Japanese long vowels. The majority of catalogers who understand Japanese should be able to romanize this type using the macron with minimal confusion.

Other types of long vowels are more problematic, especially those expressed by adding a *kana* あ (ア), い (イ), え (エ), or お (オ) that is inherent in the preceding syllable. It is quite confusing and challenging for catalogers to determine whether or not to use the macron for the romanization of long vowels of this type, because those vowels are clearly different from the aforementioned common types, yet neither edition of *Kenkyusha's New Japanese-English Dictionary* prescribed as a model by the Japanese romanization table explicitly mention how to deal with them. The word ああ (an exclamation) appears as *aa* in the word division section of the Japanese romanization table, which only adds to the confusion, since it does not agree with the way the word is entered in *Kenkyusha*. It is highly possible that such conflicting representations of romanized long vowels results in inconsistent use of the macron among institutions. In fact, inconsistent practice has been found in LC's bibliographic records (e.g., LCCN 2009513892 vs. 83179103; 97459474 vs. 2011406209).

Given the observations described above and further details in Appendix E, the Task Force requests that LC clarify the use of the macron for long vowels that are expressed by adding a *hiragana* character other than ゃ, by providing more examples and accompanying instruction to the new diacritic marks section of the Japanese romanization table. In fact, according to one of senior CEAL members, there was once an instruction sheet regarding to this very issue supplied by a LC cataloger in the past CEAL session in the late 1980s. If we could find the document, that might be a bases of new clarification.

Furthermore, another senior member has pointed out that the latest edition of *Kenkyusha's* dictionary (5<sup>th</sup> ed.) no longer uses romanization in entry words at all. Considering some inconsistencies among the editions mentioned in Appendix E and the lack of romanization in the current edition, the Task Force suggests exploring the possibility to have more actual romanization instructions in the romanization table itself rather than just pointing to the outside resources of *Kenkyusha's* dictionaries.

## 5. Conclusion

While the Task Force was collecting information and communicating with various stakeholders, both LC and OCLC have expressed their intention to work together with the CEAL community to do necessary cleanup work resulting from this change. Further help and guidance from the Library of Congress with this work, especially including authority record maintenance, would be greatly appreciated.

Again, the Task Force would like to show its appreciation to LC for initiating this clarification. With CEAL's support, the Task Force hopes that the revision of the romanization table on the alif/apostrophe issue will soon be approved by the larger cataloging community, resolving the matter, which has lingered for too long.

In addition, as pointed out above, the Task Force is hoping that over time further improvements bringing even more clarity to the ALA-LC romanization table for Japanese will be made. We also wish to keep in mind that this a collaborative process between a range of stakeholders that include LC, OCLC and the CEAL community. In the end, we all hope for the same thing: to improve the quality of service for our patrons by enhancing the consistency and accuracy of Japanese language catalog records.

## 6. Appendix A-F

### Appendix A: Clarification of LC practice concerning the use of diacritical marks in Japanese romanization ([http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsj/japanese\\_romanization\\_diacritics\\_11214.pdf](http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsj/japanese_romanization_diacritics_11214.pdf))

The current ALA-LC romanization table for Japanese has been implemented inconsistently due to conflicting guidance from the Library of Congress (LC). The following clarifies which diacritical marks to use and when to use them when romanizing Japanese from the vernacular.

#### Background

The 1991 and 1997 editions of the *ALA-LC romanization tables* called for use of the apostrophe and macron as the two diacritic marks used in Japanese romanization. *Cataloging service bulletin* number 100 (Spring 2003) on the other hand directed that the alif be used instead of the apostrophe. Although the reason for this change was not enumerated, the most likely reason was to bring the ALA-LC Japanese romanization table into line with RLIN practice, then used for LC's online input of Japanese cataloging records. The ALA-LC Japanese romanization table was never changed, and the LC website continues to call for apostrophe use.

With the passage of time there is no longer any reason to use the alif instead of the apostrophe. Catalogers have found that the apostrophe is convenient and easy to remember, whereas the alif is often cumbersome. Because using both the apostrophe and alif for the same purpose could affect searching and retrieval, LC wishes to resolve the issue by unambiguously calling for use of the apostrophe, and not the alif, when romanizing Japanese.

Accordingly, LC proposes that a new section be added to the Japanese romanization table that clarifies when apostrophes and macrons should be used. The new section would be inserted after the punctuation section and before the word division section.

