Japanese

Romanization System

Tables of roman/kana equivalents based in part on both *Kenkyusha's* table (in p. xiii for 4th edition) and on the American National Standard System standard.

Word Reading

The reading of Japanese words follows standard Japanese language usage, insofar as this can be determined from standard Japanese dictionaries unless 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 particular name or book title. The characters 日本 are romanized as *Nihon* unless the usage of standard authorities has established a particular reading; e.g., Dai *Nippon* Teikoku, *Nippon* ichi, *Nippon* eitaigura, etc. If there are various readings, the reading that appears most frequently in dictionaries is used. Variant readings may be added as cross references in bibliographic and authority records based on the cataloger's judgment.

Capitalization

- 1. Personal Names:
 - (a) Capitalize each word of a personal name, except the particle *no*.

Sugawara no Takasue no Musume

菅原孝標女

(b) Capitalize title and terms of address, except when consisting of a single character or kana for *san*, *sama*, *chan*, *kun*, etc., that is hyphenated following a personal name. (See more examples in Word Division 4,(b),(3))

Kōbō Daishi 弘法大師

Naikaku Sōri Daijin Tanaka Kakuei 内閣総理大臣田中角栄

but Okiku-san お菊さん

naikaku sōri daijin (as a generic noun) 内閣総理大臣

2. *Place Names:* Capitalize each word of a geographic name.

Yokohama 横浜
Nihon Rettō 日本列島
Yūraku-chō 有楽町
Taiheiyō 太平洋
Bōsō Hantō 房総半島

Tōyō 東洋

3. *Corporate Names:* Capitalize each word of a corporate name, except particles and conjunctions.

Sensō o Kirokusuru Kai 戦争を記録する会
Nihon Rikugun 日本陸軍
Chuō Kōron Shinsha 中央公論新社
Chuō kōron (journal title) 中央公論

4. Documents and Publications:

but

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

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

Rōdō kumiaihō 労働組合法

Rōdō iinkai kisoku 労働委員会規則

- 5. Historical Events and Periods:
 - (a) Capitalize each word of the name of a historical event, except particles and conjunctions.

Dainiji Sekai Taisen第二次世界大戦Niniroku Jiken二・二六事件Meiji Ishin shi明治維新史Sekigahara no Tatakai関ヶ原の戦い

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

Jōmon jidai 縄文時代 Rikuchō jidai 六朝時代 Heianchō 平安朝 Shōwaki 昭和期

6. Peoples, Languages and Areas of Study Derived from Proper Names: Capitalize names of peoples, languages and areas of study derived from proper names.

Nihonjin日本人Amerikajinアメリカ人Nihongo日本語Nihongaku日本学

Eigo 英語

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

Bukkyō 佛教 Kirisutokyō キリスト教 Shintō 神道 Zenshū 禅宗 Jōdo Shinshū 浄土真宗

8. Structures, etc.: Capitalize names of structures, etc.

but

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

9. Derivatives of Proper Names: Lowercase words derived from names of places or religions, when the derived words are no longer considered to be proper names. When the derivative is formed by the suffix of a single character following a proper name, the proper name is capitalized and the suffix is lowercased and follows a hyphen. (See Word Division, 4. Proper Names, Exceptions)

•	
nihontō	日本刀
nihonshu	日本酒
nihonga	日本画
butsuga	佛画
washitsu	和室
wafuku	和服
yōshu	洋酒
kutaniyaki	九谷焼
kokutani	古九谷
kanji	漢字
kanpō	漢方
kan'yaku	漢薬
zendera	禅寺
zensō	禅僧
kirisutosha	キリスト者
rōmaji	ローマ字
Taiwan-sei	台湾製

Punctuation

1. Transcribe a centered point (•) used for dividing words as a comma if it makes the meaning of romanized words clear.

Chūgoku Shikoku no mingei中国・四国の民芸Pōru Kurōderuポール・クローデルMatsumoto Seichō, Yamamoto Shūgorō shū松本清長・山本周五郎集

For such a center point appearing between numbers, see Word Division, 5. Numerals.

2. Transcribe brackets ($\lceil \dots \rfloor$, $\langle \dots \rangle$) used in the manner of quotation marks (" ... ") as quotation marks.

