

4. The TF's Analysis of the Proposed Revision and Beyond

A. Romanization System

The TF is seriously considering dropping the reference in the RT to *Kenkyusha's New Japanese English Dictionary* (4th edition) as a romanization guideline, and instead including convenient tables of roman/kana equivalents (Appendix G) based in part on both *Kenkyusha's* table (in p. xiii for 4th edition) and on the ANSI standard mentioned below. Attribution would be given to both sources, and permission to use the sources could be sought.

We will add this table when we receive it from the TF.

→CEAL TF: We are submitting the TF's working draft version of the romanization tables includes four separated charts. However, majority of TF members still feel that we need more time, care and broader input and review to establish this kind of important tool for Japanese cataloging in North America. Hence, TF does not currently recommend adopting this version as it is.

We wrote comments in this table.

There are many reasons for this proposed change. Both of the major published guidelines specified in the RT are out-of-date. As mentioned before, the most recent edition of the *Kenkyusha's New Japanese-English Dictionary* (5th) does not have romanized entries, and the publisher does not support or update romanized entries in print format. The 4th edition was published in 1974, and no longer represents modern Japanese. Another problem is that *Kenkyusha's* romanized entries are not always romanized in the "letter-by-letter" method in its own table. This is particularly evident in long vowel romanization. If the RT continues to rely on *Kenkyusha*, it would be necessary to clarify which part of the dictionary needs to be consulted: only the table provided in the front matter, or the entries themselves. Do other rules not evident from the *Kenkyusha's* table or the entry words also need to be consulted? It becomes quite confusing.

American National Standard System for the Romanization of Japanese (ANSI Z39.11-1972) was approved in 1971 and published in 1972. Yet it was administratively withdrawn by the National Information Standards Organization (NISO) in 1994 and has not been replaced. Nevertheless, it is more comprehensive than the romanization table provided by *Kenkyusha* (See the Appendix of Yoko Kudo's article: Modified Hepburn Romanization System in Japanese Language Cataloging: Where to Look, What to Follow," *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly*, 49: 97-120, 2011). In the end, the TF came to the conclusion that creating new romanized/kana conversion tables tailored specifically to the needs of the North American cataloging community would be very useful.

The TF believes that we could drop the current RT reference to the use of the ANSI tables for "romanization for words of foreign (i.e., non-Japanese) origin." ANSI's Table

4 could be useful not only for non-Japanese words but also for varieties of non-traditional Japanese terminology used in dialects, and found in popular culture materials such as comics and anime.

B. Word Reading

The TF recommends that we avoid references in the RT to specific standards such as MARC 21, AACR or RDA. In other words, the RT should be composed in way that will be applicable no matter what future changes occur in cataloging/metadata creating policies and technologies. Also, we suggest adding a specific instruction to include the word reading supplied on the item in hand. Here is our suggested revision (changes are highlighted in gray):

“The reading of Japanese words follows standard Japanese language usage, insofar as this can be determined from standard Japanese dictionaries unless ~~no~~ a 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 specific 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 should be used. Variant spellings may be added as cross references in bibliographic and authority records based on the cataloger’s judgment.”

We will update these highlights.

→CEAL TF: We should delete “no” above (and the actual draft) and should be “ ... unless a specific reading is indicated on the piece.” This is TF’s mistake from the original document.

We will delete “no”

C. Capitalization

The TF recommends adding more specific guidance with regard to general English capitalization rules, and to the capitalization instructions in cataloging rules, such as “Generally follow English conventions for capitalization.” At the same time, the revised RT should point out areas where straightforward interpretation of English capitalization rules in AACR2 / RDA does not make sense for Japanese romanization, and in such cases provide additional instruction. There are still many inconsistent cases (e.g. the capitalization of historical events) that are not adequately explained in the current RT. We need more time to study and revise this section. Below are some examples of capitalization issues that we believe need further investigation:

1. Personal Names

(b) Capitalize titles of governmental and religious officials and terms of address, except

