



*Studies on Humanistic Buddhism*  
Style Guide

1. In keeping with the style of Fo Guang Shan headquarters, use American English.
  - 1.1. For spelling, use American standards, as found in the [Merriam-Webster Dictionary](http://www.merriam-webster.com) <http://www.merriam-webster.com>.
  - 1.2. Grammar and usage outlined in this Style Guide are based on the *Chicago Manual of Style*. If not specifically mentioned in this guide, the Chicago style should be followed.
  - 1.3. Where differing from the Chicago style, especially in regard to issues specific to Fo Guang Shan, this guide conforms with the *Style Guide for Translation* by Fo Guang Shan Institute of Humanistic Buddhism Center of International Affairs.
  - 1.4. On other issues of style related to Buddhism in general, this guide has borrowed from the *Wisdom Press Style Guide*. To fill any *lacunae*, please feel free to consult it.
2. For romanization of Chinese, use pinyin.
  - 2.1. For words that are in our glossary, use the spelling provided, for example Venerable Master Hsing Yun (not Xingyun).
  - 2.2. The full title for Venerable Master Hsing Yun should be used, not Master Hsing Yun or Hsing Yun.
  - 2.3. For names and places that have a customary spelling, you can make exceptions to using pinyin (e.g., Hong Kong, Taipei).
  - 2.4. Do not use tone marks with pinyin.
  - 2.5. For proper nouns, use capital letters as in English (e.g., Shanghai).
3. Use italics for foreign words that are not proper nouns, including words in pinyin. Use diacritics for Sanskrit and Pali terms, e.g., *pāramitā*, except for proper nouns.
  - 3.1. Words that are listed in the *Merriam-Webster Dictionary* are considered to be incorporated into American English, e.g. pinyin, nirvana, and bodhisattva. These words do not need to be put in italics. NB – the online version of the dictionary includes many more words of foreign origin than the print version. Use your discretion.
  - 3.2. Proper nouns should not be italicized.
    - 3.2.1. Buddhist terms that are considered to be proper nouns, and therefore capitalized and not italicized include:
      - 3.2.1.1. Lineages (Chan)

- 3.2.1.2. Schools (Mind Only School)
    - 3.2.1.3. The three gems (Buddha, Dharma, Saṅgha)
  - 3.2.2. Other Buddhist terms, such as generic holy beings (arhats), realms (form realm), and enumerations (four noble truths, noble eightfold path) are not capitalized.
4. A translation of a term is put in parentheses, for example *cetanā* (intent).
5. Italicize titles of books, sutras, and periodicals, e.g., *Humanistic Buddhism: Holding True to the Original Intent of the Buddha*. Titles of articles, chapters, tv broadcasts, etc. are enclosed in quotation marks, e.g. “Daily Verse” or chapter two “Humanistic Lifestyle of the Buddha.”
  - 5.1. Sutra Titles
    - 5.1.1. Italicize all sutra and book titles.
    - 5.1.2. For Sanskrit titles, type it as one word with no hyphens.
    - 5.1.3. Below is the priority for translation of sutra titles:
      - 5.1.3.1. Common English translations: *Lotus Sutra, Diamond Sutra, Heart Sutra*.
      - 5.1.3.2. Sutras with numerous English titles, use Sanskrit titles with the English as other technical equivalents: *Avatamsaka Sutra (Flower Garland Sutra or Flower Ornament Sutra), Bhaisajyaguru Sutra (Medicine Buddha Sutra)*.
      - 5.1.3.3. No actual English translation, use Sanskrit titles: *Suramgama Sutra, Uśnisavijayadharaṇī Sutra*.
    - 5.1.4. No previous English translation or Sanskrit, use Hanyu pinyin as the main technical equivalent and translate the English as another technical equivalent, e.g. *Fahua Xuanyi (The Hidden Meaning of the Dharma Flower)*.
6. Punctuation should be placed inside the closing quotation mark (see above).
7. In a series, a comma should be placed between each item and before a conjunction (e.g., one, two, and three).
8. For Chinese citations used in footnotes:《書名》,〈章節〉,「引文」. For English readers, those are: titles, works within a title (like a chapter), and quotations.

