Brill Chinese Citation Style Guide

Footnotes: All citations should be in footnotes, not endnotes. Footnote numbering should be per chapter, not per volume or per page. Footnote reference numbers in the main text should follow any punctuation mark(s).

i.e.   It was the policy of the Central Government that the ability of provincial governments to establish free compulsory education should be continuously reinforced.[1] Wang Zhan pointed out the ambiguity of this policy.

Citation Style: Chicago-style citations in footnotes should generally follow the styles of the templates below. When original publications are in Chinese, Chinese information should also be provided. Pinyin syllables in citations and in the text should be grouped together into words as accurately as possible according to the discretion of the author/editor. **Please note: Western author names appear with the given name first and surname last, while Chinese author names appear with surname first and given name last. Bibliographic citations follow a different format than footnote citations. Please consult the quick reference web link in the general Brill style guide.**
Templates:

- Books:

Author Name, *Title,* (City: Publisher, year), page number.

i.e.   Wendy Doniger, *Splitting the Difference* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1999), 65.

- Journal Articles:

Author Name, "Title," *Journal Title* Volume Number (year): page number.

i.e.   Gao Yong'ai, Mo Xiaobin, and Mo Qing 高永爱、 莫晓斌、莫勍, "Yiwu jiaoyu fa shishi zhong de ji ge wenti 义务教育法实施中的几个问题 [Some Problems in Implementation of *Compulsory Education Law*]," *Changsha Daxue xuebao* 3 (2007): 281.

- Chapters:

Author Name, "Title," in *Book Title,* ed. Editor Name (City: Publisher, year): page number.

i.e.   王陇德. 中国有希望引领世界公共卫生发展之潮流. 见：曾光主编，中国公共卫生与健康新思维，北京：人民出版社，2006 年，第 32~49 页

---

[1] Gao Yong'ai, Mo Xiaobin, and Mo Qing 高永爱、 莫晓斌、莫勍, "Yiwu jiaoyu fa shishi zhong de ji ge wenti 义务教育法实施中的几个问题 [Some Problems in Implementation of *Compulsory Education Law*]," *Changsha Daxue xuebao* 3 (2007): 281.

Wang Longde 王陇德, "Zhongguo you xiwang yinling shijie gonggong weisheng fazhan zhi chaoliu 中国有希望引领世界公共卫生发展之潮流 [China Can Aspire to the International Trend in Public Hygiene]," in *Zhongguo gonggong weisheng yu jiankang xin siwei* 中国公共卫生与健康新思维 [*New Thinking in Chinese Public Hygiene and Health*], ed. Zeng Guang (Beijing: Renmin chubanshe, 2006), 32-49.

Repeated References

The first time a source is cited, the footnote should be a full citation like those above. However, subsequent footnote references to a source that has already been cited may simply provide the author's last name, a short form of the title, and the page or pages cited, all in English and pinyin.

i.e.   4. Gao, Mo, and Mo, "Yiwu jiaoyu fa," 283.

When there are two consecutive footnotes from one source, "Ibid." should be written instead of the full or shortened citation.

Font

10 pt Times New Roman font should be used for footnotes.

Chinese Transliteration: Chinese words that are not proper nouns should appear in italicized, un-capitalized pinyin. Spacing should group characters semantically and is up to the discretion of the author/editor.

i.e.   流动人口 may appear as floating population or as *liudong renkou*

Authors/editors should be sure to distinguish between u and ü after l's and n's.

i.e.   怒江 *Nu Jiang*   全国妇女联合会 *Quanguo Funü Lianhe Hui*

        鲁迅 *Lu Xun*   绿皮书 *Lü Pi Shu*

Individuals' names in Chinese should appear in pinyin with surname first and given name represented as one unhyphenated word, i.e. Jiang Zemin.

Exceptions to pinyin use:
- If a name or other proper noun is commonly or traditionally known in English by a non-pinyin transliteration, it should appear in the text in its commonly known form.

i.e.   Sun Yat-sen

        北大 should appear as Peking University, not Beida or Beijing University

- If a Chinese author has published works in English under a non-pinyin or English-order (given name, surname) name, that commonly known name should be used.

i.e.   张爱玲 should appear as Eileen Chang