

Journal of Korean Studies
Supplemental Guidelines for Contributors

A. Use the McCune-Reischauer system to Romanize Korean language terms.

1. Refer to www.mccune-reischauer.org for guidelines on how to Romanize Korean. Please note the special instructions for personal names and certain proper nouns at items C.1-4 below.
2. In cases of quoting English-language sources that use non-standard Romanization, put the McCune-Reischauer Romanization in parentheses following the first appearance.
Example: “The Korean term *juche* (*chuch’e*) is...”
3. Use the Pinyin system to Romanize Chinese language terms, and the Hepburn system for Japanese terms.

B. Citations/Bibliographic Entries

1. Give Romanized titles of books and articles first, followed by English language translations in parentheses. Do not substitute English language translations for original language titles. Do not translate titles of academic journals or names of publishers. Do not italicize or use quotation marks for translations of book/article titles when given in parentheses following the Romanized original.
2. Capitalize the first word and any proper nouns in Romanized book and article titles.
Example: “Sahoehak chök kyönji esö pon Han’guk üi kyöngje.”
3. Capitalize each word in Romanized foreign publishers’ names or other corporate entries, including universities.
4. Put a space between nominals and case markers/post positions, as in *saram tül* or *hakkyo e*.

Example for books: Kim Ch’ungnyöl, *Koryö yuhaksa* (History of Koryö Confucian Learning). Seoul: Koryö Taehakkyo Ch’ulp’anbu, 1989.

Example for articles: Kim Kijöng, “Han pando p’yönghwa rül wihan iron chök mosaek” (A Theoretical Search for Peace in the Korean Peninsula), *Söp’yöng munhwa* 40 (Fall 2000).

C. Personal Names and Other Proper Nouns

1. Use McCune-Reischauer Romanization for proper names except for cases where an individual or entity is widely known by a personally idiosyncratic Romanization. In those cases, give the McCune-Reischauer Romanization in parentheses following the first appearance. For example, Syngman Rhee (Yi Söngman), Park Chung Hee (Pak Chönghui), and Ewha (Ihwa) in both main text and citations.

2. **Exception:** When citing a Korean-language publication by an author widely known by a personal idiosyncratic Romanization, use McCune-Reischauer Romanization followed by the personal Romanization in parentheses at the first appearance.
3. Use English translations of an entity's name in main text only when the entity has an established English name, and then give the original language name in parentheses at first appearance. For example, the Academy of Korean Studies (Han'gukhak Chungang Yŏn'guwŏn). Do not use English translations of an entity's name in endnotes or bibliographies unless the particular item was published in English and the entity's name was also given in English.
4. **Hyphenization.** Do not use hyphens to separate the two syllabi of personal names. Examples: Kim Sŏngsu, Ch'ae Mansik.

D. Distinguishing between ng and n-g

Do not use an apostrophe after ng, but use an apostrophe between *kiŏk* and *niŭn* (g and n).

Examples: 항일 = *hangil*, 통일 = *t'ongil*, but 한국 = Han'guk and 연구 = *yŏn'gu*.

E. Use breves for short vowels.

ㅏ should be *õ* and ㅑ should be *ũ*. Do not use other diacritical marks such as a caron (as in *ö* or *ü*), circumflex (as in *ô* or *û*), grave accent (as in *ò* or *ù*), or umlaut (as in *ö* or *ü*).

F. Italicize all foreign terms.

G. Pluralization

Do not pluralize Korean, Japanese, or Chinese nouns. Hence *yangban* will not be *yangbans* and *samurai* will not be *samurais*.

H. Use of Korean, Japanese, and Chinese script

Korean, Japanese, and Chinese script should be minimized and used only when necessary to establish distinctions among terms with potentially ambiguous meanings.