- Exceptions for Titles Designating Office as opposed to The Person Occupying the Office. Examples are needed to clarify these exceptions (e.g.,

rekidai sōri daijin (歴代総理大臣) v.s. Naikaku Sōri Daijin Tanaka Kakuei (内閣総理大臣田中角栄), other?) (cf., RDA Appendix A, A.11.3 and the note 2 at the end of A.11.5.3. ; AACR2 note 3 of A.13E3)

We will add Naikaku Sōri Daijin Tanaka Kakuei (内閣総理大臣田中角栄)

→CEAL TF: some TF members suggest adding a contrast example for clarity, such as:

Naikaku Sōri Daijin Tanaka Kakuei (as a title to a specific person)

内閣総理大臣田中角栄

but rekidai sori daijin (as a generic noun)

歴代総理大臣

We will add “rekidai sori daijin (as a generic noun) 歴代総理大臣”

- Terms of Address with hyphen and Lower Case. More discussion is needed concerning the exception for terms of address, and about the use of a hyphen and lower case for a person’s title, such as –ō(王), –ke(家), and –miya(宮). The TF would like LC to provide further clarification on this issue, especially because title or terms of addresses can be included in 245 \$c under RDA.

These examples are in 4, (b), (3)

- Exception for Single-Character Titles in Terms of Address. We need more discussion about the difficulty of the practice when it comes to these titles, such as –ō(王), –ō(翁), -in (院),-ni(尼). The TF would like LC to provide further clarification, for the same reason mentioned directly above.

These examples are in 4, (b), (3)

→CEAL TF: TF has three suggestions: #1. Moving one example from 4, (b), (3) to show the “single character” exception here; AND/OR #2.

Referring to 4,(b), (3) for more examples; and #3. Adding “Chinese” to make the instruction “ ... except when consisting of a single **Chinese** character or ... ”

For example,

...

Kobō Daishi

弘法大師

but Gotoba-in

後鳥羽院

Okiku-san

お菊さん

(See more examples of the exception in 4, (b), (3))

We will add (See more examples in Word Division 4,(b),(3))

2. Place Names

No comments at this time.

→CEAL TF: We suggest to delete “Yūroku-chō 有楽町” example here, and at the section of 4, (c) Geographic names, (1) of the exact same example, because the place name has established as “Yūrakuchō (Tokyo, Japan)” according to the GeoName, thus it might bring some confusion. If LC thinks we need the explanation here to these kinds of exceptional circumstances: the different way to spell the same place name in description and subject in cataloging data, then TF would suggest doing so instead of deleting. Otherwise, TF thinks the explanation would belong to the subject cataloging.

We updated the NAF, so “Yūroku-chō” is correct now.

3. Corporate Names

Suggestion to add Chūō Kōronsha (中央公論社) to distinguish it from Chūō kōron (中央公論) as a title of documentation.

We will add Chūō Kōron Shinsha (中央公論新社)

→CEAL TF: Some member thinks it might be clearer to add comparison, such as:

Chūō Kōron Shinsha (corporate name)	中央公論新社
<i>but</i> Chūō kōron (journal title)	中央公論

We will add “*but* Chūō kōron (journal title) 中央公論”

4. Documents and Publications

Suggestion to add an example of a subtitle that does not have to be capitalized. (e.g., Genji monogatari to waka : kenkyū to shiryō (源氏物語と和歌 : 研究と資料))

We think this is unnecessary.

5. Historical Events and Periods

This is one of the rules that is not fully understood or practiced thoroughly. For instance, the historical event “Sekigahara no Tatakai” (= Battle of Sekigahara) should be capitalized as such per the RT instruction 5 (a), also c.f. RDA Appendix A. 19, but no bibliographical records with “Sekigahara no Tatakai” is found in the LC database as of June 13, 2012, but “Sekigahara no tatakai.”

We will add Sekigahara no Tatakai 関ヶ原の戦い

6. Peoples and Languages

No comments at this time.

We will add Nihongaku 日本学.

→CEAL TF: “Nihongaku” is not “People and Languages.” TF suggests the section title as “Peoples, Languages and Areas of Study.” Also see the section: Word Division F-4. Proper Names (a) (4) of the related topic.