Diacritic Marks

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

bīdoro ビードロ shinpojūmu シンポジウム 労働 rōdō 狼 ōkami onēsan お姉さん お母さん okāsan otōsan おとうさん どういうことか dō iu koto ka

2. Transcribe the apostrophe (') between syllables when the first syllable ends with the letter n and the following syllable begins with the letter a, i, u, e, o, and y and when it is necessary to separate romanization.

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

Word Division

- Sino-Japanese (on) Compounds: A compound means a word consisting of two or more
 Chinese characters (kanji), or of Chinese characters and kana, or of kana alone, whether
 established by dictionary usage or not.
 - (a) Write binary compounds as single words.

ichigen ikkō 一言一行 Rikuchō jidai 六朝時代 Nihon kokusei jiten 日本国政事典 kokumin shugi 国民主義 印度哲学史要 Indo tetsugaku shiyō Tōyō Gakkai 東洋学会 慶応義塾大学経済学部 Keiō Gijuku Daigaku Keizai Gakubu 東京大学教養学部 Tōkyō Daigaku Kyōyō Gakubu

- (b) Trinary, derived, and other compounds.
 - (1) Write trinary and derived compounds as single words as long as they contain no more than one binary or trinary compound.

keizaiteki 経済的 生物学 seibutsugaku jinseikan 人生観 唯物論 yuibutsuron 健康法 kenkōhō daijinbutsu 大人物 大往生 daiōjō 耳鼻科 jibika 古生物学 koseibutsugaku 法社会学 hōshakaigaku

For a word beginning with such characters as \mathfrak{H} , \mathbb{H} , etc., consult any current dictionary to determine whether it is part of a word or is a prefix to the following word or words (see **Word Division**, 3. *Prefixes, Suffixes, etc.* (a)). If it is appropriate, apply the provisions of (2) below.

shinkansen	新幹線
kyūtaisei	旧体制

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

gōshisō 業思想 核戦争 kakusensō 核家族 kakukazoku 寮生活 ryōseikatsu 新建築 shinkenchiku 大辞典 daijiten 大発明 daihatsumei chōtaikoku 超大国 全注釈 zenchūshaku

If, however, a single character is enclosed within brackets used as quotation marks, transcribe the brackets as quotation marks.

"jin" shisō 「仁」思想 "kaku" ronsō 「核」論争

(c) Write single characters in succession constituting a pseudo-compound as one word.

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

(d) Hyphenate grouped compounds involving phonetic changes.

jochū-bōkō 女中奉公 bungei-dokuhon 文芸読本 gōshi-gaisha 合資会社 kabushiki-gaisha 株式会社

but In proper names, romanize as *Kabushiki Kaisha* (e.g., Nissan Jidōsha Kabushiki Kaisha).

(e) Hyphenate one or more single-character modifiers having a common substantive.

shō-chūgakkō 小・中学校 shō-chū-kōtō gakkō 小・中・高等学校 shō-chūkibo kigyō 小・中規模企業 jō-gesuidō 上・下水道 nō-san-gyoson 農山漁村
chū-kinsei 中・近世
chū-kinsei 中近世
nō-kō-kōgyō 農・エ・鉱業
bun-shi-tetsugaku 文・史・哲学
Meiji sanjūshichi-hachinen 明治三十七・八年

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

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

- 2. Native Japanese (kun and jūbakoyomi or yutōyomi) compounds
 - (a) Nouns
 - (1) Write compound nouns as single words.

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

Write separately modifiers which are not part of compounds.

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

In case of doubt, prefer the separate form.

waga kuni 我国 (わが国)
waga ko 我が子
waga tomo 我友 (わが友)
chichi haha (as opposed to "fubo" for on-reading) 父母
ani imōto 兄妹
are kore あれこれ

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

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

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

(b) Verbs

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

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

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

dō kangaeru	どう考える
sō suru	そうする
kō naru	こうなる
tsuyoku naru	強くなる
utsukushiku naritai	美しくなりたい
ikite ita	生きていた
kaette kuru	帰って来る
yatte miyō	やって見よう

itadaite ikimasu 戴いていきます

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

ookuri itashimashō お送り致しましょう odekake asobashimasu ka お出掛け遊ばしますか gaman dekiru ka 我慢出来るか gaman dekimasen 我慢出来ません

(c) Adjectives. Write compound inflected adjectives as single words.

bimyōnaru 微妙なる ikanaru 如何なる miryokuaru 魅力ある teikōnaki 抵抗なき dōdōtaru 堂々たる osorubeki 恐るべき ayamatta sahō, ayamariyasui sahō誤った作法・誤りやすい作法

(d) Adverbs and conjunctions. Write compound adverbs and conjunctions as single words.

