

MECHADEMIA STYLE GUIDE

Version 4.0 by Christopher Bolton (7 July 2011)

Authors, please read this guide carefully, particularly the first two sections on how to treat titles and how to format your endnotes.

In your manuscript, indicate italics with underlining. This is how italics are indicated in the examples below.

Titles in the body of the text

For primary texts and Japanese works, if possible the original date of publication should be given in parentheses in the text (if it is not mentioned nearby), and both the Japanese and English titles should be provided.

For works with a published English translation or an established English title, use the English title and give the date and the Japanese title in parentheses at the first occurrence.

Ôtomo Katsuhiro's manga A Child's Dream (1983, Dômu) has many parallels with the manga version of Akira (1984-93).

Published English titles are italicized and in "title case": all major words are capitalized, as in A Child's Dream.

Where the Japanese and English titles are the same, as for Akira, there is no need to repeat the title.

For works without an established English title, provide your own translation in parentheses. After the first occurrence, use either the Japanese or the translation consistently to refer to the text.

Abe's collection Toshi e no kairo (1980, Circuits to the city) contains an essay on this theme.

Where there is no published English translation, translations of Japanese titles are not italicized and appear in "sentence case": only the first word of the title (and subtitle) and proper nouns are capitalized.

Japanese titles and capitalization--Japanese titles appear in sentence case: capitalize only the first word of the title (and subtitle) and proper nouns.

CITATION & ENDNOTES

Like other University of Minnesota Press publications, *Mechademia* uses Chicago style documentation, with our own particular conventions for citing anime and translated works. Some examples follow. Consult the most recent edition of the *Chicago Manual of Style* for further details.

Sources are documented in endnotes. **There is no separate bibliography or list of works cited.** Insert the endnotes with the endnote feature of your word processor.

First citations

The first time you cite a given source, give full bibliographic information in the endnote. Subsequent citations to the same source use an abbreviated format (see below).

Book

¹ Susan Napier, The Fantastic in Modern Japanese Literature: The Subversion of Modernity (London and New York: Routledge, 1996), 125.

² Saitô Tamaki, Hakase no kimyô na shishunki (The doctor's strange adolescence) (Tokyo: Nihon Hyôronsha, 2003).

Give the pages you are citing or quoting. Omit pages if you are citing the whole work.

If there is no published English translation, place your own translation of the title in parentheses. Capitalize only the first word of the title and subtitle, and proper nouns. If there is a published English translation, see the following example.

Japanese book with a published translation

¹¹ Murakami Ryû, Koin rokkaa beibiizu, 2. vols. (Tokyo: Kôdansha, 1984); translated by Stephen Snyder as Coin Locker Babies (Tokyo: Kodansha International, 1995).

¹² Abe Kôbô, Dai yon kanpyôki, in Abe Kôbô zenshû (Complete works of Abe Kôbô) (Tokyo: Shinchôsha, 1997-2000), 9:9-174; translated by E. Dale Saunders as Inter Ice Age 4 (New York: Knopf, 1970).

In general, use these formats for translated books if you worked primarily with the original texts or with both the original and the translation. If you worked only with the translation, you do not need to provide publication information for the original.

Book chapter

³¹ Christopher Bolton, "Anime Horror and Its Audience: 3x3 Eyes and Vampire Princess Miyu," in Japanese Horror Cinema, ed. Jay McRoy (Edinburgh: Edinburgh Univ. Press, 2005), 71.

³² Ithiroi Tadashi, "Mieru mono, mienai mono" (Seen and unseen), in Zenryaku Oshii Mamoru-sama (Dear Oshii Mamoru), ed. Noda Makoto (Tokyo: Futtowaaku, 1998), 165.

³³ Richard J. Hand, "Aesthetics of Cruelty: Traditional Japanese Theater and the Horror Film," in McRoy, Japanese Horror Cinema, 18-28.

Give the pages you are citing or quoting. Give the inclusive pages numbers for the whole article only if you are citing the whole article.

If you cite two different chapters from a single collection, publication information for the collection is abbreviated the second time around (note 33).

Journal Article

⁴¹ Thomas LaMarre, "From Animation to Anime: Drawing Movements and Moving Drawings," Japan Forum 14, no. 2 (2002): 329-67.

⁴² Satô Masaki, "Yaoi nante shinde shimaeba ii" (Yaoi, hurry up and die), Choisir 20, no. 5 (1992): 9.

Include the volume of the journal. If pagination is successive within a volume, the issue number may be omitted. If the issue number is omitted, the month or season of publication may be added before the year.

