

Journal of Korean Studies (JKS) Style Guide

The *Journal of Korean Studies* Style Guide comprises three parts: (1) a style sheet listing elements of style and format particular to the journal; (2) the “Duke University Press Journals Style Guide,” which offers general rules for Duke University Press journals based on *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 17th ed. (CMS); and (3) a “Documentation” section, explaining and demonstrating the journal’s format for citations and reference list.

The *Journal of Korean Studies* first adheres to the rules in this style guide. For issues not covered in the style guide, refer to *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 17th ed. (CMS).

JKS Style Sheet

Listed below are style points that are in addition to what is outlined in the DUP Journals Style Guide.

Acknowledgments

Acknowledgments are made in the first, unnumbered endnote and written in the first person.

This essay was first presented as a paper at the Center for Comparative Literature at Amherst College. I am grateful for the comments made at the gathering.

Documentation

JKS uses short-form endnote citations with a corresponding reference list of works cited at the end of the article. Please consult the **DOCUMENTATION** section of this style guide for journal-specific guidelines related to author names, romanization, and surname-first conventions in note and reference list entries. Also see the full sample reference list and corresponding note citations at the end of this style guide.

Line Break Considerations for Korean Names

Please note that this guideline is only applicable at the proof (PDF) stage. It does NOT apply at submission, or at any other point during the manuscript (Word document) stage.

Most Korean and Chinese names have three syllables—two syllables in the given name, and one syllable in the surname. The two syllables of the given name may be written together, hyphenated, or divided into two (Hyori, Hyo-ri, or Hyo Ri), and the single-syllable surname may appear first or last, depending on context and preference. Please note that if a name occurs at the end of a line in page proofs and must be broken between two lines, the line break should occur between syllables of the name (e.g., Sun/young Park, *not* Su/nyoung Park).

Names and Corresponding Asian Characters (in Running Text)

The Asian characters of a name, if provided, are presented in running text and in the reference list without parentheses or brackets.

They discovered various funerary texts for Yi Hwang 李滉.

Romanization of Asian Languages

JKS uses the McCune-Reischauer system for rendering written Korean into English. The Revised romanization or Yale romanization systems should not be used. The Pinyin system should be used for Chinese terms and the Hepburn system for Japanese.

For very common terms and places (e.g., Seoul; Pyongyang) with established non-standard romanizations, we defer to the established convention.

Romanization of Korean Names

As a general rule, Korean names presented in the text should be romanized according to the McCune-Reischauer system and written surname first and given name second (without hyphenation or spaces) (e.g., Yi Hŭijun, *not* Yi Hŭi-jun, Yi Hŭi Jun, Hŭijun Yi). For well-known figures with a non-standard but extremely common romanization of their name (e.g., Kim Il Sung; Kim Jong Il), we defer to the established convention, but a standard romanization should be given in parentheses the first time the name appears in running text.

To be sure, Kim Jong Il (Kim Chŏngil) was . . .

Note that there are additional guidelines related to the romanization of Korean names in notes and references; see the **DOCUMENTATION** section of this style guide.

TRANSLATIONS

Translations Relative to Quotations

Full translations following quotations in running text should be styled as “Quotation text” (*transliteration* + original characters). Original characters are not required, but where they appear they should follow this format.

The inscription read: “The tomb of Mr. T’oedo, a belated recluse, from the Chinsŏng Yi family” (*T’oedo manŭn Chinsŏng Yi-gong chi myo* 退陶晚隱眞城李公之墓).

The text states: “Today’s calligraphy reflects the age and shows our true nature: the unity of the leader, the party, and the masses, in the manner of a single social and political living body” (*hana ŭi sahoe chŏngch’i saengmyŏngch’e*).

Kim Il Sung is usually depicted as “parent leader” (*ŏbŏi suryŏngnim*) who warmly comforts the orphaned nation.

When an original-language word or phrase is presented *within* a translated quotation (i.e., not before or after the opening or closing quotation marks), the word or phrase is presented in brackets, not parentheses. (CMS 13.60).

She explains that “writing becomes part of the life of the masses [*sōsa saenghwal taejunghwa*], and in these circumstances it is perfectly reasonable to substitute the functionality of the brush or replicate the form of brushwork.”

Translations of Transliterated Titles in Running Text

In running text, titles should be styled as follows: *English Translation of Title* (Transliteration of title) or “English Translation of Title” (“Transliteration of title”). The original characters are not strictly required, but if given they should follow the transliteration in parentheses. Transliterated titles should follow title capitalization appropriate to the language and should not be italicized. English translations should follow headline-style capitalization (unlike in the reference list).

“Zhongguo fayixue shi” (“A History of Legal Medicine in China”) offers a helpful overview. [The transliterated title may appear first.]

This article considers the *Sūtra of the Dhāraṇī of the Precious Casket Seal of the Concealed Complete-Body Relics of the Essence of All Tathāgatas* (Ch. Yiqie rulai xin mimi quanshen sheli baoqieyin tuoluoni jing; K. Ilch’e yōrae sim pimil chōnsin sari pohyōbin tarani kyōng 一切如來心祕密全身舍利寶篋印陀羅尼經; hereafter, *Sūtra of the Precious Casket Seal*).

In transliterated titles in running text and in the reference list, the first word following a colon should be lowercased (unless the word is a proper noun).

“Wōnhan, nosūt’aeljiō, kwahak: wōllam chisigin tūl kwa 1960-yōndae Pukhan hakchi ūi sōngnip sajōng”

Cho Yōngil. “Yi Pyōngju nūn kŭ ttae chōnhyang ūl han kōsilka: Ri Yōnghŭi ka kiōk hanūn Yi Pyōngju e taehayō” [Did Yi Pyōngju convert back then? Yi Pyōngju as recollected by Ri Yōnghŭi]. *Hwanghae munhwa* 80 (2013): 292–302.

Translations of Titles in Notes and Reference List

See the DOCUMENTATION section of this style guide.

Translation of Words and Phrases in Running Text

Please note that there should always be one space added to either end of any string of Asian characters (except before punctuation or parentheses).

Chinese, Japanese, and Korean terms and phrases in the main text are presented in the following form: English version (*transliteration* + original characters). The original

characters are not strictly required, but where they do appear they should follow this format. The transliteration should be italicized unless it is a gloss of a proper noun or phrase (as in the last example below).

The epitaph inscription (*myogalmŏng* 墓碣銘) was inscribed on a tombstone stele and decorated the grave site along with other stone figures.