9. Block quotations (indented) are recommended for quotations that contain 100 or more words. Introduce a block quotation with a colon (:) or no punctuation when the quotation is a continuation of the sentence.
10. Spell out numbers one through one hundred. An example: "There are thirty-three forms of Guan Yin."
  - 10.1. Spell out 100s, 1000s, etc. For example: "A millennium is a period of one thousand years." "Malas usually have one hundred eight beads." Exceptions can be made for exact numbers, such as: "The Communities of Practice event was attended by 888 people."
  - 10.2. When a sentence or paragraph contains many numbers, be flexible and maintain consistency. If a sentence or paragraph contains many numbers, spell them out for clarity. If there are many large numbers of various types, however, a consistent use of numerals is easier to read, as in this sentence: "The population exploded in just 50 years, from just under 30,000 in 1850 to nearly 1.7 million by 1900."
11. For dates, spell out in the American style:
  - 11.1. September 21, 1999.
  - 11.2. The year alone should be expressed in numerals, unless it is at the beginning of a sentence. Era designations should be given in capitals, with the following style for periods and spacing: AD 1717, 33 BC.
  - 11.3. The day of the month in running text, notes, and bibliographies is written in the sequence month-day-year, with the year set off by commas: October 6, 1966.
  - 11.4. The day of the month should be a cardinal number (e.g., April 18, *not* April 18th).
  - 11.5. Month and year are written in the sequence month-year with no internal punctuation (e.g., April 1993).
  - 11.6. Centuries and decades should be spelled out in lowercase letters (e.g. ninth century, twentieth century, twenty-first century). Spell out decades (the sixties, the seventies) or if the decade is identified by the century, write them as plural numerals (1920s, 1880s).
  - 11.7. Compound adjectives should be hyphenated (e.g., a twentieth-century school of thought).

- 11.8. Time of day normally should be spelled out in text (e.g., quarter of four, noon, seven o'clock), but for emphasis write time in numerals, capitalizing A.M. and P.M. (2:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.).

## 12. Names of Buddhas, Bodhisattvas, and People

### 12.1. Buddhas and Bodhisattvas

- 12.1.1. Use Sanskrit names without diacritics followed by “Buddha/Bodhisattva” e.g. 釋迦牟尼佛, *Incorrect*: Buddha Sakyamuni; *Correct*: Sakyamuni Buddha.

#### 12.1.2. Exceptions

- 12.1.2.1. When Sanskrit names cannot be found, use pinyin or translate the name into English.
- 12.1.2.2. Guanyin vs. Avalokitesvara 觀音
- 12.1.2.2.1. Use “Avalokitesvara” in the context of sutras.
- 12.1.2.2.2. Use “Guanyin” when referring to manifestations that are unique to Chinese culture, particularly the female form, e.g. 馬郎婦觀音 = Lady Ma Guanyin; 白衣觀音 = White-Robed Guanyin.
- 12.1.2.3. Some eminent Buddhist masters have “菩薩” as an honorific in their Chinese name. Do not confuse them with bodhisattva names that appear in sutras. As a general rule, honorifics are not included in the English translation, e.g. 世親菩薩, *Incorrect*: Vasubandhu Bodhisattva; *Correct*: Vasubandhu.

### 12.2. Emperors

- 12.2.1. Version 1: Include the title, followed by the reign name, then the dynasty, e.g. Emperor Hongwu of the Ming Dynasty.
- 12.2.2. Version 2: Include the title, then the personal name, e.g. Emperor Zhu Yuanzhang.
- 12.2.3. Use the Table of Chinese monarchs from Wikipedia as reference: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Table\\_of\\_Chinese\\_monarchs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Table_of_Chinese_monarchs)

### 12.3. Laity (Chinese)

- 12.3.1. Use already established English names if existent, e.g. 高希均, *Incorrect*: Gao Xijun; *Correct*: Charles H.C. Kao.
- 12.3.2. Use the official romanization method of the person’s country/region, e.g. Mainland China: Hanyu pinyin; Taiwan: Wade-Giles.
- 12.3.3. Chinese given names are placed after surnames. Retain the native cultural practice in the English translation, e.g. 陳小明, *Incorrect*: Xiaoming Chen; *Correct*: Chen Xiaoming.