Web Journal

⁵¹ Mick Broderick, "Anime's Apocalypse: Neon Genesis Evangelion as Millenarian Mecha," Intersections 7 (March 2002), http://www.she.murdoch.edu.au/intersections/issue7/broderick_review.html (accessed March 26, 2006).

Web Site

⁶¹ Tsutsui Yasutaka, "Tsutsui Yasutaka Home Page," JALINet web site, <http://www.jali.or.jp/tti/index.html> (accessed May 23, 2006).

Film and Anime

Provide full publication information for anime and related works. Frequently there are multiple works in different media with the same title: manga, multiple TV series or OVAs (direct-to-video releases), films, spin-off novels, games, etc. Careful citation and documentation are important so readers can understand which work you are discussing.

⁷¹ Kôkaku kidôtai: Ghost in the Shell, dir. Oshii Mamoru (1995); translated as Ghost in the Shell, DVD (Manga Entertainment, 1998).

⁷² Kyôshoku sôkô gaibaa, dir. Ishiguro Kôichi, OVA (1989); translated as Guyver, 13 subtitled VHS tapes (Manga Entertainment, 1994-97).

⁷³ Shinseiki evangerion, dir. Anno Hideaki, TV series, 26 episodes (1995-96); translated as Neon Genesis Evangelion: Perfect Collection, 8-DVD box set (ADV Films, 2002).

⁷⁴ Gojira, dir. Honda Ishirô (1954); reedited and released in the U.S. in 1956 as Godzilla, King of the Monsters, DVD (Sony, 2002).

Give the Japanese release dates, but it is not necessary to give Japanese production information for Japanese films, OVAs, or TV series unless it is important for your argument.

You may distinguish between "dubbed VHS" and "subtitled VHS," but it is not necessary to provide these details about DVDs, which typically have multiple voice tracks and subtitles.

Manga

⁸¹ Hagio Moto, Tôma no shinzô (Tôma's heart), 3 vols. (Tokyo: Furawaa Komikkusu, 1975).

⁸² Yamagishi Ryôko, Hi izuru tokoro no tenshi (Prince of the land of the rising sun), vols. 1-9 of Yamagishi Ryôko zenshû (Complete works of Yamagishi Ryôko) (Tokyo: Kadokawa Shoten, 1986).

Provide citations to easily obtainable editions of the manga or whatever edition you used. You may provide original publication information elsewhere in the note or in the text if you like.

Video Game

Italicized title, platform + media (studio, date).

⁹¹ Bioshock 2, Xbox 360 video game (K2 Games, 2010).

Electronic Mailing lists and Web Forums:

Author ("screen name"), posting to "forum name," date of post, URL (accessed date). See Chicago Style Manual 17.234-237.

⁹¹ Tom Wilkes ("ctw"), posting to "Old Home Bulletin Board," Sept. 6, 2003, <http://cff.ssw.net/forum/viewtopic.php?p=954#954> (accessed July 6, 2006).

⁹² See the discussions on "The Old Home Bulletin Board: A Haibane Renmei Forum," <http://cff.ssw.net/forum/>; see especially the thread "Reki's interpretation of what it means to be 'tsumitsuki,'" May 19-23, 2004, <http://cff.ssw.net/forum/viewtopic.php?t=589> (accessed July 6, 2006).

Subsequent citations

After the first note for a given work, subsequent notes use a shorted form consisting of the author's last name, shortened title, and page.

Use "Ibid." to refer to the work and page cited in the note immediately preceding. "Ibid." may also be used with a different page number. Note the placement of the period and comma, and note that "Ibid." is not italicized.

- ¹⁰¹ Bolton, "Anime Horror," 67.
¹⁰² Ibid.
¹⁰³ Abe, Inter Ice Age 4, 123.
¹⁰⁴ Ibid., 124-25.
¹⁰⁴ Yamagishi, Tenshi, 2:245.

ROMANIZATION OF JAPANESE

Consistent, correct romanization is necessary so that readers can look up works and people in Japanese reference sources. If you do not work in Japanese and are unsure about romanizations, consult carefully with the editor assigned to you.

Names and Titles

Japanese names of creators, critics, etc. should appear in Japanese order, with the family name followed by the given name. This applies to endnotes as well.

Some artists and directors use non-standard romanizations to represent their names. When referring to these figures, use the romanization in current use in North America, but indicate the original Japanese using *Mechademia's* standard romanization at the first occurrence.

Example:

The director is Abe Yoshitoshi (known by the initials AB in Japan, and in North America as "Yoshitoshi ABe"). ABe is has also worked on...

For titles of works and names of characters, writers may use the names most familiar to North American audiences.