She described the record of deeds (*haengjang* 行狀).

opposite from the conventional method of outlining (K. *kulūk*; Ch. *koule* 鈎勒) [Where multiple language translations appear, the language is indicated with an abbreviation in parentheses.]

The number of cases adjudicated by the Supreme People’s Court of the People’s Republic of China (Zhonghua renmin gongheguo zuigao renmin fayuan) has increased sharply. [Original (or transliterated) names of proper nouns presented as glosses should not be italicized. See CMS 11.4.]

When a non-English word or term is referred to as the word or term itself (and is therefore not a translation), it does *not* require a direct transliteration and character transcription. In such instances, if the original characters are included, parentheses are not required.

In ancient China, the word *bei* 碑 was defined as a standing stone (*shushi* 豎石), that, in general, did not bear inscriptions. [Note that *bei* is referred to as the word itself and is not a translation. “Standing stone,” however, is presented with the direct translation, and so follows the format described above.]

Duke University Press Journals Style Guide

April 2022

Duke University Press journals adhere to the rules in this style guide and to *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 17th ed. (CMS). We also follow the European Accessibility Act's guidelines and supply alt text for all illustrations and tag foreign-language words and phrases, which allows a screen reader to know when a shift in the dominant language occurs, making pronunciations more accurate.

ABBREVIATIONS

Corporate, municipal, national, and supranational abbreviations and acronyms appear in full caps. Most initialisms (abbreviations pronounced as strings of letters) are preceded by *the*. Always use *US* as an adjective and *United States* as a noun.

further expansion of NATO's membership

dissent within the AFL-CIO

sexism is rampant at IBM

she was living in the United States

certain US constituencies

Spell out Latin abbreviations such as *i.e.*, *e.g.*, and *etc.* in the text, though allow abbreviations within parentheses in the text (*e.g.*, like so). Allow abbreviations in notes. When used, these abbreviations are set in roman type, not italics. The word *sic*, however, is italicized and bracketed, as [*sic*].

Personal initials have periods and are spaced.

W. E. B. Du Bois; C. D. Wright

ABSTRACTS

Substantial articles should include an abstract of approximately 200 words. Book reviews and short issue introductions do not require abstracts.

Abstracts should be written in the third person ("This article proposes . . ."), not the first person ("I propose . . .").

CAPITALIZATION. See also SPELLING AND HYPHENATION

See CMS, chap. 8, for general guidance on capitalization.

In Romance and other languages, use diacritics with capital letters.

After a Colon

If the material introduced by a colon consists of more than one sentence, or if it is a quotation or a speech in dialogue, it should begin with a capital letter. Otherwise, it begins with a lowercase letter. See CMS 6.63.

Quotations

Silently correct initial capitalization in quotations depending on the relationship of the quotation to the rest of the sentence (see CMS 13.19). For instance:

Smith stated that “we must carefully consider all aspects of the problem.”

but

Smith stated, “We must carefully consider all aspects of the problem.”

A lowercase letter following a period plus an ellipsis should be capitalized if it begins a grammatically complete sentence (CMS 13.53).

The spirit of our American radicalism is destructive. . . . The conservative movement . . . is timid, and merely defensive of property.

Terms

A down (lowercase) style is generally preferred for terms. See CMS, chap. 8, for detailed guidelines on capitalization of terms.

Titles of Works

For titles in English, capitalize the first and last words and all nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, and subordinating conjunctions (*if, because, that, etc.*). Lowercase articles (*a, an, the*), coordinating conjunctions, and prepositions (regardless of length). The *to* in infinitives and the word *as* in any function are lowercased.

For hyphenated and open compounds in titles in English, always capitalize first elements. The second element is capitalized unless it is an article, preposition, or coordinating conjunction; the second element is not capitalized if it follows a prefix that could not stand by itself as a word (*anti-, pre-, etc.*), unless it is a proper noun. If a compound (other than one with a hyphenated prefix) comes at the end of the title, its final element is always capitalized. The second element of hyphenated spelled-out numbers or simple fractions should be capitalized.

Nineteenth-Century Literature

A History of the Chicago Lying-In Hospital [“In” functions as an adverb, not a preposition]

Anti-intellectual Pursuits

Policies on Re-creation

Reading the Twenty-Third Psalm

When titles contain direct quotations, the headline-capitalization style described above and in CMS should be imposed.

“We All Live More like Brutes than Humans”: Labor and Capital in the Gold Rush

In capitalizing titles in *any* non-English language, including French, capitalize the first letter of the title and subtitle and all proper nouns. See CMS 11.70, 11.39, and 11.89 for the treatment of Dutch, German, and Chinese and Japanese titles, respectively. Diacritical marks on capital letters are retained in all languages.

CONTRIBUTOR’S NOTE

Each contributor’s note includes the author’s name, rank, affiliation, areas of activity or research, and most recent works. Dates of publication, but not publishers’ names, are given for books.

Michael Kim is associate professor of Korean history at Yonsei University’s Graduate School of International Studies in Seoul, Korea. His research primarily focuses on colonial Korea, and he has published on various aspects of urban culture, print culture, colonial economy, Korean collaboration, migration, and wartime mobilization. He is coeditor, along with Michael Schoenhals and Yong Woo Kim, of *Mass Dictatorship and Modernity* (2013).

DATES AND TIMES. See also NUMBERS

For more information, see CMS 9.29–38.

May 1968

May 1, 1968

May 1–3, 1968

on February 8, 1996, at 8:15 a.m. and again at 6:15 p.m.

September–October 1992

from 1967 to 1970

1960s counterculture; sixties [*not* 60s or ’60s] counterculture

the 1980s and 1990s

mid-1970s American culture

the mid-nineteenth century [note hyphen, not en dash]

the late twentieth century; late twentieth-century Kenya

the years 1896–1900, 1900–1905, 1906–9, 1910–18

“The Audacity of His Enterprise: Louis Riel and the Métis Nation That Canada Never Was, 1840–1875” [use full year range in titles of works and headings]

AD 873; the year 640 BC; Herod Antipas (21 BCE–39 CE) [use full caps without periods for era designations]

ca. 1820

EXTRACTS. See also CAPITALIZATION and PUNCTUATION (Ellipses)

Set off quotations that are more than 400 characters (including spaces) in length.

FIGURES AND TABLES

Each figure or table should be referred to either parenthetically (*figure* is abbreviated as *fig.* when referenced parenthetically) or in running text at a relevant place in the discussion. Number tables and figures consecutively.