> 特に tokuni 並に narabini 共に tomoni 遂に tsuini 如何に ikani 直ぐに suguni matawa 又は 或いは aruiwa

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

kōfuku *e no* michi 幸福への道 E *wa* dare *ni de mo* kakeru 絵は誰にでも描ける Sō iu hon *o* yomu *no ga* tanoshii そういう本を読むのが楽しい anata *to* watashi *to* あなたとわたしと kumo *no* ue *ni* 雲の上に anata *no* tame *ni* あなたの為に nonki *na* ojisan nonki *ni* kamaeru 呑気な小父さん呑気に構える yunīku *na* sonzai

ureshii <i>na</i>	うれしいな
nan darō <i>ka</i>	何だろうか
sarari <i>to</i>	さらりと

3. Prefixes, Suffixes, etc.

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

zen shushō enzetsushū	前首相演説集
ko shachō kaikoroku	故社長懐古録
shin okurigana	新送りがな
shin shokuminchi shugi	新植民地主義
kyū dōtokuritsu	旧道徳律
kyū dojin shakai	旧土人社会
Dai jinmei jiten	大人名事典
shō bungaku jiten	小文学辞典
chō senshinkoku	超先進国
chō genjitsu shugi	超現実主義
han sensō undō	反戦争運動
han sensōron	反戦争論
kaku jidai	各時代
kaku todōfuken	各都道府県
kaku musan seitō	各無産政党
hi bunkateki	非文化的
hi sabetsu shakai	非差別社会
ichi toshokan'in	一図書館員
ichi kinen shashin	一記念写真

(b) Hyphenate a single character modifying, or modified by, foreign words generally written in katakana.

sho-enerugi	省エネルギー
kaku-enerugī	核エネルギー
datsu-enerugī	脱エネルギー
shō-ene	省エネ
enerugī-gen	エネルギー源
karorī-hyō	カロリー表
irasutorēshon-teki	イラストレーション的

If the foreign word in katakana together with a single character is a longestablished word or a corporate name, however, romanize it as one word.

Amerikajin アメリカ人 kirisutosha キリスト者 Saiensusha サイエンス社 sābisugyō サービス業

(c) Particular suffixes. Write the suffix tō or nado (等, など) hen (編, 篇) used for sections of books, and shō (抄, 鈔) for excerpts or commentaries, kō (考, 稿) for treaties or drafts, and ten (展) for exhibitions, separately from the word preceding them unless they form Sino-Japanese compounds, e.g., 前編, 私考, 草稿, 特別展, 企画展.

kyōdō kiken kōi *tō* no kinshi ihan 共同危険行為等の禁止違反 kyō konogoro omoidasu koto *nado*今日この頃思い出すことなど 戦前戦後編 senzen sengo hen Nihon shokunikushi shō 日本食肉史抄 Nihon insho kõ 日本印書考 Shina shoshigaku kō 支那書誌学稿 東西美術交流 300 年展 Tōzai bijutsu kōryū 300-nen *ten* bijinga *ten* 美人画展 横浜市史稿 Yokohama shishi kō

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

Ochiboshū 落穂集 Kokinshū 古今集 Kokin wakashū 古今和歌集 文化人名録 Bunka jinmeiroku 日本政府行政機構図 Nihon seifu gyōsei kikōzu Nichi-Ro gaikō jūnenshi 日露外交十年史 Gakkō toshokanhō 学校図書館法 国分寺資料調査報告書 Kokubunji shiryō chōsa hōkokusho Meiji Taishō bungakushi 明治大正文学史 Keizaigakushi 経済学史 Kagoshima-ken fübutsushi 鹿児島県風物誌 shizen kagakusha 自然科学者 jibi inkōka 耳鼻咽喉科

kyōdai shimaitachi	兄弟姉妹達
Rōdō Kijunkyoku	労働基準局
Asahi Shinbunsha	朝日新聞社
Nihon Bungaku Kenkyūkai	日本文学研究会

4. Proper Names

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

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

but write as single words when the compounds include phonetically changed proper names into "on" reading.