We will add “and Areas of Study”

7. Religions and Sects

Suggestion to add an example of a compound noun that is composed of capitalized words (e.g., Jōdo Shinshū (浄土真宗))

We will add Jōdo Shinshū (浄土真宗)

8. Derivatives of Proper Names

- Addition of (rōmaji (ローマ字)).The TF agrees with this change.
- Need for Clarification on Capitalization Issues With Regard to RT 4(a). The current RT only mentions derived words that are no longer proper nouns, and therefore should be in lowercase. Ambiguous cases include nihongaku and nihongogaku, sometimes capitalized as Nihongaku and Nihongogaku.

→CEAL TF: Here and all others, as is section #1, TF suggest adding “Chinese” to “single character” to make it “single **Chinese** character.”

This is unnecessary.

9. Other suggestions

- More Examples of English Capitalization Conventions. These would be useful to illustrate cases where capitalization is or is not needed (such as with scientific names). Example: Nipponia nippon (ニッポニア・ニッポン), but toki (鶺鴒).

This is unnecessary.

- Suggestion to add examples for “Names of Structures,” such as: Nikkō Tōshōgū (日光東照宮), Takamatsuzuka Kofun (高松塚古墳), Yasukuni Jinja (靖国神社), Narita Kūkō (成田空港).

We will add “Names of Structures,” 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).

→CEAL TF: Since “Hibiya Kōen (日比谷公園)” was added, TF suggests to modify the section as “Names of Structures, Etc.” or something with that effect.

We will add “Etc.”

- Consideration of RDA Appendix A. The TF did not have enough time to do a thorough review and comparison of the RT with RDA Appendix A. Additional sections might be needed.

D. Punctuation

In addition to Japanese brackets 「…」, the TF suggests including other variations of brackets, such as: 『』 ‹› 【】

We will add ‹…›

→CEAL TF: How about adding one more: <…> (double-bite single angle brackets)?

We will add ‹…›

E. Diacritic Marks

1. Macron for Long Vowels

The guideline and examples proposed by LC romanize the following different types of long vowels with a macron (long mark) over the vowel:

Type 1: expressed by hiragana う (provided examples: 労働, 研究, 東京, and more in other sections)

Type 2: expressed by katakana lengthening bar (provided examples: ビードロ, セーター, and some more in other sections)

Type 3: expressed by hiragana あいえお or katakana アイエオ (provided examples: ああ, 狼, ねえさん, and some more in other sections)

The macron works fine for Types 1 and 2. However, the examples in Type 3 are not so straightforward. In these examples and other similar ones, it sometimes makes sense NOT to use the macron, but to double the vowel instead. For example, in Kenkyusha’s 4th edition, ほのお is romanized “honoo,” which seemingly contradicts the RT guideline instructing catalogers to use the macron for long vowels. It could be challenging for some catalogers to determine whether this kind of syllable is in fact a long vowel or merely two regular vowels side by side.

To distinguish between these types more clearly, the TF would like to recommend include the concept of “morpheme boundaries” to the RT. “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.” For example, in English /s/ at the end of a word is a morpheme that means plural. In Japanese romanization, recognizing the existence of morpheme boundaries can help catalogers determine how to transcribe long vowels in certain cases. The morpheme boundary concept was introduced for Japanese

romanization in the previously mentioned American National Standard System for the Romanization of Japanese (ANSI Z39.11-1972 3.2), p. 5:

“It is assumed that the romanizer will recognize the presence of a morpheme boundary between two successive *kana* signs that would otherwise represent a syllable containing a long vowel. Thus, the sequence of three signs romanized respectively *ko*, *u*, and *shi* is to be romanized *koushi* if the word means “calf,” but *kōshi* if it means, for example, ‘lattice.’”

Also, because spellings of Type 3 long vowels are clearly different from the other types, it seems reasonable to consider differentiating romanized forms in order to meet the “reversibility” goal of the Procedural Guidelines for Proposed New or Revised Romanization Tables (Appendix F).

The TF did not reach a conclusion on the extent to which the RT should/could achieve reversibility (in other words, spelling-based) romanization. To help with further examination, however, the TF prepared a list of words that contain Type 3 long vowels, which will be most affected by this approach (Appendix H).

Subject to the results of further discussion on the practicality of discontinuing Kenkyusha’s dictionary as a standard in the RT as well as the feasibility of reversible romanization, the TF requests that LC considers the following 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 (see above) 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 ゃ 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.