#### Proposed language

##### Diacritic marks

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

rōdō	労働
kenkyū	研究
Tōkyō	東京
sābisu	サービス
chīzu	チーズ
sētā	セーター

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.

toshokan'in	図書館員
Nagai Ken'ichi	長井憲一
Shin'etsu	信越
hon'yaku	翻訳
Man'yō	万葉
shin'ainaru	親愛なる
san'okuen	三億円
shin'uchi	真打

### **File maintenance**

Catalogers are urged to perform thorough file maintenance to replace alifs with apostrophes when encountered in Japanese romanization in bibliographic and authority records, particularly in access points (titles and headings). Please note that the alif has been employed in few romanized words, but it does appear in hundreds of personal names.

### **Comments**

Comments on this clarification of LC practice should be sent to Bruce Johnson in LC's Policy and Standards Office < [bjoh@loc.gov](mailto:bjoh@loc.gov) > no later than January 22, 2012

## Appendix B: revised Japanese romanization table

([http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/japanese\\_table\\_111215.pdf](http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/japanese_table_111215.pdf))

### Japanese

#### Romanization System

The modified Hepburn system of romanization as employed in Kenkyusha's New Japanese-English Dictionary (3rd and later editions) is used. For the syllabic nasal, n is always used preceding b, m, and p. romanization for words of foreign (i.e., non-Japanese) origin follows the American National Standard system for the romanization of Japanese; e.g., ベトナム(Betonamu); ヴェトナム(Vetonamu).

#### Word Reading

The reading of Japanese words follows standard Japanese language usage, insofar as this can be determined from standard Japanese dictionaries. 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.

#### 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.

Kōbō Daishi

弘法大師

but Okiku-san

お菊さん

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.

Sensō o Kirokusuru Kai  
Nihon Rikugun

戦争を記録する会  
日本陸軍

4. Documents and Publications:

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

Tsurezuregusa  
Chūō kōron

徒然草  
中央公論

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

Rōdō kumiai hō  
Rōdō iinkai kisoku

労働組合法  
労働委員会規則

5. Historical Events and Periods:

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

Dainiji Sekai Taisen  
Niniroku Jiken  
Meiji Ishin shi

第二次世界大戦  
二・二六事件  
明治維新史

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

Jōmon jidai  
Rikuchō jidai  
Heianchō  
Shōwaki

縄文時代  
六朝時代  
平安朝  
昭和期

6. Peoples and Languages: Capitalize names of peoples and languages.

Nihonjin  
Amerikajin  
Nihongo  
Eigo

日本人  
アメリカ人  
日本語  
英語

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

Bukkyō  
Kirisutokyō  
Shintō  
Zenshū

佛教  
キリスト教  
神道  
禪宗

8. 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
butsuma	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	禅寺
zensō	禅僧
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
Pōru Kurōderu	ポール・クロードル
Matsumoto Seichō, Yamamoto Shūgorō shū	松本清長・山本周五郎集

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.

rōdō	労働
kenkyū	研究
Tōkyō	東京
sābisu	サービス
chīzu	チーズ
sētā	セーター

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.

toshokan'in	図書館員
Nagai Ken'ichi	長井憲一
Shin'etsu	信越
hon'yaku	翻訳
Man'yō	万葉
shin'ainaru	親愛なる
san'okuen	三億円
shin'uchi	真打

## 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	經濟的
seibutsugaku	生物学
jinseikan	人生觀
yuibutsuron	唯物論
kenkōhō	健康法
daijinbutsu	大人物
daiōjō	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
shinkenchiku	新建築
daijiten	大辞典
daihatsumei	大発明
chōtaikoku	超大国

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.

todōfuken	都道府県
shikuchōson	市区町村
shichōson	市町村
shinōkōshō	士農工商
ishokujū	衣食住

(d) Hyphenate grouped compounds involving phonetic changes.

jochū-bōkō	女中奉公
bungei-dokuhon	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-chūkibo kigyō	小・中規模企業
jō-gesuidō	上・下水道
nō-san-gyoson	農山漁村
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

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

chūshō kigyō	中小企業
Bunri Gakubu	文理学部
rikagaku jiten	理化学辞典
dōshokubutsu jikken	動植物実験

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

(a) Nouns

(1) Write compound nouns as single words.

wareware	我々
wagahai	我輩
kirisame	霧雨
teashi	手足
yamatodamashii	大和魂
mizusakazuki	水盃
ukiyoe	浮世絵
chanoma	茶の間
chanoyu	茶の湯
yononaka	世の中
kokoroarigao	心有顔
iyagarase	嫌がらせ
kogirei	小綺麗
rikutsudōri	理屈通り