- 12.3.4. Pinyin for some names requires an apostrophe to indicate separations between words/characters to facilitate pronunciation. Put an apostrophe to separate syllables that begins with a vowel if the previous syllable also ends with a vowel, e.g. 李利安, *Incorrect*: Li Lian *Correct*: Li Li'an.
- 12.3.5. Exceptions
- 12.3.5.1. Names that already have an accepted common spelling, e.g. 孫中山 = Sun Yat-sen; 蔣中正 = Chiang Kai-Shek.
- 12.3.6. Two Chinese Characters
- 12.3.6.1. The first one represents the surname; the remaining one represents the first name, e.g. 韓愈, *Incorrect*: Hanyu; *Correct*: Han Yu.
- 12.3.7. Three Chinese Characters
- 12.3.7.1. Version 1: The first character represents the surname; the remaining two represent the first name, e.g. 白居易, *Incorrect*: Bai Ju Yi; Baiju Yi; *Correct*: Bai Juyi.
- A. Mainland China  
Use Hanyu pinyin romanization. Both syllables of the first name are connected with the second syllable is lowercase, e.g. 陳小明 = Chen Xiaoming; 李恆鉞 = Li Hengyue.
- B. Taiwan  
Use Wade-Giles Romanization with a dash separating the two syllables of the first name. The second syllable is lowercase, e.g. 陳小明 = Chen Hsiao-ming; 李恆鉞 = Li Heng-yue.
- C. Exceptions  
Malaysian, Hokkien, and Cantonese names do not follow the Hanyu pinyin system. Follow the local romanization system.
- 12.3.7.2. Version 2: The first two characters represent the surname; the remaining one represents the first name, e.g. 歐陽修, *Incorrect*: Ou Yangxiu; *Correct*: Ouyang Xiu.
- 12.3.8. Four Chinese Characters

12.3.8.1. The first two characters represent the last name; the remaining two characters represent the first name, e.g. 司馬相如, *Incorrect: Si Ma Xiang Ru; Correct: Sima Xiangru.*

#### 12.4. Monastics (Fo Guang Shan)

##### 12.4.1. Founder

星雲大師 Venerable Master Hsing Yun is the only established standard.  
*Incorrect: Grand Master Hsingyun; Master Xingyun; Xing yun.*

##### 12.4.2. Alternate Names/Pen Names of Venerable Master Hsing Yun:

悟徹 Wu Che

今覺 Jin Chueh

腳夫 Jiaofu

雲水樓主 Yunshui Louzhu

普門主人 Pumen Zhuren

初參 Chucan

摩迦 Mojia

趙無任 Chao Wu-ren

#### 12.5. Monastic Disciples

12.5.1. The first and second syllables are separated with a space. The disciples of Fo Guang Shan generally follow Venerable Master Hsing Yun's usage of having two words in their Dharma name, e.g. 心保: *Incorrect: Hsinbau; Correct: Hsin Bau.*

##### 12.5.2. Established spellings according to first character:

心 Hsin*	依 Yi*	覺 Chueh(Jue)*	有 You
安 An	法 Fa	慧 Hui*	永 Yung(Yong)*
妙 Miao	知 Zhi	乘 Cheng	宗 Zong
慈 Tzu*	滿 Man*	如 Ru	道 Dao
本 Ben			

\* Wade-Giles is the established spelling standard, with the exception of personal preferences. (As Taiwan switched to Hanyu pinyin in 2009, later monastics use this as the standard.)

### 12.5.3. Exceptions

12.5.3.1. Follow the personal preferences of the monastic for the spelling and format of names when applicable.

12.5.3.2. Monastics with names that have similar sounds may use spelling differentiation to distinguish between individuals. eg. 西 = Hsi; 熙 = Xi; 光 = Guang; 廣 = Kuang.

## 12.6. Monastics (Non-FGS)

### 12.6.1. Non-Chinese Names

12.6.1.1. If the origin of the name is not Chinese, but Sanskrit, Pali, Japanese, Tibetan, or Korean, the name is spelled out in the original language, e.g.:

Sanskrit: 阿難 Ananda; 鳩摩羅什 Kumarajiva

Pali: 那爛陀長老 Narada Mahathera

Japanese: 一休 Ikkyu; 道元 Dogen

Korean: 鏡虛 Gyeongheo; 慈藏 Jajang

Tibetan: 馬爾巴 Marpa; 密勒日巴 Milarepa

### 12.6.1.2. Exceptions

If the original phonetic spelling cannot be found, use the Chinese Hanyu pinyin instead of the original language.

### 12.6.2. Chinese Names

Spelling: Pinyin for some names requires an apostrophe to indicate separations between words/characters to facilitate pronunciation.

Put an apostrophe to separate syllables that begins with a vowel if the previous syllable also ends with a vowel, e.g. 道安, *Incorrect*: Daoan, *Correct*: Dao'an.

#### 12.6.2.1. Two Chinese Characters

##### A. Mainland China

Use Hanyu pinyin romanization. Both syllables are connected with



only the first letter of the entire name capitalized, e.g. 惠能 = Huineng; 太虛 = Taixu.

#### B. Taiwan

Use Wade-Giles romanization with a space separating the two syllables. The first letter of both characters is capitalized, e.g. 聖嚴 = Sheng Yen; 如石 = Ju Shi.

#### C. Exceptions

Use Wade-Giles for monastics born in Mainland China, but are mainly based in Taiwan for their Dharma propagation career, e.g. 慈航 = Tzu Hang; 印順 = Yin Shun.