Advantages of Option 1

- It would make the RT instruction more consistent.
- Catalogers do not need to have access to the Kenkyusha 4th edition and its entry words.

- Wording 1-2 (above) partially follows the “reversibility” goal of the Procedural Guidelines.

Disadvantages of Option 1

- Catalogers’ different judgments on long vowels would result in continuing inconsistency.
- Wording 1-2 (above) could cause confusion and criticism among catalogers due to its major changes from the current practice.

We agree with option 1.

→CEAL TF: TF believes the Japanese cataloging community needs more guidance for long vowels, especially the type 3 long vowels and also diphthong, which we tried to suggest as “Wording 1-1” or “Wording 1-2” above. TF prefers “Wording 1-2,” which prescribes spelling-based transliteration where possible. Yet, no matter which wording is chosen, or not chosen, we will need to adjust the examples in the draft romanization table and the TF’s draft RT charts accordingly. For example, if we use “Wording 1-1,” the following examples could be retained from the current revision draft: “ā ああ”, “ōkami 狼” and “nēsan ねえさん.” However, Wording 1-1 would also imply that “rōdō iinkai kisoku 労働委員会規則”(Capitalization 4 (b)) needs to be instead “rōdō īnkai kisoku”; “yamatomashii 大和魂” (Word Division 2 (b)(3)) → “yamatomashī” and “Sō iu hon o yomu no ga tanoshii そういふ本を読むのが楽しい” (Word Division 2 (e)) → “Sō iu hon o yomu no ga tanoshī”, and so on.

We also choose “Wording 1-2” and delete ā ああ, ōkami 狼 and nēsan ねえさん.

Option 2

Continue to consult Kenkyusha’s *New Japanese-English Dictionary*, 4th edition (both the romanization chart and entry words).

Two Alternative Wordings for the Revised RT Instruction Under Option 2:

Wording 2-1: Consult Kenkyusha 4th edition entry words. For the words that are not provided by Kenkyusha, carefully consider the presence of morpheme boundaries to determine a long vowel. Romanize long vowels by applying the macron. In case of doubt, romanize letter by letter according to the romanization chart.

Wording 2-2: Consult Kenkyusha 4th edition entry words. For the words that are not provided by Kenkyusha, carefully consider the presence of morpheme boundaries when romanizing long vowels. Romanize long vowels expressed by kana う and katakana lengthening bar by applying the 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.

Advantages of Option 2

- It is at least consistent with Kenkyusha practice.

- Wording 2-1 (above) basically carries over the current practices. The RT would require much less revision, and there would be less confusion for catalogers.

Disadvantages of Option 2

- Catalogers need access to Kenkyusha 4th edition to consult its entry words.
- Wording 2-2 (above) could cause confusion and criticism among catalogers as it involves major changes from the current practice.

2. *Apostrophe for the Syllabic Nasal "n"*

The TF requests that the word “transcribe” in the instruction statement be replaced. Suggested alternative words are “apply,” “use,” “add,” “record.”

We prefer “transcribe.”

F. Word Division

F-1. Sino-Japanese (on) compounds

(b) Trinary, derived, and other compounds

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

- We do not have any problem with the added example “Chōtaikoku 超大国”.
- However, we would like to propose a rewrite of the explanatory notes in this section along these lines (in order to better distinguish it from the role of the prefix described in section 3-(a) Prefixes, Suffixes, etc.): (2) Write trinary pseudo-compounds formed by the addition of a single character (including prefixes) as single words.
- We also would like to propose moving “kaku jidai 各時代” from “3-(a) Prefixes, Suffixes, etc.” into this section as “kakujidai 各時代”. Please note that in our proposal, “kakujidai” is written as a single word.

We think “kaku jidai 各時代” is correct.

→CEAL TF: We would really like to hear the rationale because it doesn't make sense to us, and otherwise this might bring some confusion in future.

The table is correct. Another example is “kaku daigaku 各大学”

- We would also like to propose additional examples for this section:
zenchūshaku 全注釈

We will add zenchūshaku 全注釈.