Write separately modifiers which are not part of compounds.

waga hokori	我が誇り
waga musuko	わが息子
waga machi	我が町
waga kyōdo	我が郷土

In case of doubt, prefer the separate form.

waga kuni	我国 (わが国)
waga ko	我が子
waga tomo	我友 (わが友)
chichi haha	父母
ani imōto	兄妹
are kore	あれこれ

(2) Write separately a kun single character word modifying a compound.

onna ekaki	女絵かき
aji jiman	味自慢
koto gassō	琴合奏
mizu shigen	水資源
kome sōdō	米騒動
otoko aite	男相手

(b) Verbs

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

shihaisuru	支配する
doraibusuru	ドライブする
yomiuru	読み得る
nashienai	なし得ない
kansuru	関する
omoidasu	思い出す

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

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

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

ookuru itashimashō	お送り致しましょう
odekake asobashimasu ka	お出掛け遊ばしますか
gaman dekiru ka	我慢出来るか
gaman dekimasen	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 michi	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	呑気な小父さん呑気に構える
yunīku na sonzai	ユニークな存在
arata na	新たな

### 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	旧道德律
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 senshinkoku	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 longestablished 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	サービス業

(c) 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 drafts, 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 kinshi ihan	共同危険行為等の禁止違反
kyō konogoro omoidasu koto nado	今日この頃思い出すことなど
senzen sengo hen	戦前戦後編
Nihon shokunikushi shō	日本食肉史抄
Nihon insho kō	日本印書考
Shina shoshigaku kō	支那書誌学稿
Tōzai bijutsu kōryū 300-nen ten	東西美術交流300年展
bijinga ten	美人画展

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

Ochiboshū	落穂集
Kokinshū	古今集
Kokin wakashū	古今和歌集
Bunka jinmeiroku	文化人名録
Nihon seifu gyōsei kikōzu	日本政府行政機構図
Nichi-Ro gaikō jūnenshi	日露外交十年史
Gakkō toshokanhō	学校図書館法
Kokubunji shiryō chōsa hōkokusho	国分寺資料調査報告書
Meiji Taishō bungakushi	明治大正文学史
Kagoshima-ken fūbutsushi	鹿児島県風物誌
shizen kagakusha	自然科学者
jibi inkōka	耳鼻咽喉科
kyōdai shimaitachi	兄弟姉妹達
Rōdō Kijunkyoku	労働基準局
Asahi Shinbunsha	朝日新聞社
Nihon Bungaku Kenkyūkai	日本文学研究会

[there were a small section with two examples in the current table, which seemed dropped]

#### 4. Proper Names

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

Rinkān den	リンカーン伝
Niwa Fumio shū	丹羽文雄集
Genji monogatari shō	源氏物語抄
Shin jidai	清時代
Min Shin jidai	明清時代
To shi shō	杜詩抄
Nihon shi	日本史
Beikoku shi	米国史
Tōyō shiron	東洋史論

Exceptions:

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

Edojō	江戸城
Ōedo	大江戸
Yōmeigaku	陽明学
Shijōgawara	四條河原
Sohōkai	蘇峰会
Onogumi	小野組
Gendai Nihonshi Kenkyūkai	現代日本史研究会

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

Shinchō	清朝
Meijiiki	明治期

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

Asama Maru	浅間丸
Hayabusa Gō	はやぶさ(隼)号
Purejidento Wiruson Gō	プレジデント・ウィルソン号

(4) Hyphenate single characters which can be suffixed to any proper names: e.g., 的, 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	中曽根系
Kanda-bon	神田本
Kanazawa Bunko-ban	金沢文庫版
Okinawa-sen	沖縄戦

(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
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(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 Miyasama

北白川の宮様

Echizen no Kami

越前守

Nichiren Shōninsama

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

覚信尼

Gotoba-in

後鳥羽院

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

左氏

(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
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
Kankoku	韓国

(3) Write Kuni separately if preceded by no in the name of a province.