Gikeiki	義経記
Shinchōki	信長記

Exceptions:

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

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

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

Shinchō	清朝
Meijiki	明治期

(3) For names of ships, write such prefixes as maru or $g\bar{o}$ separately from the preceding word.

Asama Maru 浅間丸

Hayabusa Gō はやぶさ(隼)号

Purejidento Wiruson Gō プレジデント・ウィルソン号

(4) Hyphenate single characters which can be suffixed to any proper names: e.g., 的, 型, 式, 流, 産, 製, 派, 系, 本, 版, 戦.

Nihon-teki	日本的
Honkon-gata	香港型
Tanaka Chiyo-shiki	田中千代式
Hōshō-ryū	宝生流
Hokkaidō-san	北海道産
Taiwan-sei	台湾製
Tanaka-ha	田中派
Nakasone-kei	中曽根系
Kanda-bon	神田本
Kanazawa Bunko-ban	金沢文庫版
Okinawa-sen	沖縄戦
Ganjin-zō	鑑真像

(5) Hyphenate an auxiliary to a proper name which results in a double consonant.

Kyashī-tte yonde

キャシーってよんで

- (b) Write titles and terms of address separately from personal names.
 - (1) Write separately a title that precedes a personal name.

Sei Sabieru

聖サビエル

(2) If a title or a term of address following a personal name consists of a binary or trinary compound, write it separately from the personal name.

Meiji Tennō 明治天皇
Taiken Mon'in 待賢門院
Kitashirakawa no Miya-sama 北白川の宮様
Ōoka Echizen no Kami 大岡越前守
Nichiren Shōnin-sama 日蓮上人様
Takezawa Sensei 竹沢先生

(3) Hyphenate a title or a term of address when it consists of a single character or kana for *san*, *sama*, *chan*, *kun*, etc., and follows a personal name.

Bashō-ō 芭蕉翁 Kakushin-ni 覚信尼 後鳥羽院 Gotoba-in Okiku-san お菊さん 中村君 Nakamura-kun 太郎ちゃん Tarō-chan Non-chan kumo ni noru ノンちゃん雲に乗る 左氏 Sa-shi (Chinese family name) 徳川家 Tokugawa-ke but Genji 源氏 平家 Heike

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

Tōkyō-to	東京都
Chiyoda-ku	千代田区
Yūraku-chō	有楽町
Yamaguchi-ken	山口県
Yokohama-shi	横浜市
Ogawa-machi	小川町
Ogasawara-mura	小笠原村
Nijō-dōri	二条通り
Hōjō-gō	北条郷

Exceptions:

(1) Write generic terms separately if they form Sino-Japanese compounds.

Ogasawara sonchō	小笠原村長
Ogawa chōshi	小川町史
Chiyoda Kuritsu	千代田区立
Yokohama shisei	横浜市政
Tōkyō tomin	東京都民

Tōkyō Togikai 東京都議会 Yamaguchi kenpō 山口県報

(2) Write koku as part of the name of a country.

Nihonkoku 日本国 Manshūkoku 満洲国 Kankoku 韓国

(3) Write a generic term for a province, land estate, etc., separately if preceded by *no* and a place name.

Musashi no Kuni 武蔵国 (武蔵の国) Nitta no Shō 新田荘 Iware no Mura 磐余邑

(2) Write modifiers differentiating places of the same name as part of the name if they are part of the name of a jurisdiction.

Higashiizu-chō東伊豆町Kamikitayama-mura上北山村

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

Minami Yamashiro 南山城 Tōnan Ajia 東南アジア

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

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

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

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

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

Tōkyō ekichō東京駅長Yokohama kōwan横浜港湾

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

Sumidagawa 隅田川 Asamayama 浅間山 Biwako 琵琶湖 Shinanoji 信濃路 Saipantō サイパン島

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

Biwa kohan 琵琶湖畔 Asama sanroku 浅間山麓

- (d) Abbreviated forms
 - (1) Write words consisting of or containing abbreviated proper names as single words.