(e) Hyphenate one or more single-character modifiers having a common substantive.
chū-kinsei 中・近世

- We do not have any problem with the added example.

- However, we would like to ask LC to clarify whether the use of a centered point affects the romanization. Will 中近世 also be romanized as: chū-kinsei?

Yes. We will add chū-kinsei 中近世.

→CEAL TF: TF also suggest adding 中・近世, such as:

chū-kinsei

中近世

but also chū-kinsei

中・近世

It is not necessary.

F-2. Native Japanese (*kun*) compounds

(a) Nouns

- (1) Write compound nouns as single words.

Yononaka 世の中

Hinode 日の出

- We do not have any problems with the added examples.
- However, we would like to propose the addition of brief explanatory notes after the 23rd example: “chichi haha 父母 by adding a parenthetical phrase, “(as opposed to “fubo” for on-reading)”.

chichi haha 父母 (as opposed to “fubo” for on-reading)

We will change this example to “chichi haha (as opposed to “fubo” for on-reading)”

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

- We would like to propose the addition of the type “*kun* single character modified by a compound.” An example is 無礼者, which could be romanized “burei mono.”
- However, we propose that such cases be romanized as one word: bureimono 無礼者.

We will add bureimono 無礼者.

→CEAL TF: Simply adding the example doesn’t justify the extra addition. TF suggests further adding a clarification note, such as:

...

otoko aite

男相手

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

We will add “(a *kun* single character modified by a compound)”

- Alternatively, this example could be included in 1(b)(2), the Sino-Japanese compounds, trinary pseudo-compounds section. The TF would like LC to consider and clarify.

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

arata na 新たな

- We would like to request that LC re-consider the use of this example. We feel that arata na 新たな is not instructive, since it brings out various grammatical issues closely related to sections such as (c) Adjectives and (d) Adverbs and conjunctions. Therefore, we fear that it may confuse, rather than clarify.

We will delete arata na 新たな.

- Note that in Kenkyusha's *New Japanese-English Dictionary* (4th edition; p. 36), "arata 新た" is listed with "na な" as a participial adjective, therefore making this example closely associated with the (c) Adjectives section.
- We propose instead to use:
ureshii na うれしいな
(Please note that in this example, "na" is a sentence-ending particle.)

We will add ureshii na うれしいな.

- We would also like to propose another example for this section. This word is romanized inconsistently in LC's bibliographic records. We would like to ask LC to clarify the correct usage and then to add the word to the example to minimize confusion.

nandarō ka 何だろうか (LCCN: 96459822, 97459577)

nan darō ka 何だろうか (LCCN: 96459658) changed to nandarō ka.

We will add nandarō ka 何だろうか.

→CEAL TF: Actually, TF received the community feedback of the opposite: Should it be "nan darō ka"? Thus, we request LC's explanation. "nan" is euphonic change, so it should be connected.

- We would like to propose another example for this section:
sarari to さらりと

We will add sarari to さらりと.

F-3. Prefixes, suffixes, etc.

(a) Write separately a single-character prefix modifying *on* or *kun* compounds following it.

- We would like to ask LC to clarify the word division of *ichi toshokan'in*. According to the current RT rules, and stated in LC's reply to Mr. Morimoto's inquiry Q5 (Appendix I), shouldn't this be transcribed "ichi tosho kan'in"?

Corrent RT rule is correct.

→CEAL TF: We would really like to hear the rationale because it doesn't make sense to us, and otherwise this might bring some confusion in future. By the way, 日本国語大辞典 has both “図書” and “館員” as entry words. Also there is the separate example entry for “toshokan'in” in the newly created apostrophe section.

See 3. *Prefixes, Suffixes, etc.*, (d) Write single-character substantives modified by *on* or *kun* compounds as part of the word preceding it.

(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.

bijinga ten 美人画展

- We do not have any problem with the added example.
- However, we would like to propose a rewrite of the explanatory notes of this section to further differentiate it from “3-(d) (Prefixes, Suffixes, etc., Write single-character substantives modified by *on* or *kun* compounds as part of the word preceding it.)”, thus minimizing confusion.
- We propose to modify the wording with “particular suffixes (i.e., exceptions from general use of suffixes)” in order to reduce confusion.