The pressure of the flow repeatedly threatened to break down the walls that had just been created by cooling (fig. 3).

As figure 1 shows, our labor took the form of designing supported experiences for GTAs.

The problem with school attendance in the Bronx (see table 1) is largely the fault of a social system that neglects its children.

Figure Captions

Captions take sentence-style capitalization and have terminal punctuation. If credit or source information is provided, it should be the last element of the caption.

Figure 1. The author with unidentified friend, 1977.

Figure 2. The author posed for this picture with an unidentified friend in 1977.

Figure 3. Noam Chomsky at a political rally, 1971. Courtesy of John Allan Cameron Archives, University of Florida, Gainesville.

Figure 4. Coal miners in Matewan, West Virginia, April 1920. The miners' strike was depicted in John Sayles's film *Matewan*. Photograph courtesy of Matewan Historical Society.

Figure 5. Winston Roberts, *When Last I Saw* (1893). Oil on canvas, 56 × 48 in. Courtesy of the Campbell Collection, Central State Community College Library, Pleasance, Nebraska.

Figure 6. Harvey Nit, *These. These? Those!* (2011). Mascara on cocktail napkin, 16 × 16 cm. © Harvey Nit.

In addition to a caption, each figure requires *alt text*, a short description of the figure that allows nonsighted persons to access a publication's visual content.

Tables Titles and Table Headers

Table titles take sentence-style capitalization but do *not* have terminal punctuation.

Table 3. Comparative frequency of bicycles, mopeds, and Segways in Amsterdam, Dublin, and Toronto, 2005–2015

Each table must have a top header row and/or a left header column stating what type of information each cell contains. This provides context for the data and is necessary for assistive technology. Simple tables may only need a single top header row or a single left header column; more complex tables may require both a header column and a header row.

GRAMMAR

A split infinitive is acceptable if the text reads better with a split infinitive.

Make a distinction between *that* (restrictive) and *which* (nonrestrictive) but not obsessively (i.e., if making the distinction means that there will be several *thats* in a row, allow a restrictive *which*).

Maintain parallel structure.

Maintain subject-verb agreement and tense consistency.

INCLUSIVE LANGUAGE

Avoid sexist language and terms that are gender specific (*chairman, mankind, etc.*). Use gender-neutral alternatives, including recasting to plural or using singular *they*, rather than *he or she* constructions. Never allow the form *s/he*. Avoid alternating the use of masculine and feminine pronouns in an article. See CMS 5.251–60 (bias-free language), especially 5.255–56, and 5.48 (singular *they*).

However, there may be times when the generic masculine pronoun or gendered language is appropriate or preferred by the author: for example, in discussions of works of philosophy in which the original author used *he, him, man*, and the like generically, or if the article's author intentionally uses female pronouns exclusively or uses alternative pronouns such as *ze*.

INITIALS. See **ABBREVIATIONS**

KEYWORDS. See also **ABSTRACTS**

Articles that include an abstract should also include three to five keywords. Keywords should be lowercase (except for names or titles that would otherwise be capitalized) and separated by commas.

Keywords negative affect, self-portrait, Del LaGrace Volcano, intersex, Polaroid photography

NOTES. See also the section on documentation below.

Avoid callouts for footnotes or endnotes in article titles, in heads, at the ends of epigraphs, or in figure captions.

Wherever possible, place note callouts at the end of a sentence, or at least at the end of a clause.

Callouts for footnotes in tables are handled separately. Each table has its own set of notes. See the journal's style sheet for guidance on the format used for callouts (e.g., lowercase letters, numerals, or symbols). See also CMS 3.79.

NUMBERS. See also DATES AND TIMES

Cardinal and ordinal whole numbers from one to ninety-nine (and such numbers followed by *hundred, thousand, million, billion, etc.*), any number at the beginning of a sentence, and common fractions are spelled out. Common fractions are hyphenated as well. See CMS, chap. 9.

no fewer than six of the eight victims

One hundred eighty-seven people were put to death there during the twenty-third century BC.

attendance was about ninety thousand

at least two-thirds of the electorate

there were two million ballots cast

the population will top between 27.5 and 28 billion

Numbers applicable to the same category, however, are treated alike in the same context.

no fewer than 6 of the 113 victims

Almost twice as many people voted Republican in the 115th precinct as in the 23rd.

Numbers that express decimal quantities, dollar amounts, and percentages are written as figures.

an average of 2.6 years

now estimated at 1.1 billion inhabitants

more than \$56, or 8 percent of the petty cash

a decline of \$0.30 per share

Inclusive page numbers are given as follows (per CMS 9.61):

1–2, 3–11, 74–75, 100–103, 104–9, 112–15, 414–532, 505–16, 600–612, 1499–501

Roman numerals are used in the pagination of preliminary matter in books, in family names and the names of monarchs and other leaders in a succession, in the names of world wars, in legal instruments, and in the titles of certain sequels.

On page iii Bentsen sets out his agenda.

Neither John D. Rockefeller IV, Elizabeth II, nor John Paul II was born before World War I.

Yet Title XII was meant to rectify not only inequities but iniquities.

Most critics consider *The Godfather, Part II* a better movie than *Jaws 2*. [Follow the usage in the original work, per CMS 9.43.]

Arabic numerals are used for the parts of books.

In part 2, chapter 2, of volume 11 of the *Collected Works*, our assumptions are overturned.

POSSESSIVES

The possessive of nouns ending with the letter *s* are formed by adding an apostrophe and an *s* (CMS 7.17).

Burns's poetry

Camus's novels

Descartes's philosophy

Euripides's plays

Jesus's name

PUNCTUATION

En and Em Dashes

See CMS 6.75–92. Use real en (–) and em (—) dashes, *not* hyphens (-) or double hyphens (--) to indicate en and em dashes in the manuscript.

pages 115–36 [An en dash is used for number ranges.]

post–Civil War era [The en dash is used in a compound adjective when one of its elements is an open compound or when both elements consist of hyphenated compounds.]

The United States' hegemony—that is, its domination of other nations—is increasing.

Ellipses. See also CAPITALIZATION (Quotations)

Three dots with spaces before, after, and between each (. . .) indicate an ellipsis within a sentence or fragment; a period plus three dots (. . .) indicates an ellipsis between grammatically complete sentences, even when the end of the first sentence in the

original source has been omitted. In general, ellipses are not used at the start of a quotation (whether it begins with a grammatically complete sentence or not) or at the end of a quotation (if it ends with a grammatically complete sentence), unless the ellipses serve a definite purpose. See CMS 13.50–58 for more detailed guidelines on the use of ellipses.