Nōbi Heiya 濃尾平野 加越能 Kaetsunō 京浜工業地帯 Keihin kōgyō chitai Meishin kōsoku dōro 名神高速道路 信越線 Shin'etsusen 欧米人 Ōbeijin 留欧学生 ryūō gakusei 英詩文 Eishibun 対日貿易 tainichi bōeki 記紀歌謡 Kiki kayō

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

Nichi-Ro gaikō jūnenshi 日露外交十年史
Nichi-Ei-Doku igo shōjiten 日英独医語小辞典
Sen-Man sōsho 鮮満叢書
Wa-Kansho 和漢書
Nikka daijiten 日華大辞典
Nitchū kankei 日中関係
Nichi-Mō kankei (referring to the country "Outer Mongolia")

日蒙関係

but Manmō kaitaku ("Inner Mongolia" autonomous region) 满蒙開拓

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

Chūkyō jūyō bunkenshū	中共重要文献集
Mantetsu chihō gyōseishi	満鉄地方行政史
Soren no Nihon kenkyū	ソ連の日本研究
Hokushi Jiken no keika	北支事件の経過
Saō monogatari	沙翁物語
Fukuō hyakuwa	福翁百話

5. Numerals.

(a) Write cardinal numbers under 100, and the numbers 100, 1,000, 10,000, and 100,000, etc., as single words, if spelled out. Separate by hyphens the hundreds, thousands, tens of thousands, etc., in numbers over 100.

sen-kyūhyaku-hachijūsannen	千九百八十三年
sanjūshichi-hachinen	三十七・八年
58-nendo	五八年度
1983-nen	一九八三年
100-nen	一〇〇年

(b) Write the ordinal prefix dai, numerators, and other suffixes as part of the numbers they precede or follow, if spelled out. Write them separate from the words they modify.

> daisan seiryoku 第三勢力 Dainiji Sekai Taisen kaikoroku 第二次世界大戦回顧録

(c) Transcribe a center point between numbers as a period, with no space following it. If, however, the number is spelled out in romanization as a word, then the center point is not represented by a Roman value (cf. *Library of Congress Rule Interpretations, Appendix C.5C*).

8.15 zengo : sensō to watakushitachi 8 ・ 1 5 前後 : 戦争と私たち 3.14 futō hanketsu 三・一四不当判決 20.5-seiki no ongaku 2 0・5世紀の音楽 Niniroku Jiken ニ・二六事件