For example:

(c) Particular suffixes. Write the suffix *tō* or *nado* (等, など) *hen*, *shō* (編, 篇, 章) used for sections of books, and *shō* (抄, 鈔) for excerpts or commentaries, *kō*, *ron*, *tan*, *dan* (考, 稿, 論, 譚, 談) for treaties or drafts, and *wa*, *ki* (話, 記) for chronicles, records or annals, and *ten* (展) for exhibitions, separately from the words preceding them unless they form Sino-Japanese compounds, e.g., 前編, 私考, 草稿, 特別展, 企画展.

We will add “Particular suffixes.”

- On the other hand, if this is intended to apply to suffixes in general, we need more explanation and a discussion of the differences between these examples and single character substantives.
- We would also like to propose another example for this section. This word is romanized inconsistently in LC bibliographic records. We would like to ask LC to clarify the correct usage and then to add the word to the example to minimize confusion.

Yokohama shishi kō OR Yokohama-shi shikō 横浜市史稿

Yokohama shishi kō = LCCN: 86185558

Yokohama-shi shikō = LCCN: 90221770 changed to Yokohama shishi kō.

We will add Yokohama shishi kō 横浜市史稿.

(d) If the word romanized together with a single-character substantive becomes meaningless, hyphenate it with the word preceding it.

- We do not have any opposition to the deletion of this section.

F-4. Proper names

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

- We would like to propose an additional example as follows:

Gikei ki 義経記

We think “Gikeiki” is correct and add exception Gikeiki 義経記 and Shinchōki 信長記 (write “on” compounds as single words).

→CEAL TF: The added note “*but* write “on” compounds as single words” should have been highlighted. However, in fact, this explanation doesn’t make sense since most of the current examples are also “on” compounds as well. TF suggests changing the explanation note to: “*but* write as single words when the compounds include **phonetically changed** proper names into “on” reading.” [8/21/2012: Revised with the bold texts above “... phonetically changed ... into ...” because there are regularly “on” reading proper names, such as “Yosa Buson 与謝蕪村” and we don’t want to divide “Yosa Busonron” rather than “Yosa Buson ron” as instructed in 4(a) in this case.]

We will change the note.

Exceptions:

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

Ōedo 大江戸

Yōmeigaku 陽明学

- We do not have any problems with the added examples.

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

(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, 像.

Okinawa-sen 沖縄戦

- We do not have any problems with the added examples.
- However, we would like to propose another example to be added in this section:

Ganjin-zō 鑑真像

We will add Ganjin-zō 鑑真像.

→CEAL TF: How about 学? We have “Yōmeigaku 陽明学 and now “Nihongaku 日本学” in the other section. However, how do we divide the words in 谷川俊

太郎学? “Tanigawa Shuntarōgaku”, “Tanigawa Shuntarō-gaku” OR “Tanigawa Shuntarō gaku”? (LCN: 2012383388 uses “Tanigawa Shuntarō gaku”)

See examples in 4. *Proper Names*,(a), *Exceptions*,(4). “Tanigawa Shuntarō-gaku” is correct.

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

(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.

Echizen no Kami 越前守

- We would like to suggest modifying the newly added example, from “Echizen no Kami 越前守” to “Ōoaka Echizen no Kami 大岡越前守.” Adding the personal name “Ōoaka 大岡” to the title “Echizen no Kami 越前守” makes this example more in sync with the rest of this section. In addition, we might need more extensive examples and/or instructions for more complicated cases of titles and/or terms of addresses, in lieu of RDA implementation, which instructs not to omit titles or terms of addresses in the “Statement of responsibility, etc.” field.

We will change to Ōoaka Echizen no Kami 大岡越前守.

- Also we would like to ask LC to clarify the usage of “様” in “日蓮上人様”. Is “上人様” a noun in this example? If “様” is a suffix, then should it not be romanized as “Nichiren Shonin-sama”?

We will change to “Nichiren Shōnin-sama” and “Kitashirakawa no Miya-sama”

→CEAL TF: The locations of the hyphens are wrong in the draft revision. Not “sa-ma” but “-sama.”