Musashi no Kuni	武蔵国 (武蔵の国)
Nitta no Shō	新田荘

(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	東伊豆町
Kamikitayama-mura	上北山村

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

Minami Yamashiro	南山城
Tōnan Ajia	東南アジア

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

Ujiyamada-shi	宇治山田市
Aizuwakamatsu-shi	会津若松市

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

Tōkyō-eki	東京駅
Yokohama-kō	横浜港
Shinagawa-juku	品川宿

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

Tōkyō ekichō

東京駅長

Yokohama kōwan

横浜港湾

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

Sumidagawa

隅田川

Asamayama

浅間山

Biwako

琵琶湖

Shinanoji

信濃路

Saipantō

サイパン島

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 chitai

京浜工業地帯

Meishin kōsoku dōro

名神高速道路

Shin'etsusen

信越線

Ōbeijin

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  
Nitchū kankei

日華大辞典  
日中關係

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

Chūkyō jūyō bunkenshū  
Mantetsu chihō gyōseishi  
Soren no Nihon kenkyū  
Hokushi Jiken no keika  
Saō monogatari  
Fukuō hyakuwa

中共重要文献集  
滿鉄地方行政史  
ソ連の日本研究  
北支事件の経過  
沙翁物語  
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. Separate by hyphens the hundreds, thousands, tens of thousands, etc., in numbers over 100.

sen-kyūhyaku-hachijūsanzen

千九百八十三年

(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  
Dainiji Sekai Taisen kaikoroku

第三勢力  
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.4C).

8.15 zengo : sensō to watakushitachi  
3.14 futō hanketsu  
20.5-seiki no ongaku  
but Niniroku Jiken

8・15前後：戦争と私たち  
三・一四不当判決  
20・5世紀の音楽  
二・二六事件

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

3-4-jigen  
Shōwa 58-59-nendo  
1989-nen

3・4次元  
昭和五八・五九年度  
一九八九年

## **Appendix C: Brief Summary of Results “Survey: Clarification of LC practice concerning the use of diacritical marks in Japanese romanization”**

(<http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/CDKQ53G> closed as of Jan. 17, 2012)

In anticipation of the CEAL response to the LC Proposal to add instructions on the use of diacritical marks to Japanese romanization guidelines, the Committee on Japanese Materials (CJM) and the Committee on Technical Processing (CTP) has formed a joint task force to survey the CEAL community.

Accordingly, “Survey: Clarification of LC practice concerning the use of diacritical marks in Japanese romanization” was first posted to the Eastlib mailing list on Monday, 1/9/2012. The survey was closed on Monday, 1/16/2012 with 58 responses. The survey consisted of ten questions -- eight multiple choice and two open-ended questions.

Based on the replies to Q1, 67.2% of respondents work principally in technical services. The same number of respondents (67.2%) work principally with Japanese-language materials (Q2).

Even though 59.1% of the respondents (in the case of Japanese specialists: 70.0% as seen in the Crosstab analysis) had been using the alif instead of the apostrophe prior to the LC’s clarification (Q4), more than 70% of the respondents support LC’s revised proposal for the ALA-LC romanization table for Japanese (Q8). This positive tone was also reflected in the free text comments section in Q9 and Q10, in which respondents said the unified usage of diacritical marks would be a welcome change. Yet, here, the Task Force would like to emphasize the word “change” rather than to use the LC wording of “clarification.” The survey indicated clearly that this is in fact a “change” and not just a simple “clarification” (please see below for more on this point).

The positive feedback continues in the response to Q6, where 63.6% of respondents said the use of the apostrophe instead of the alif would pose no problems within their institution’s databases and its OPAC search/display (Q6). However, even though 34.3% of respondents said an institution-wide cleanup would not be necessary since they consider the change from alif to apostrophe to be only a minor database inconsistency, as many as 40 % voiced concerns because they feel the decision to perform the cleanup will be above them and made in conjunction with the systems department (Q7).

It is clear from the survey results that the CEAL community feels the clarification of LC practice concerning the use of diacritical marks in Japanese romanization, in this case use of the apostrophe instead of the alif, is a welcome clarification. The community feels this clarification will remove confusion, and that everyone will be on the same page. They also feel the change from the alif to the apostrophe will not pose significant problems in their databases and expressed the desire that the LC and OCLC take the lead in the database cleanup initiative.

## Survey: Clarification of LC practice concerning the use of diacritical marks in Japanese romanization

Q1. Please identify your work area, choose all that apply:		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Public service/Collection Development	41.4%	24
Technical service	67.2%	39
Administration/Management	8.6%	5
N/A	1.7%	1
Other (please specify)	5.2%	3
<i>answered question</i>		<b>58</b>
<i>skipped question</i>		<b>0</b>
Number	Other (please specify)	Categories
1	Librarian	
2	Working on OCLC WorldCat QC tasks	
3	Reference	

Q2. Please identify language materials you work with, choose all that apply:		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Chinese	10.3%	6
Japanese	67.2%	39
Korean	10.3%	6
All CJK	31.0%	18
N/A	0.0%	0
Other (please specify)	10.3%	6
<i>answered question</i>		<b>58</b>
<i>skipped question</i>		<b>0</b>