Azumanga Daioh (an alternate romanization of the Japanese title Azumanga daiô) is an example.

See also the section on titles at the start of this Guide.

Italicization

In the body of the text, romanized Japanese other than isolated proper nouns is italicized. Indicate italicized text with an underline; it will be converted to italics at the press.

Noriko finds the okonomiyaki in Osaka "much much tastier" ("motto motto oishii").

Exceptions: The following terms that have entered English usage are not italicized when used by themselves: anime, manga, otaku, shôjo, shônen.

In the world of manga, she is one of the most popular mangaka working in the shôjo style.

In endnote citations, romanized Japanese is generally not italicized unless it is a book title, etc.

¹¹¹ Kurihara Chiyo, "Tanbi shôsetsu to wa nani ka" (What is a tanbi novel?) in Tanbi shôsetsu, gei bungaku gaido (Literary art guide to the tanbi novel), ed. Kakinuma Eiko and Kurihara Chiyo (Tokyo: Byakuya Shobô, 1993), 333.

Romanization System

Mechademia uses a modified Hepburn system, similar to that in the Kenkyūsha romanized dictionaries. In most cases, writers in doubt about how to romanize a word may consult a Kenkyūsha dictionary.

Long vowels must be indicated. Failure to do so is akin to a spelling mistake. Represent long vowels as follows. Indicate long u and o vowels with a circumflex accent (as in this guide); these will be converted to macrons at the press. Please do not try to generate the macrons yourself.

long u = û
 long o (oo and ou) = ô
 long e (ei) = ei
 long e (ee) = ee
 long i = ii
 long a = aa

Omit diacritics and italicization for the terms "anime" and "manga," and for isolated words like "Tokyo", "Kyoto," "Osaka," and "Hokkaido," that appear in standard English dictionaries.

Spacing, Capitalization etc. in Romanized Japanese

- Capitalize proper nouns, including names of publishers.
- Capitalize the first word (only!) of a romanized sentence or a title. Do not capitalize subsequent words in titles, except proper nouns. Capitalize the first word of a subtitle too.

Ueno's work includes Kurenai no metaru sūtsu: Anime to iu senjō.

- Represent particles like ni, e, de, etc. as separate words
- Use hyphens before name suffixes like -san, -sama, -chan. Avoid use of hyphens elsewhere in romanized Japanese.
- Where the nasal syllable "n" is followed by a single-vowel syllable ("a" "i" "u" "e" "o") or a y+vowel syllable ("ya" "yu" "yo"), a single quote may be placed after the n if there might be ambiguity about the word represented, especially for names.

Ko+ni+shi (a name) is represented as "Konishi"
 Ke+n+i+chi (a name) is represented as Ken'ichi

shi+nyo+u (excrement) is "shinyō"
 shi+n+yo+u (trust) is "shin'yō"

but ho+n+ya+ku (translation) can safely be written "honyaku" without a single quote, since it is a common word and there is no such word as ho+nya+ku to confuse it with.

ENGLISH USAGE and FORMATTING

Here are some details of English usage and formatting that our proofreaders often flag.

Spacing

Use one space between sentences. Place no space between a footnote or a quotation mark and the text it follows.

Numbers

Write out numbers from one to ten; higher than 11, use numerals.

Of the first 13 Revolutionary Girl Utena episodes, three are completely frivolous.

See other correct (O) and incorrect (X) usages below:

O 1970s
X 1970's

O the seventeenth century
O seventeenth-century art (hyphenate when used as an adjective)
X the 17th century

O 9.5 percent
X 9.5 per-cent
X 9.5%
X nine point five percent

Miscellaneous

Use "U.S." only as an adjective; write "United States" as a noun. Do not write "US" (without periods).

The United States–Japan Security Treaty codified U.S. strategic interests in East Asia.

Avoid "American" and consider "North American," "U.S." etc.

REFERENCES

- *The Chicago Manual of Style* (Chicago: Chicago Univ. Press).
- *Chicago Manual of Style Online*: <http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/home.html>

Some helpful references for nailing down bibliographic details are:

- Jonathan Clements & Helen McCarthy, *The Anime Encyclopedia, Revised & Expanded Edition: A Guide to Japanese Animation Since 1917* (Berkeley, CA: Stone Bridge Press, 2006).
- Japanese Movie database: <http://jmdb.ne.jp>

Romanization

- ALA-LC Romanization Guidelines. A guide to romanization from the American Library Association and the Library of Congress. This is used mainly to determine how to divide words in Japanese (For example, "isu ni suwatte iru" is preferred over "isuni suwatteiru.") Most authors will not need to consult this, but it can be useful for proofreaders.