In addition, we are not sure that “Miya-sama” is really a case where a hyphen is required. We would consider the term “Miyasama” as a whole as a term of address since it has entries in standard Japanese dictionaries, as oppose to “Shōninsama,” which doesn’t have such an entry and we assume would therefore be rendered as “Shōnin-sama.”

This section is about “personal names + sama,” not just “Miyasama.”

(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.

- We would also like to ask LC to clarify the LC authority record n: 81114415 “Heike monogatari” with regard to this section’s explanatory notes and the current RT example of 左氏 romanized as Sa-shi. Under rule 4(b)(3), 源氏 would be romanized Gen-ji, even though the established romanization is Genji. The RT example Sa-shi for 左氏 suggests that 源氏 should be Gen-ji. Which is correct?

We will add “Tokugawa-ke 徳川家” and exceptions: Genji 源氏, Heike 平家.

→CEAL TF: TF wonders whether these two are the only exceptions or the family names with “on” reading are all exceptions. If the case of the latter, “Sa-shi 左氏” also needs to be “Sashi.” Please clarify.

In addition, TF suggests adding “Chinese” to “single character” to make it more clear: “single **Chinese** character.”

We will change to “Sa-shi (Chinese family name)”.

- Another interpretation is that according to the 4 (a)-exception (1), proper names should be romanized as one word. If book titles are “proper names,” presumably 源氏 would be “Gen-ji”, but 源氏物語 would be “Genji monogatari.” Please clarify.

(c) Geographic names

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

Nijō-dōri 二条通り

Hōjō-gō 北条郷

- We do not have any problems with the added examples.

Exceptions:

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

Nitta no Shō 新田荘

- We do not have any problems with the added examples.
- However, we would like to suggest that the explanatory note be rewritten to reflect the addition of this example as follows: “Write a generic term of a province, land estate, etc., separately if preceded by no and a place name.”
- We would like to suggest the following two examples as additions to this section.

Iware no Mura 磐余邑

We will add Iware no Mura 磐余邑.

→CEAL TF: Since this section is not only referring to “Kuni” anymore, the instruction text also needs to be updated. TF suggests revising the wording to: “Write a generic term for a province, land estate, etc., separately if preceded by *no* and a place name.”

We will change the wording.

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

Shinagawa-juku 品川宿

- We do not have any problems with the added examples.

(d) Abbreviated forms

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

Kaetsunō 加越能

- We do not have any problems with the added examples.

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

Wa-Kansho 和漢書

- We do not have any problems with the added examples
- However, we would like to ask LC for clarification of the abbreviated case for bigger regions but not countries, such as “滿蒙” for *Inner* Mongolia, which is not a country, thus, romanize as “Manmō,” OR “Man-Mō”, which is the same way to romanize *Outer* Mongolia and it was consider as a country. If the case for the latter, we need to update the instruction 4 (d) (1).

We will add “Man-Mō kaitaku 滿蒙開拓”

→CEAL TF: “蒙” was used as an example to bring out the distinction between its use as a name of a country as opposed to as a smaller entity within the country. In fact, in this case, “蒙” refer to *Inner* Mongolia as we stated above, and the romanization should be “Monmō kaitaku” rather than “Man-Mō.” Other example would be: “仏印,” which is usually refer to French Indochina and should be “Futsuin” rather than “Futsu-In.” Therefore, TF suggests adding this as a counter-example, such as:

Nichi-Mō kankei (referring to the country “Outer Mongolia”) 日蒙關係
but Manmō kaitaku (“Inner Mongolia” autonomous region) 滿蒙開拓

We will add “Nichi-Mō kankei (referring to the country “Outer Mongolia”) 日蒙關係
but Manmō kaitaku (“Inner Mongolia” autonomous region) 滿蒙開拓”

F-5. Numerals

The TF is looking forward to LC’s decision for numerals instructions under RDA/LCPS, which is hopefully the coordinated and unified practice to all CJK, or even all non-Latin script cataloging community. Thus, we would like to suggest further review and discussion pending to the LC decision.