Number	Other (please specify)	Categories
1	Supervise staff working on Japanese materials	
2	English	
3	European languages	
4	Tibetan	
5	English, Romance, Germanic	
6	all other foreign languages	

**Q3. Please choose your years of cataloging experience:**

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
0-5 years	19.0%	11
6-10 years	27.6%	16
11-15 years	12.1%	7
16-20 years	12.1%	7
more than 20 years	27.6%	16
N/A	1.7%	1
<i>answered question</i>		<b>58</b>
<i>skipped question</i>		<b>0</b>

**Q4. Prior to LC's clarification, which diacritic marks had you been using for cataloging?**

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Apostrophe	25.0%	11
Alif	59.1%	26
Currently using both	4.5%	2
Currently using Alif but used Apostrophe in the past	2.3%	1
Both with other conditions (please specify)	9.1%	4
<i>answered question</i>		<b>44</b>

			<i>skipped question</i>	<b>14</b>
Number	Both with other conditions (please specify)	Categories		
1				
	I don't catalog Japanese materials personally, but I believe the Japanese copy cataloger takes whatever records found in WorldCat.			
2				
	Alif has a special function to represent syllabic nasal. For Japanese syllabic nasals in original cataloging records we use Alif. Our retrospective conversion records without original scripts by various vendors completed in the previous century do not use Alif.			
3				
	I'm not sure we've always been consistent. When we add holdings to OCLC records and download to our local system, we never check whether the record uses alif or apostrophes.			
4				
	I have used Alif, but I see mixed records in our local catalog.			

<b>Q5. After LC's clarification, which diacritic marks have you been using for cataloging?</b>		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
We have been using Apostrophe all along	25.0%	11
Following LC's lead, we have started using Apostrophe exclusively	15.9%	7
Still using Alif at this point	40.9%	18
Other (please specify)	18.2%	8
<i>answered question</i>		<b>44</b>
<i>skipped question</i>		<b>14</b>

Number	Other (please specify)	Categories
1		
	We have not made formal policy yet. Will see the result of the discussion between CEAL and LC.	
2		
	Still using Alif because I was not aware of it.	
3		
	For original cataloging, Apostrophe has been used recently, but not sure about copy cataloging	

- 4 Using Alif for our original input when "n" is a syllabic nasal. I generally do not see or process copy cataloging records.
- 5 Corresponding authority records still carry alifs, which are used in hdgs. inside bibliographic records. Also, when pre-existing authority records with alifs are needed for establishment of expanded hdgs. (Name-Title combinations, subordinate corporate bodies, used for qualifiers), those base headings with alifs are followed.
- 6 I don't believe we changed our practices after 2003
- 7 So far since I learnt of LC's clarification, I think I have not yet come across in cataloguing romanised Japanese that requires the syllable separator.
- 8 I have not cataloged any with Alif/Apostrophe

**Q6. Do you think using the Apostrophe poses any problems in your institution's database and its OPAC search/display?**

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No	63.6%	28
Yes, mixed usage causes some problems and requires cleanup	29.5%	13
Yes with other reasons (please specify)	6.8%	3
<b><i>answered question</i></b>		<b>44</b>
<b><i>skipped question</i></b>		<b>14</b>

Number	Yes with other reasons (please specify)	Categories
1	Not sure, no response from system staff yet	
2	No impact to OCLC database by normalizing both alif and apostrophe but in some ILSs, treatment and indexing may differ so that searchers may face some negative impacts.	
3	I cannot tell definite yes or no, but I see mixture in our bib records. English language materials have apostrophe more or less.	

Q7. Will you perform an institution-wide cleanup?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
No, because we only use Apostrophe	5.7%	2
No, because this is a minor inconsistency in our database	34.3%	12
Yes, my institution is planning to perform an institution-wide cleanup	0.0%	0
Yes, my institution follows LC's lead to manually update when we encounter Alif	8.6%	3
Yes, my institution intends to perform an institution-wide cleanup, but hoping community-wide cleanup with CEAL and OCLC will take place	11.4%	4
Other (please specify)	40.0%	14
<i>answered question</i>		<b>35</b>
<i>skipped question</i>		<b>23</b>

Number	Other (please specify)	Categories
1	We have not made any plans yet regarding this problem.	
2	I do not know.	
3		
	I don't know. We need to make an arrangement with the Systems Dept.	
4	It is not my department work.	
5	It's not me who make the decision.	
6	Have not yet decided.	
7		
	Once the official decision to use "apostrophe" is confirmed, OCLC is to convert "alif" to "apostrophe" for Japanese records in WorldCat.	
8	I have not idea how our institution will handle this.	
9		
	If and only if our managers find additional funding, which is unlikely.	
10	Maybe, but it will not be a high priority.	