Hyphens. See SPELLING AND HYPHENATION

QUOTATIONS. See EXTRACTS

RACIAL AND ETHNIC TERMS

Capitalize terms used to identify people of color or of historically marginalized origins (e.g., *Black*, *Indigenous*). As a rule, do not capitalize terms used to identify people outside these groups (e.g., *white*). Do not capitalize *of color* constructions (e.g., *people of color*, *women of color*). Exceptions are allowed if the author insists or if the author’s text would be, in the editor’s view and with the author’s concurrence, well served by alternative treatment. The list that follows is intended to be illustrative, not comprehensive.

Aborigine, Aboriginal

BIPOC [Black, Indigenous, and People of Color]

Black, Blackness, anti-Black, anti-Blackness

Brown

First Nations

Indigenous, Indigeneity

Native

white, whiteness

SPELLING AND HYPHENATION

Follow the online *Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary* (<https://www.merriam-webster.com>) and *Webster’s Third New International Dictionary* for spelling. If more than one spelling is provided in the dictionary, follow the first form given (e.g., *judgment*, not *judgement*; *focused*, not *focussed*).

Compounds formed by an adverb ending in -ly plus an adjective or participle (e.g., largely irrelevant statement; smartly dressed person) are not hyphenated either before or after a noun.

Common foreign terms are set in roman type, not italics, and follow the spelling given in *Webster’s*. Common foreign terms are defined as those with main entries and not classified as “foreign term” in *Webster’s*.

Prefixes are hyphenated before numerals and proper nouns. Otherwise, prefixes are generally not hyphenated before words (e.g., postwar); refer to *Webster's* for guidance. Temporary compound adjectives are hyphenated before the noun to avoid ambiguity but are left open after the noun. Non-English phrases used as modifiers are open in any position, unless hyphenated in the original.

For further guidance regarding the hyphenation of compound words, see CMS 7.89.

Put neologisms within quotation marks at first use.

A term referred to as the term itself is italicized.

In the twentieth century *socialism* acquired many meanings.

The word *hermeneutics* is the most overused term in recent monographs.

The term *lyricism* was misused in Smith's book review.

TABLES. See FIGURES AND TABLES and NOTES

TRANSLATIONS. See also the section on documentation below.

URLs. See also the section on documentation below.

Use complete URLs when they appear in articles (notes, references, and main text). Include the protocol (*https* or *http*) and trailing slash (if it is part of the URL). DOIs appearing in notes and reference lists are presented as complete URLs. See CMS 14:10 for advice on shortening excessively long URLs.

<https://doi.org/10.1215/00982601-9467191>

<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2021/us/covid-cases.html>

<https://georgianpapers.com/research-funding/transcription/>

DOCUMENTATION

This journal uses **short-form note citations** with a corresponding reference list of works cited at the end of the article. Every note citation of a work, including the first citation, contains the author's surname, a shortened title (without initial article *a*, *and*, or *the*), and, if needed, a page number. *Ibid.* is permitted for consecutive citations of a given work.

Emphasis in quoted material is assumed to match the original source unless otherwise stated; omit notes such as "original emphasis" or "italics in original."

Notes may also include material that cannot be conveniently presented in the text, such as discursive adjuncts and additional sources of information. Any material necessary for understanding the argument set forth in the article should appear in the text.

Legal sources (court cases, constitutions, treaties, statutes, and legislative materials, such as unenacted bills, hearings, and reports) should be cited in the main body of the article, not in the notes. If a case or law is well known (e.g., *Roe v. Wade*), it is not necessary to provide a full citation. The general form of legal citations should follow the conventions for law review footnotes in *The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation*, 16th ed. (especially secs. 1, 10, and 12–14).

The notations *f.* (*ff.*), *op. cit.*, and *loc. cit.* are not used, nor are *eadem*, *idem*, *infra*, *passim*, and *supra*. Commonly used abbreviations include *cf.*, *ed.* (*eds.*), *e.g.*, *esp.*, *et al.*, *etc.*, *fig.* (*figs.*), *fol.* (*fols.*), *i.e.*, *n.* (*nn.*), *p.* (*pp.*), *pt.* (*pts.*), *ser.*, *trans.*, *vol.* (*vols.*). Latin abbreviations are not italicized. Note that in *et al.*, *et* is a whole word (meaning "and") and therefore is not followed by a period. In references to poetry, where the abbreviation "l." or "ll." might be mistaken for a numeral, the word "line" or "lines" is spelled out.

The reference list at the end of the article contains complete bibliographical information for all works cited. Only works directly cited in the article should be listed. References are arranged alphabetically by author, with multiple works by the same author alphabetized by title. For multiple references by the same author, the author's name is repeated; 3-em dashes are not used. In titles of works, serial commas are added, ampersands are spelled out, and numbers are spelled out. URLs, including for DOIs, use "https://" or "http://" to ensure that links work online (CMS 14.7). For additional guidelines concerning the treatment of titles, see CAPITALIZATION in the Duke University Press Journals Style Guide, above.

See the sample reference list and corresponding note citations at the end of this document for a demonstration of *JKS's* documentation guidelines.

Author Names in Notes and References

The formatting and order of an author name in notes and references may depend on the language of the referenced work.

If the referenced work is written in English, the author name should include a comma between surname and given name in the reference list entry. For works written in English, the romanization of the author name, if applicable, should match the romanization given in the referenced work. (It is the author's responsibility to confirm this.)

Choi, Eunyoung. "North Korean Women's Narratives of Migration: Challenging Hegemonic Discourses of Trafficking and Geopolitics." *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 104, no. 2 (2014): 271–79.

If the referenced work is written in Korean, Japanese, Chinese, Vietnamese, or another language in which surname commonly precedes given name, no comma should be used between the author's surname and given name in the reference list entry. For works written in Korean, the author name in the reference list, notes, and text should be romanized according to the McCune-Reischauer system (described in the following section).

Kim Tongjin. *Chosŏn ūi saengt'ae hwan'gyŏngsa* [The history of the ecological environment of Chosŏn]. Seoul: P'urŭn Yŏksa, 2017.