Yet, the TF would like to suggest the last added example “1898-nen 一九八九年” would be better to be placed in the beginning of the numeral section 5 (a) to clearly display the different ways to romanize Japanese numeral years, depending on the situation. In addition, is “1898-nen 一九八九年” really the case of “(h)yphenate numbers joined to modify a common substantive” such as the two existing examples? In either case, the TF recommends further discussions on various numeral issues in near future.

We will move “1898-nen 一九八九年” to 5, (a).

We also changed (c) *Appendix C.4C* to *Appendix C.5C*.

→CEAL TF: As we stated above, TF decided to withhold the extensive discussion for the numeral issues during the last review, and also strongly recommends putting off any major changes, including the new practice in the LC’s latest draft revision this time. TF and some other experts consulted, including non-Japanese CJK specialists, have agreed that the LC’s latest revision referring to title proper or not

is problematic for both catalogers and end-users (How about numerals in subtitles? In preferred titles of the work? Or titles in contents note?)

Title proper means 245 \$a field.

On the other hand, one thing we would like to quickly update might be: “3.14 futō hanketsu 三・一四不当判決.” This example is totally confusing since the difference is not clear with the last exception “Niniroku Jiken 二・二六事件” at all. Should it be “Sanichiyon futō hanketsu” rather than “3.14 futō hanketsu”?

“Niniroku Jiken” is well established reading.

F-6. Morphological Contractions

We would like to propose the insertion of an additional rule in an appropriate section: “In case of morphological contractions where the ending morpheme in the first word is identical to the initial morpheme in the second and the result is a combination of five or more Chinese characters, detach the remaining single instance of that morpheme from the first word and romanize it together with the second word.”

Example: Tōkyō-to + Togikai → double “to” becoming single “to” 東京都議会
Yes: Tōkyō Togikai (LCCN: 93845203, 98462407)
No: Tōkyō-to Gikai (LCCN: 2003541420, 2003547683) --corrected

We will add this in 4, (c), (1), exceptions (1).

→CEAL TF: Some TF member suggests adding note:

Tōkyō Togikai (*not* Tōkyō-to Gikai)

東京都議会

Not necessary.

Example: Bunkajin + Jinmeiroku → double “jin” becoming single “jin” 文化人名録
Yes: Bunka jinmeiroku (LCCN: j 59000152)
No: bunkajin meiroku (LCCN: 76806634) --corrected

This is in example is in 3, (d).

→CEAL TF: Some TF member suggests adding note:

Bunka jinmeiroku (*not* Bunkajin meiroku)

文化人名録

Not necessary.

5. Conclusion

The members of CTP/CJM Joint Task Force on the LC Proposal for Japanese Romanization are grateful for the opportunity to review the ALA-LC Romanization Table for Japanese. We are hoping to work together with LC, OCLC, and the broader CEAL community to follow up with the cleanup in local and national databases necessitated by the proposed changes and those already approved (replacing the alif with the apostrophe). As

mentioned in the introduction, we also look forward to a dialog with the community in the process of updating our Japanese romanization guidelines.

→CEAL TF: TF has been pleased to see the recent progress on the “Alif” clean-up initiatives by LC ([eastlib] Fwd: Announcing message on "Implementation of Apostrophes in Japanese Romanized Cataloging" on August 2nd, 2012) and OCLC ([OCLC-CJK] Conversion of alif and ayn to apostrophe on August 7th, 2012).

One of the community review commentators stated that “I still think that a comprehensive review of the RT for Japanese is called for, rather than a few changes here and there. Again, a comprehensive review of the RTs for Chinese and Korean have been done” and TF agrees wholeheartedly. At the same time, TF also agrees with LC that it is a good idea “to finish this round of revisions so that we have a base-text Japanese romanization table from which to work ... about RDA-related changes.” (email message from Bruce Johnson, Policy & Standards Division, LC to TF on July 19th, 2012).

Since TF confirmed that the LC's intention to work more adjustment after initial RDA implementation settle down, for this time, TF recommends documenting the clarification of the practice from alifs to apostrophes and including only solid, minimum revisions for this update, and differ other major overhaul to the future occasion.

TF thanks LC, OCLC and the CEAL community for their understanding and support of our work over the last eight months. We look forward to the opportunity to continue to work with LC and the East Asian library community towards the important goal of further improving Japanese romanization standards

August 17, 2012

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