- 11 We have not yet made a final decision.
- 12
- I haven't discussed this issue with our technical services colleagues yet. If any institution is planning to perform an institution-wide cleanup, I would like to know what kind of program they run and how it goes.
- 13 At this point, there is no discussion on the matter.
- 14
- My institution will probably perform an institution-wide cleanup, but it is not definite.

**Q8. Do you support LC's revised proposal for the ALA-LC romanization Table for Japanese?**

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes, I support the revised proposal as is	71.4%	25
Yes, I support the basic idea, but I would like to suggest the following (please elaborate using Q9 space)	17.1%	6
No (please specify)	11.4%	4
<i>answered question</i>		<b>35</b>
<i>skipped question</i>		<b>23</b>

Number	No (please specify)	Categories
1		<p>there are some confusing rules to be simplified and clarified.</p> <p>1. confusion about "Trinary" "(b) Trinary, derived, and other compounds. ((2) Write trinary pseudo-compounds formed by the addition of a single character as single words." &amp; "3. Prefixes, Suffixes, etc.</p> <p>(a) Write separately a single-character prefix modifying on or kun compounds following it." are confusing. for example, 大百科 is found mostly in 大百科事典 Then spelled dai hyakka jiten. But appearing in 「日本地名大百科」 this should be spelled Nihon chimei daihyakka.</p> <p>2. confusion about proper noun 維新史 is also confusing. Meiji ishin shi bakumatsu ishinshi 昭和期 showaki but 昭和史 shiwa shi why can't we simply separate proper noun from the other word? I was surprised to see that "kutani" "kokutani" are not proper nouns.</p>
2	I have not seen it.	
3		This proposal would only bring about much maintenance work somewhere for questionable

merit, while far more important cataloging work with Japanese-language resources, such as correct formulation of hdgs., RDA records preparation, etc. have long been neglected on the pretext of cataloging staff shortage.

4

I am still torn what to do with this practice. About a year ago, we tried to switch our Connexion export setting from MARC-8 to Unicode, and got problems with records with diacritics. We decided to stick with MARC-8 and some dirty records remain in our database.

**Q9. Any other issues you would like to share with the Task Force regarding the current ALA-LC romanization Table for Japanese?**

Answer Options	Response Count
	9
<i>answered question</i>	9
<i>skipped question</i>	49

1. I hope CEAL and LC librarians will have a consensus on this one way or the other, so catalogers can move on.
2. I understand that the same change (use of apostrophe over alif) will be or has been implemented also with Korean language, and that Korean involves much more records to be updated. I would like to suggest that the cleanup in WorldCat should be performed at the same time for the records in two languages, hoping under the leadership by CEAL and OCLC. Once the OCLC records are cleaned up, local institution records cleanup can follow, hopefully with an automatic method. I hope that this change would not take too much time and energy from us, as we will need to be get ready for RDA in the near future.
3. I believe this is a great opportunity to review and add more explanations and clear examples for some instructions.
4. I wonder the contents of ALA-LC romanization table such as word division/capitalization would suit present environment of technology world.
5. I agree that apostrophe is less cumbersome to use than alif, but whenever rule change like this occurs, we need to deal with major clean-up if it indeed affects searching and retrieval which, I wish, could be avoided.

6. I believe the use of “alif” with a orthographical view point. However, Korean records have already been changed to use “apostrophe” for speedier, easier data input and edit work. Therefore the consistent use of “apostrophe” would be acceptable in Japanese records if users prefer to do so, and various ILSs do not impose negative impacts to data/record searchers.
7. While clarification of use of alifs is of questionable utility, clarification of word division of some Japanese expressions would be of far more significance.
8. The apostrophe is simple and ASCII-based. I followed the apostrophe use as per the original guidelines, and I was admonished for not using the alif, after which point I begrudgingly switched.
9. Current ALA-LC Romanization Table is very complicated.