KOREAN NAME ROMANIZATION IN NOTES AND REFERENCES

As a general rule, Korean names should be romanized according to the McCune-Reischauer system and written without hyphenation or spaces (e.g., Yi Hŭijun, *not* Yi Hŭi-jun or Yi Hŭi Jun).

When referencing a work published in English in the text, notes, or reference list, the author name should match the romanization given in the publication (if applicable). If the referenced work is published in Korean, however, the romanization of the author's name should be standardized according to the McCune-Reischauer system.

In the bibliography, for well-known figures with a non-standard but extremely common romanization of their name (e.g., Kim Il Sung; Kim Jong Il), provide the standard romanization of their name in brackets (e.g., Kim IIsŏng; Kim Chŏngil) in the bibliography entry as well as in parentheses the first time the name is referenced in the main text.

Kim Jong Il [Kim Chŏngil]. *Kŏnch'uk yesullon* [On the art of architecture]. Pyongyang: Chosŏn Rodongdang Ch'ulp'ansa, 1992.

MULTIPLE AUTHORS WITH THE SAME SURNAME

- In the reference list, authors with the same surname are alphabetized by given name.
- Note citations for authors with the same surname should include the surname and the first initial of the given name in every instance; if there are multiple authors with the same surname *and* same initial, note citations should include the full given name and surname for these authors in every instance.
 - The order of the surname and initial or given name in the notes should follow the conventions described above (“Author Names in Notes and References”).

¹ E. Kim, “North Korea’s Response to US Army Propaganda Leaflets during the Korean War,” 299. [The initial of the given name is first, as given in the reference list, because the publication is in English.]

² Kim C., “Taejabo ūi puhwal.” [The initial of the given name is last, as given in the reference list, because the publication is in Korean.]

See the sample reference list and corresponding note citations at the end of this document for a demonstration of these guidelines.

MULTIPLE REFERENCE LIST ENTRIES IN DIFFERENT LANGUAGES BY THE SAME AUTHOR

When the reference list includes works by the same author in different languages (e.g., English and Korean), the spelling or spacing of the author name may differ depending on the language of the publication.

For English-language works, present the author name as it is written in the publication.

For Korean-language works, present the author name with the standard romanization according to the McCune-Reischauer system (described in the KOREAN NAME ROMANIZATION section above).

If the spelling of the author’s name differs between references (e.g., the name in the English-language work differs from the standard transliteration), indicate the connection between the two sources by including the standard name romanization and published or preferred romanization in brackets as follows:

Lee, Sungjoo [**Yi Sŏngju**]. “Formation of the Silla and Gaya Ceramic Styles.” *Journal of Korean Art and Archaeology* 6 (2012): 90–101. [The author name is written *Sungjoo Lee* in this publication. The author’s name as it appears in the Korean-language reference entry is given in brackets.]

Yi Sŏngju [Lee, Sungjoo]. *Ch’ŏngdonggi • ch’ŏlgi sidae sahoe pyŏndongron* [Social transformation from the Bronze to Iron Ages]. Seoul: Hagyŏn Munhwasa, 2007. [Since this is a Korean-language work, the author name is given with the standard romanization. The author’s name as it appears in the English-language work is given in brackets.]

Place of Publication

If the city of publication may be unknown to readers or may be confused with another city of the same name, the abbreviation of the state, province, or country is usually added (unless it appears in the publisher name) to the reference. The country is usually *not* specified for most cities in South and North Korea and East Asia, including for the following locations:

Beijing
 Hong Kong
 Pyongyang
 Seoul
 Shanghai
 Tokyo

Translations of Titles in References

Works with non-English titles in the reference list must include an English translation in brackets. (The titles of journals, newspapers, magazines, and similar categories need not be translated.) The English translation follows the title capitalization conventions of the language being translated (e.g., sentence-style capitalization for Korean). Original characters are not required for references but, if given, are presented in brackets directly preceding the English translation. English translations of titles (and original characters, if given) are not required in notes.

Kim Tongjin. *Chosŏn ūi saengt'ae hwan'gyŏngsa* [The history of the ecological environment of Chosŏn]. Seoul: P'urŭn Yŏksa, 2017.

Kim Sŏngsu. "Pukhan ūi Namhan munhwa yesul insik e taehan yŏksajŏk koch'al" [A historical exploration of North Korea's understanding of South Korean literary arts]. *T'ongil chŏngch'aek yŏn'gu* 10, no. 1 (2001): 241–68.

Ikeuchi Hiroshi 池内宏. *Man-Sen shi kenkyu* [滿鮮史研究] [A study of the history of Manchuria and Korea]. 2 vols. Tokyo: Zaho kankokai, 1937–43.

In transliterated titles, the first word following a colon should be lowercased (unless the word is a proper noun).

Chang Sejin. "Wŏnhan, nosŭt'aeljiŏ, kwahak: wŏllam chisigin tŭl kwa 1960-yŏndae Pukhan hakchi ūi sŏngnip sajŏng" [Resentment, nostalgia, science: Defector intellectuals and the establishment of North Korean research in South Korea in the 1960s]. *SAI* 17 (2014): 141–80.

Cho Yŏngil. "Yi Pyŏngju nŭn kŭ ttae chŏnhyang ūl han kŏsilka: Ri Yŏnghŭi ka kiŏk hanŭn Yi Pyŏngju e taehayŏ" [Did Yi Pyŏngju convert back then? Yi Pyŏngju as recollected by Ri Yŏnghŭi]. *Hwanghae munhwa* 80 (2013): 292–302.

Sample Note Citations with Corresponding References

BOOK

1. Langford, *Faulkner's Revision of "Absalom, Absalom!"*, 174; Midge, *What Were They Thinking?*, 63; Smith, *All Tongue-Tied*, 132; Komori, *Nihongo no kindai*, 63.

Komori Yōichi. *Nihongo no kindai* [The modernity of Japanese]. Tokyo: Iwanami Shoten, 2000.

Langford, Gerald. *Faulkner's Revision of "Absalom, Absalom!": A Collation of the Manuscript and the Published Book*. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1971. [A book title within a book title is quoted and italicized (CMS 14.94). A main title ending in an exclamation point or a question mark is followed by a colon only if the question mark or exclamation point appears within quotation marks (CMS 14.96).]

Midge, Anderson. *What Were They Thinking? The Real Lives of the Dichter*. New York: Petard, 2002. [Reverse italics (roman type) are used in book titles for terms that would themselves normally be italicized (CMS 8.173, 14.95).]