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

but

3-4-jigen 3・4次元 Shōwa 58-59-nendo 昭和五八・五九年度

ALA-LC Japanese Romanization Table

A. Standard Table

あ	ア	а	در	1	i	う	ウ	u	À	エ	е	お	オ	0
か	カ	ka	き	丰	ki	<	ク	ku	け	ケ	ke	1.)	コ	ko
さ	サ	sa	し	シ	shi	す	ス	su	せ	セ	se	そ	ソ	SO
た	夕	ta	ち	チ	chi	つ	ツ	tsu	て	テ	te	٤	٢	to
な	ナ	na	Œ	Ξ	ni	ね	ヌ	nu	ね	礻	ne	の	J	no
は	71	ha	ひ	٤	hi	<u>ئ</u>	フ	fu	^	^	he	ほ	ホ	ho
ŧ	マ	ma	み	N.	mi	む	4	mu	め	X	me	ŧ	モ	mo
や	ヤ	ya				ゆ	ユ	yu				よ	3	yo
ら	ラ	ra	ŋ	IJ	ri	る	ル	ru	れ	V	re	ろ	口	ro
わ	ワ	wa	ね	丰	i				Ž.	ヱ	е	を	ヲ	0
h	ン	n												
が	ガ	ga	ぎ	ギ	gi	⟨°	グ	gu	げ	ゲ	ge	ريز	ゴ	go
ざ	ザ	za	じ	ij	ji	ず	ズ	zu	ぜ	ゼ	ze	ぞ	ゾ	ZO
だ	ダ	da	ぢ	ヂ	ji	ゔ	ヅ	zu	で	デ	de	ڬ	۴	do
ば	バ	ba	び	Ĕ	bi	ぶ	ブ	bu	ベ	ベ	be	ぼ	ポ	bo
ぱ	/۱۹	ра	\mathcal{C}°	۴	pi	<i>ኤ</i>	プ	pu	~	~	pe	ぽ	ポ	ро
きゃ	キャ	kya	きぃ	キイ	kī	きゅ	キュ	kyu	きぇ	キエ	kye	きょ	丰ヨ	kyo
(きぁ)	(キァ)													
しゃ	シャ	sha				しゅ	シュ	shu	しぇ	シェ	she	しょ	ショ	sho
ちゃ	チャ	cha				ちゅ	チュ	chu	ちぇ	チェ	che	ちょ	チョ	cho
にゃ	ニャ	nya	にい	ニィ	nī	にゅ	ニュ	nyu	にえ	ニェ	nye	にょ	二 ョ	nyo
ひゃ	ヒャ	hya	ひい	ヒイ	hī	ひゅ	ヒユ	hyu	ひぇ	ヒエ	hye	ひょ	ヒョ	hyo
												ひお	ヒォ	
みゃ	ミャ	mya	みぃ	ミイ	mī	みゅ	ミユ	myu	みぇ	ミエ	mye	みょ) =	myo
りゃ	リャ	rya	りぃ	リイ	rī	りゅ	リュ	ryu	りぇ	リエ	rye	りょ	IJЭ	ryo
ぎゃ	ギャ	gya	ぎぃ	ギィ	gī	ぎゅ	ギュ	gyu	ぎぇ	ギェ	gye	ぎょ	ギョ	gyo
じゃ	ジャ	ja				じゅ	ジュ	ju	じぇ	ジェ	je	じょ	ジョ	jo
ぢゃ	ヂャ	ja				ぢゅ	ヂュ	ju	ぢぇ	ヂェ	je	ぢょ	ヂョ	jo
びゃ	ビヤ	bya	びい	ビイ	bī	びゆ	ビユ	byu	びぇ	ビエ	bye	びょ	ビョ	byo
												びぉ	ビオ	
ぴゃ	ピヤ	pya	ぴぃ	ピイ	рī	ぴゅ	ピュ	pyu	ぴぇ	ピュ	pye	ぴょ	ピョ	руо
												ぴぉ	ピオ	

B. Non-traditional Japanese Table (Foreign Words, etc.)

			4.0.0.8	3										
	_		ゆい	ユイ	yi				ゆぇ	ユェ	ye			
うぁ	ウァ	wa	うい	ウィ	wi				うぇ	ウエ	we	うぉ	ウォ	wo
くあ	クァ	kwa	くい	クイ	kwi				ረ à	クエ	kwe	くお	クォ	kwo
			すい	スイ	si				すぇ	スエ	swe			
ぐぁ グァ	グァ	gwa	ぐい	グイ	gwi				ぐぇ	グエ	gwe	ぐぉ	グォ	gwo
			ずぃ	ズイ	zi									
			すうい	スウイ	swi				すうえ	スゥェ	swe			
			ずうい	ズウイ	zwi				ずうぇ	ズウエ	zwe			
つぁ	ツァ	tsa	つい	ツィ	tsi				つえ	ツェ	tse	つぉ	ツォ	tso
			てぃ	ティ	ti	とう	トゥ	tu						
						てゆ	テュ	tyu						
ふぁ	ファ	fa	ふい	フィ	fi	ふゆ	フュ	fyu	ふぇ	フェ	fe	ふぉ	フォ	fo
									ふいぇ	フィェ	fye	ふよ	フョ	fyo
	ヴァ	va		ヴィ	vi		ヴ	vu		ヴェ	ve		ヴォ	VO
	ヴィャ	vya					ヴィユ	vyu		ヴィエ	vye		ヴィョ	vyo
			でぃ	ディ	di	どう	ドゥ	du						
	ディア ・ディヤ	dya					ディユ	dyu		ディエ	dye		ディオ ・ディョ	dyo
		· · ·												

Note: When $\ ^{\ \ \ \ \ }$, $\ ^{\sim}$, and $\ ^{\ \ \ \ }$ are used as grammatical particles (post-positions), romanize them as they are pronounced (i.e., wa, e, o).