Q10. Any additional comments, questions regarding LC clarification and the proposal?	
Answer Options	Response Count
	10
<i>answered question</i>	<b>10</b>
<i>skipped question</i>	<b>48</b>

1. For controversial issues like this, it would be better to have a discussion among the library/scholarly community before any final decision is made.
2. The current ALA-LC romanization Table includes the example of “ichi toshokan'in” in 1. Word Division, 3. Prefixes, Suffixes, etc., (a), but the diacritic looks different from the one in the proposed section “Diacritic marks.” I hope that LC will have the consistent use of the diacritic mark throuout the table. Thank you.
3. Please get the Koreans to stop using the ayn and alif; let’s go with the apostrophe all the way.
4. At the beginning, I felt the LC’s clarification and proposal came too sudden and out of nowhere. Yet, as I said in the above, I hope this could be an excellent opportunity to make our romanization table clearer and better.

5. "Apostrophe" is a part of Basic Latin script punctuation mark set, not one of diacritical marks. The revised ALA/LC romanization table for Japanese may need a minor update for the explanatory statement.
6. No estimation data have been released by LC as to the need for diverting precious cataloging staff time to "perform thorough file maintenance to replace alifs with apostrophes" that the proposal urges catalogers. No reason has been provided by LC as to their perceived need for changing alifs to apostrophes in Japanese romanization, while alifs are duly specified in ALA-LC romanization tables for Arabic, Hebrew/Yiddish, Persian, Pushto, and Urdu.
7. Why did this take so long? I saw this inconsistency for years: didn't anyone else?
8. No
9. The American National Standard System for the romanization of Japanese (ANSI Z39.11-1972; ca. 14 pages), as mentioned at the beginning of the romanization Table, is very useful but seemingly not available on the Web, nor even on ANSI's Website. It might be good to have it as part of the Table or as an appendix to it. It is most useful for romanizing gairaigo.
10. I just realized recent vendor and NDL records in OCLC seem to use apostrophe instead of alif. And the record I just used alif is displayed with apostrophe after the export from Connexion to our OPAC. Has OCLC already taken any action to comply with this LC clarification? Having mixed records with either alif or apostrophe causes problem for browse search or hyperlink search in our OPAC. But it doesn't look like causing any problem if I use Primo search engine. I could retrieve records with both alif and apostrophe together not only for author search but also hyperlink search. So if more users are switching to discovery tool, this change may not be as troublesome as we think right now?

## Crosstab analysis

Prior to LC's clarification, which diacritic marks had you been using for cataloging?				
Answer Options	Please identify language materials you work with, choose all that apply:		Response Percent	Response Count
	Japanese	All CJK		
Apostrophe	5 (16.7%)	5 (38.5%)	23.8%	10
Alif	21 (70.0%)	5 (38.5%)	59.5%	25
Currently using both	1 (3.3%)	1 (7.7%)	4.8%	2
Currently using Alif but used Apostrophe in the past	1 (3.3%)	0 (0.0%)	2.4%	1
Both with other conditions (please specify)	2 (6.7%)	2 (15.4%)	9.5%	4
			<b><i>answered question</i></b>	<b>42</b>
			<b><i>skipped question</i></b>	<b>14</b>

## Appendix D: OCLC-CJK Listserv message

From: Randall K. Barry [mailto:rbar@loc.gov]

Sent: Monday, March 17, 2003 11:51 AM

Subject: Alif/apostrophe in Japanese romanization

I've done some research on the use of the alif and apostrophe in machine-readable cataloging for Japanese. I can confirm that LC uses the special character alif (hex AE) in romanized Japanese, not the apostrophe. The specification of the apostrophe as the correct character in the ALA-LC romanization Tables is in error. The error is the result of the ALA-LC romanization Tables having been based on the printed page from the Cataloging Service Bulletin, which at the time it was written was meant to guide catalogers using manual typewriters. When LC staff began using RLIN for input of Japanese records, RLIN documentation instructed them to use the "alif" character as the special separator, not the apostrophe. I won't comment on the wisdom of this choice, but it appears that we have been consistent in using the alif character.

I will note, however, that when LC changed from Wade-Giles to Pinyin romanization for Chinese, we decided to stop using the alif character (hex AE) and switched to the apostrophe, which is much more widely understood and displayed. I wish the same were true for Japanese and Korean. Perhaps, if we ever make some kind of global change to Japanese romanization we can consider using the apostrophe instead of alif, but for now, OCLC's "tables" appear to be consistent with what LC is doing for

Japanese. Hopefully, we can get the ALA-LC romanization Tables in sync with the practice. Sorry for the confusion. The tables were reviewed prior to publication, but clearly not all inaccuracies were caught.