Smith, John. *All Tongue-Tied and Nowhere to Go; or, How to Save Face When They Put You on the Spot*. Vail, CO: Slippery Slopes, 2011. [Treatment of double titles, contra the preferred form in CMS 8.167]

E-BOOK

2. Begler, *Updike*, chap. 9; Doubtfire, *Yeah, Right*, "Put-Ons and Put-Downs." [Chapter numbers or section headings are used; page and location numbers are not (CMS 14.160).]

Begley, Adam. *Updike*. New York: Harper, 2014. Kindle. [CMS 14.159]

Doubtfire, Brenda. *Yeah, Right: Skepticism in the Fake News Era*. Whynot, NC: Says Who, 2016. iBooks.

CHAPTER

3. Dollimore, "Transgression and Surveillance," 72; Weinstein, "Art of Dying Well," 89.

Dollimore, Jonathan. "Transgression and Surveillance in *Measure for Measure*." In *Political Shakespeare: New Essays in Cultural Materialism*, edited by Jonathan Dollimore and Alan Sinfield, 72–87. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1985.

Weinstein, Donald. "The Art of Dying Well and Popular Piety in the Preaching and Thought of Girolamo Savonarola." In Tetel, Witt, and Goffen, *Life and Death in Fifteenth-Century Florence*, 88–104. [A shortened form is used for chapters from collections that are also included in the reference list.]

PREFATORY MATTER

4. Brown, preface, vii.

Brown, Marshall. Preface to *The Uses of Literary History*, edited by Marshall Brown, vii–x. Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 1995.

EDITED WORK

5. Natsume, *Theory of Literature*, 475; Tetel, Witt, and Goffen, *Life and Death*, 115.

Natsume Sōseki. *Theory of Literature and Other Critical Writings*. Edited by Michael K. Bourdaghs, Atsuko Ueda, and Joseph A. Murphy. New York: Columbia University Press, 2009.

Tetel, Marcel, Ronald G. Witt, and Rona Goffen, eds. *Life and Death in Fifteenth-Century Florence*. Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 1989.

REPRINT

6. Williams, *Art of Porcelain*, 13.

Williams, Theodore. *The Art of Porcelain during the Late Ming Dynasty*. 1905; repr., New York: Grove, 1974. [The date of first publication is followed by the facts of publication for the reprint edition (CMS 14.114).]

TRANSLATION

6. Valéry, *Art of Poetry*, 45 (hereafter cited as *AP*). [Abbreviation introduced for a frequently cited work (CMS 14.59)]

Valéry, Paul. *The Art of Poetry*. Translated by Denise Folliot. New York: Pantheon, 1958.

MULTIVOLUME WORK

8. Ikeuchi, *Man-Sen shi kenkyu*, 1:99; Hooker, *Of the Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity*, 1:99; Foucault, *Introduction*, 102.

Foucault, Michel. *An Introduction*. Vol. 1 of *The History of Sexuality*. Translated by Robert Hurley. 3 vols. London: Penguin, 1990.

Hooker, Joseph. *Of the Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity*. Edited by Georges Edelen, W. Speed Hill, P. G. Stanwood, and John E. Booty. 4 vols. Cambridge, MA: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1977–82. [If there are ten editors or fewer, all are listed by name; if more than ten, the first is listed by name, followed by “et al.” (CMS 14.76).]

Ikeuchi Hiroshi 池内宏. *Man-Sen shi kenkyu* [滿鮮史研究] [A study of the history of Manchuria and Korea]. 2 vols. Tokyo: Zaho kankokai, 1937–43.

MULTIAUTHOR WORK

9. Dewey, Cheatham, and Howe, *Principles of Commerce*, 15 (hereafter cited as *PC*). [If a work has three or fewer authors, all are named in a citation (CMS 15.29).]

10. Gustafson et al., *If I Were a Rich Man*, 103–6. [If there are more than three authors, the first is named in a note, followed by “et al.” (CMS 15.29).]

Dewey, Alfred, John Cheatham, and Elias Howe. *Principles of Commerce during the Early Industrial Revolution*. Birmingham, UK: Steamer, 2003.

Gustafson, Albert K., Jonas Edwards, Ezra Best, and Nathan Wise. *If I Were a Rich Man: Comparative Studies of Urban and Rural Poverty*. Murphy, WI: Fore and Aft, 1985. [If there are ten authors or fewer, all are listed by name in a reference; if more than ten, the first is listed by name, followed by “et al.” (CMS 14.76).]

ANONYMOUS WORK. See also UNSIGNED ARTICLE

11. *True and Sincere Declaration*, 1. [A shortened title is used in place of the author; “Anonymous” or “Anon.” is not used (CMS 14.79).]

A True and Sincere Declaration of the Purpose and Ends of the Plantation Begun in Virginia, of the Degrees Which It Hath Received, and Means by Which It Hath Been Advanced. London, 1610. [The title appears in place of the author; “Anonymous” or “Anon.” is not used. For purposes of alphabetization an initial article (a, an, the) is ignored (CMS 14.79).]

UNDATED WORK

12. Sales, *Victory at Sea*, 23; Kloman, “Introduction.”

Kloman, Harry. n.d. “Introduction.” The Gore Vidal Index.

<https://www.pitt.edu/~kloman/vidalframe.html> (accessed July 27, 2003).

Sales, Robert. *Victory at Sea: Being a True Account of the Recent Destruction of an Infamous Foreign Fleet*. Dublin, n.d. [Note that the “n” in “n.d.” is not capitalized (CMS 14.145).]

REFERENCE WORK

13. *Oxford English Dictionary*, 3rd ed., s.v. “self,” A.1.a; *Encyclopaedia Britannica Online*, Academic ed., s.v. “Arturo Toscanini,” <https://academic.eb.com/EBchecked/topic/600338/Arturo-Toscanini> (accessed April 6, 2016). [Reference works do not appear in the reference list (CMS 14.233).]

JOURNAL ARTICLE, PRINT

14. Meban, “Temple Building,” 153; Wood, “Capitalism and Human Emancipation,” 20.

Meban, David. “Temple Building, *Primus* Language, and the Proem to Virgil’s Third *Georgic*.” *Classical Philology* 103, no. 2 (2008): 150–74. [Journal published in volumes; the month or season is not required. As a courtesy to readers who consult articles online, issue numbers should be given if available.]

Wood, Ellen Meiksins. “Capitalism and Human Emancipation.” *New Left Review*, no. 167 (1988): 1–20. [Journal published only in issues.]

JOURNAL ARTICLE, ONLINE

15. Esposito, "Stage Five Book Publishing"; Jovanovic and Rousseau, "Specific Capital and Technological Variety," 135.

Esposito, Joseph J. "Stage Five Book Publishing." *Journal of Electronic Publishing* 13, no. 2 (2010). <https://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/t/text/text-idxc?c=jep;view=text;rgn=main;idno=3336451.0013.204>.

Jovanovic, Boyan, and Peter L. Rousseau. "Specific Capital and Technological Variety." *Journal of Human Capital* 2, no. 2 (2008): 129–52. <https://doi.org/10.1086/590066>. [If the author has provided a DOI rather than a URL, use the DOI in URL form, as indicated here. See CMS 14.8.]

REVIEW

16. Jameson, "Historian as Body-Snatcher."

Jameson, Fredric. "The Historian as Body-Snatcher." Review of *Learning to Curse: Essays in Early Modern Culture*, by Stephen J. Greenblatt. *Times Literary Supplement*, January 18, 1991, 7. [Page numbers are not needed in citations of or references to newspapers (CMS 14.191) but may be included in citations of or references to supplements and other special sections (CMS 14.197).]

SPECIAL ISSUE, and ARTICLE IN SPECIAL ISSUE

17. Ferguson and Brown, "Feminism in Time"; Mandell, "First Women (Psycho)analysts," 74.

Ferguson, Margaret, and Marshall Brown, eds. "Feminism in Time." Special issue, *MLQ* 65, no. 1 (2004).

Mandell, Laura. "The First Women (Psycho)analysts; or, The Friends of Feminist History." In "Feminism in Time," edited by Margaret Ferguson and Marshall Brown. Special issue, *MLQ* 65, no. 1 (2004): 69–92. [CMS 14.178]

MAGAZINE ARTICLE

18. Franzen, "Listener," 84.

Franzen, Jonathan. "The Listener." *New Yorker*, October 6, 2003, 84–99.

NEWSPAPER ARTICLE, PRINT

19. DeParle, "Whither on Welfare."

DeParle, Jason. "Whither on Welfare: Even Though They Please Moynihan, Clinton's Actions Are Far from Bold." *New York Times*, February 3, 1993. [No page number is required (CMS 14.191).]

NEWSPAPER ARTICLE, ONLINE

20. Associated Press, “Jackson Arrested at Yale”; Sin, “Han’guk Pulchadŭl chigye to kyŏnghak to anhandā.”

Associated Press. “Jackson Arrested at Yale after Protest Backing Strike.” *Washington Post*, September 2, 2003. <https://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A12012-2003Sep1.html>.

Sin Sŏngmin. “Han’guk Pulchadŭl chigye to kyŏnghak to anhandā” [한국불자들 持戒도 經學도 안한다] [Korean Buddhists do not keep the precepts and do not study sutras]. *Hyŏndae Pulgyo*, September 29, 2014. <https://www.hyunbulnews.com/news/articleView.html?idxno=293569>.

UNSIGNED ARTICLE

21. *Cinéma*, “Loin du Vietnam.” [The newspaper or magazine title appears in place of the author (contra CMS 14.199). “Anonymous” is not used unless the article is explicitly attributed to “Anonymous.” No page number is needed for a newspaper citation (CMS 14.191).]

Cinéma. “Loin du Vietnam.” January 1968.

DISSERTATION

22. Maclaughlin, “Sōka Gakkai in Japan,” 26.

Maclaughlin, Levi. “Sōka Gakkai in Japan.” PhD diss., Princeton University, 2009.

PAPER OR PRESENTATION

23. Poovey, “Between Political Arithmetic and Political Economy”; In’gyŏng, “Myŏngsang p’ogyo ŭi yŏkhal kwa chongdan ŭi kwaje.”

In’gyŏng. “Myŏngsang p’ogyo ŭi yŏkhal kwa chongdan ŭi kwaje” [명상포교의 역할과 종단의 과제] [The role of meditation-propagation and the Order’s problems]. Paper presented at the Myŏngsang P’ogyo ŭi Hyŏnhwang kwa Chŏnmang [The Present Situation and Future Prospects of Meditation-Propagation] conference, Seoul, May 28, 2014.

Poovey, Mary. “Between Political Arithmetic and Political Economy.” Paper presented at the conference “Regimes of Description,” Stanford University, Stanford, CA, January 12, 1996. [The exact date, if known, is desirable (CMS 14.217).]

PERSONAL COMMUNICATION OR INTERVIEW

Noah Fence (pers. comm., April 1, 2014) speculated on the pitfalls of having a play on words for a name. [References to such communications as emails or private messages shared on social media often can be run in to the text, without need of note or reference (CMS 14.214).]

24. Jacques Petits Fours (provost, Upper Midwestern University), interview by author, Ames, IA, February 20, 1995. [Interviews or other personal communications in which more information than the date is pertinent may appear in a note (CMS 14.214).]

CITATION FOLLOWING QUOTATION [OR OTHER MATERIAL REQUIRING CITATION]

[Contra CMS, the citation of material presented within a note is enclosed in parentheses.]

25. As Sylvia Molloy observes, “The previous letter, marked by *subservience*, waived Manzano’s rights to the text by ‘giving’ it to del Monte; the second letter, marked instead by *resistance*, has Manzano keep the text for himself” (*At Face Value*, 43; emphasis added). [Emphasis in quoted material is assumed to match the original source unless otherwise stated; omit notes such as “original emphasis.” Author name can be omitted if it appears in the same sentence.]

26. We can consider the benefits of cellular meat in similar terms (Stephens, “Growing Meat in Laboratories,” 162).

NOTE

26. Javitch, “Reconsidering the Last Part of *Orlando Furioso*,” 385n; Adams, “Christine de Pizan,” 5n10, 8nn20–21. [With unnumbered notes, the abbreviation n or nn follows the page number without an intervening space. With numbered notes, the note number or numbers follow the abbreviation without intervening period or space (CMS 14.157).]

Adams, Tracy. “Christine de Pizan, Isabeau of Bavaria, and Female Regency.” *French Historical Studies* 32, no. 1 (2009): 1–32.

Javitch, David. “Reconsidering the Last Part of *Orlando Furioso*: Romance to the Bitter End.” *MLQ* 71, no. 4 (2010): 385–405.