Sincerely,

Randy Barry

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Randall K. Barry

Library of Congress

Network Development and MARC Standards Office

## Appendix E: Another diacritic mark: the Macron

The new section for diacritic marks proposed by the Library of Congress (LC) to be added to the ALA-LC romanization table for Japanese (Japanese romanization table) includes the macron (̄), which is used to indicate long vowels. The task force supports the idea that the use of the macron will also be clarified in this new section. However, the task force believes that the proposed examples as well as instruction are insufficient and need expansion and improvement in order to help maintain proper and consistent use of this diacritic.

The long vowels in the examples proposed by LC fall into two types: the type expressed by adding a *hiragana* う, and the one represented by a lengthening bar in *katakana*. These are the most common and simple types of Japanese long vowels. The majority of catalogers who understand Japanese should be able to romanize this type using the macron with minimal confusion.

Other types of long vowels are more problematic, especially those expressed by adding a *kana* あ (ア), い (イ), え (エ), or お (オ) that is inherent in the preceding syllable. It is quite confusing and challenging for catalogers to determine whether or not to use the macron for long vowels of this type, because those vowels are clearly different from the aforementioned common types, yet neither editions of *Kenkyusha's New Japanese-English Dictionary*<sup>1</sup> that are designated by the Japanese romanization table explicitly mention how to deal with them<sup>2</sup>. While examples can be found in the entry words of the dictionary, they turn out to be inconsistent between editions. As discussed by Kudo, the word ほのお (炎, 焰) (fire; flame) is a good illustration of this problem. It is romanized *honō* in the third edition, but *honoo* in the fourth edition, repeating the vowel o instead of applying the macron<sup>3</sup>. The word ああ (an exclamation) appears as *aa* in the word division section of the Japanese romanization table, which only adds to the confusion, since it does not agree with the way the word is entered in the Kenkyusha's dictionary<sup>4</sup>. It is highly possible that such conflicting representations of romanized long vowels are dividing catalogers' judgment, resulting in inconsistent use of the macron among institutions. In fact, inconsistent practice has been found in LC's bibliographic records (e.g., LCCN 2009513892 vs. 83179103; 97459474 vs. 2011406209).

Given the observations described above, the task force requests that LC will clarify the use of the macron for long vowels that are expressed by adding a *hiragana* other than う, by providing more examples and accompanying instruction to the new diacritic marks section of the Japanese romanization table. The following words are recommended for additional examples:

炎 (ほのお)

頬 (ほお)<sup>5</sup>

狼 (おおかみ)

ああ

びいどろ

楽しい<sup>6</sup>

ねえさん

References:

1. Senkichiro Katsumata, ed., *Kenkyusha's New Japanese-English Dictionary*, 3rd ed. (Tokyo: Kenkyusha, 1954), xiii; Koh Masuda, ed., *Kenkyusha's New Japanese-English Dictionary*, 4th ed. (Tokyo: Kenkyusha, 1974), ix; Toshirō Watanabe, Edmund R. Skrzypczak, and Paul Snowden eds., *Kenkyusha's New Japanese-English Dictionary*, 5th ed. (Tokyo: Kenkyusha, 2003), [xiv].
2. Yoko Kudo, "Modified Hepburn romanization System in Japanese Language Cataloging: Where to Look, What to Follow," *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly* 49, no. 2 (2011): 103.
3. Kudo, "Modified Hepburn romanization System," 106; Katsumata, ed., *Kenkyusha's New Japanese-English Dictionary*, 3rd ed., s.v. "honō;" Masuda, ed., *Kenkyusha's New Japanese-English Dictionary*, 4th ed., s.v. "honoo."
4. Kudo, "Modified Hepburn romanization System," 106; Randall K. Barry, ed., "Japanese," in *ALA-LC romanization Tables: Transliteration Schemes for Non-Roman Scripts*. (Washington, DC: Library of Congress Cataloging Distribution Service, 1997), 78; Katsumata, ed., *Kenkyusha's New Japanese-English Dictionary*, 3rd ed., s.v. "ā;" Masuda, ed., *Kenkyusha's New Japanese-English Dictionary*, 4th ed., s.v. "ā."
5. Library of Congress, "Descriptive Cataloging of East Asian Material: CJK Examples of AACR2 and Library of Congress Rule Interpretations," Library of Congress, <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cps0/CJKIntro2.html>, also available from Cataloger's Desktop. The word is romanized as hō in 2.1F1.
6. Barry ed., "Japanese" in *ALA-LC romanization Tables*, 79. The word is romanized as tanoshii.

## **Appendix F: The Task Force**

### **Task Force Name:**

CTP/CJM Joint Task Force on LC Proposal to 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)