SOCIAL MEDIA CONTENT

[Citations of social media content may contain such elements as the author of the post; the title, or the text, of the post; the type of post (e.g., the service and/or a brief description); the date; and a URL. Contra CMS 14.209, such citations have corresponding references.]

27. O’Brien, “In honor of Earth Day, I’m recycling my tweets.”

28. Souza, “President Obama bids farewell to President Xi of China at the conclusion of the Nuclear Security Summit.”

29. *The Chicago Manual of Style*, “Is the world ready for singular they? We thought so back in 1993.”

The Chicago Manual of Style. “Is the world ready for singular they? We thought so back in 1993.” Facebook, April 17, 2015.

<https://www.facebook.com/ChicagoManual/posts/10152906193679151>.

O’Brien, Conan (@ConanOBrien). “In honor of Earth Day, I’m recycling my tweets.” Twitter, April 22, 2015, 11:10 a.m.

<https://twitter.com/ConanOBrien/status/590940792967016448>.

Souza, Pete (@petesouza). "President Obama bids farewell to President Xi of China at the conclusion of the Nuclear Security Summit." Instagram photo, April 1, 2016.
<https://www.instagram.com/p/BDrmfXTtNCt>.

WEBSITES (OTHER THAN ONLINE PUBLICATIONS)

[Include as much of the following information as possible: author of the content, title of the page (if there is one), title or owner of the site, URL, and access date (if no publication date is provided). The titles of websites and blogs generally use headline-style capitalization. See CMS 8.191 and 14.206 for guidance as to whether such titles should be set in roman type or italicized. Websites and social media postings are cited in notes but are not included in the reference list. Items resembling articles in form, such as blog postings, are cited in notes and also included in the reference list.]

31. Barack Obama's Facebook page, <https://www.facebook.com/barackobama> (accessed July 19, 2008).

32. Lasar, "FCC Chair Willing."

Lasar, Matthew. "FCC Chair Willing to Consecrate XM-Sirius Union." *Ars Technica* (blog), June 16, 2008. <https://arstechnica.com/news.ars/post/20080616-fcc-chair-willing-to-consecrate-xm-sirius-union.html>.

Citing Works Whose Authors Have Changed Names

Sometimes a cited author's affirmed name differs from the name on the work cited. In these cases, use the author's affirmed name when discussing their published work in the text of an article or book. We also recommend using the affirmed name in citations:

Text/note discussion As {Affirmed name} wrote, "Quote from cited author."

Bibliographical citation {Affirmed name: Last, First}. *Title: Subtitle*. Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 1995.

However, if it is known that a cited author would like citations to their work to use the name on the publication, use the published name in the citation instead:

Text/note discussion As {Affirmed name} wrote, "Quote from cited author."

Bibliographical citation {Name on publication: Last, First}. *Title: Subtitle*. Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 1995.

In cases where the author deems it appropriate to include both names in a reference list item, we recommend listing the affirmed name first, followed in brackets by the name under which the work was originally published:

{Affirmed name: Last, First} [Name on publication]. *Title: Subtitle*. Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 1995.

Sample JKS Reference List and Corresponding Note Citations

The sample reference list and corresponding note citations below demonstrate this style guide's recommended alphabetization, romanization, and abbreviation of author names.

References

- Copp, Paul. *The Body Incantatory: Spells and the Ritual Imagination in Medieval Chinese Buddhism*. New York: Columbia University Press, 2014.
- Kim Chihwan. "Taejabo ūi puhwal" [*Taejabo's revival*]. *Kyŏnghyang sinmun*, April 17, 2010.
http://news.khan.co.kr/kh_news/khan_art_view.html?artid=201004170019255&code=940401.
- Kim, Eun-Jeong. "North Korea's Response to US Army Propaganda Leaflets during the Korean War." *War and Society* 35, no. 4 (2016): 298–314.
- Kim Hyojŏng. "Taebuk chŏndan: Nambuk i 60-yŏn nŏmge chugo padŭn ppira salp'o ūi yŏksa" [Propaganda leaflets to North Korea: The history of propaganda leaflet distribution between South and North Korea for over sixty years]. *BBC News Korea*, June 23, 2020.
- Kim Hyŏnsik, and Hwang Pyŏngju. *Ppira ro tŭnnŭn haebang chik'u ūi moksori* [Listening to voices after liberation through propaganda leaflets]. Seoul: Somyŏng Ch'ulp'an, 2011.
- Kim Yŏnghŭi. "Han'guk Chŏnjaeng kigan ppira ūi sŏltŭk k'ŏmyunik'eisyŏn" [Persuasive communication of propaganda leaflets during the Korean War]. *Han'guk ŏllon hakpo* 52, no. 1 (2008): 306–33.
- Kim, Youn-mi. "From Esoteric to Pure Land and Huayan Buddhism: *Uṣṇīṣavijayā Dhāraṇī Mandala* in Liao Buddhism." *Misulsahak yŏn'gu* 307 (2020): 153–84.
- Lee, Sungjoo [Yi Sŏngju]. "Formation of the Silla and Gaya Ceramic Styles." *Journal of Korean Art and Archaeology* 6 (2012): 90–101.
- Yi Sŏngju [Lee, Sungjoo]. *Ch'ŏngdonggi · ch'ŏlgi sidae sahoe pyŏndongron* [Social transformation from the Bronze to Iron Ages]. Seoul: Hagyŏn Munhwasa, 2007.

Notes

1. E. Kim, "North Korea's Response to US Army Propaganda Leaflets during the Korean War," 299.
2. Kim Hyojŏng, "Taebuk chŏndan." [Full name is required because there are two authors with same surname and same given name initial; Kim Hyojŏng and Kim Hyŏnsik.]
3. Copp, *Body Incantatory*, 12.
4. Kim C., "Taejabo ūi puhwal." [Given name initial (C.) is required because there are multiple authors in the reference list with the surname Kim. Also note that this is Kim C., not C. Kim,

because the source is not in English, and also because the name is formatted without a comma in the reference list.]

5. Kim Yŏnghŭi, "Han'guk Chŏnjaeng kigan ppira ŭi sŏltŭk k'ŏmyunik'eisyŏn," 307.
6. Kim Hyŏnsik and Hwang, *Ppira ro tŭnnŭn haebang chik'u ŭi moksori*, 34.
7. Youn-mi Kim, "From Esoteric to Pure Land and Huayan Buddhism," 154.
8. Lee, "Formation of the Silla and Gaya Ceramic Styles," 93.
9. Yi, *Ch'ŏngdonggi*.