### 12.6.2.2. Three Chinese Characters

Version 1:

The first character represents the surname;  
the remaining two represent the Dharma name.

#### A. Surname Shi/Shih 釋

This is the most common surname for monastics. The practice began with Venerable Dao'an (312–385), who advocated that all monastics adopt “Shi 釋” as their surname to designate their lineage from Sakyamuni Buddha (釋迦牟尼佛). Monastics using the pinyin system use “Shi,” while those using Wade-Giles use “Shih,” e.g. 釋慈航; Shih, Tzu Hang.

#### B. Surname Zhu 竺

The Chinese surname “Zhu 竺” was adopted by many early Buddhist monastics because India was called “Tianzhu 天竺” in ancient China. It was also associated with Buddhism, e.g. 竺法雅 Zhu Faya.

Exception: Note: Some monastics with the surname Zhu 竺 are of

Indian origin and therefore use Sanskrit for their names, e.g. 竺法護 Dharmaraksa.

Version 2:

All three characters are part of the Dharma name, e.g. 佛圖澄 Fotudeng.

The first two characters represent the monastery, place, or era. The remaining two characters are the Dharma name.

The Hanyu pinyin for the monastery, place, or era is grouped into one word. The Hanyu pinyin for the name is grouped into the second word, e.g. 百丈懷海 = Baizhang Huaihai; 永明延壽 = Yongming Yanshou.

### 12.6.3. Titles and Honorifics

12.6.3.1. In Chinese, the following titles and honorifics are used after the monastic name. However, in English, they appear before the monastic name.

法師 Venerable	禪師 Chan Master
和尚 Most Venerable	國師 National Master
大師 Master*	

\* The standard for 星雲大師 is Venerable Master Hsing Yun. All other historic eminent monastics can be referred to as "Master." e.g. 太虛大師, *Incorrect: Venerable Master Taixu, Correct: Master Taixue.*

Examples: 煮雲法師 = Venerable Zhu Yun; 心保和尚 = Most Venerable Hsin Bau; 百丈禪師 = Chan Master Baizhang; 鑒真大師 = Master Jianzhen.

### 12.6.3.2. Exceptions:

The following Chinese titles are omitted in English translation of names.

12.6.3.2.1. 菩薩 when used to describe historical figures. These are differentiated from bodhisattvas who appear in the

sutras, e.g. 無著菩薩, *Incorrect*: Asanga Bodhisattva;  
*Correct*: Asanga.

12.6.3.2.2. 尊者 when used to describe historical figures outside  
the context of a sutra, e.g. 阿難尊者, *Incorrect*:  
Honored Ananda; *Correct*: Ananda.

### 13. Buddhist Academies, BLIA, Buddhist Colleges, Fo Guang Yuan Art Galleries

#### Buddhist Academies & Youth Academies

13.1. 佛光山[地區/道場/名稱] 書院

FGS *[place name/temple name/name]* Buddhist Academy,  
e.g. 佛光山萬年書院 = FGS Mabuhay Buddhist Academy.

13.2. 佛光山[地區/道場/名稱] 青年書院

FGS *[place name/temple name/name]* Youth Buddhist Academy,  
e.g. 佛光山紐約青年書院 = FGS New York Youth Buddhist Academy.

13.3. Exceptions:

佛光山勝鬘書院 = FGS Srimala Institute

佛光山維摩書院 = FGS Vimalakirti Institute

#### BLIA Chapters

國際佛光會 [國家] [地區] 協會BLIA *[place name]*, *[country]*, e.g. 國際佛光  
會英國倫敦協會 = BLIA London, U.K.; 國際佛光會加拿大愛民頓協會 =  
BLIA Edmonton, Canada

國際佛光會 [地區] 協會BLIA *[place name]*, e.g. 國際佛光會休士頓協會 =  
BLIA Houston; 國際佛光會墨爾本協會 = BLIA Melbourne

國際佛光會 [國家] 協會BLIA *[country]*, e.g. 國際佛光會南非協會 = BLIA  
South Africa; 國際佛光會智利協會 = BLIA Chile

#### BLIA Subchapters

國際佛光會 [國家/地區] 協會 - [分會名稱]

1. BLIA *[place name]* - *[subchapter name]* Subchapter;

2. BLIA [*place name*], [*country*] - [*subchapter name*] Subchapter, e.g. 國際佛光會菲律賓協會馬尼拉第一分會 = BLIA Philippines - Manila 1 Subchapter.

## Non-FGS

### Monastery and Pagodas 寺塔名

#### A. Temple Names:

When translating, Romanize the name and put the translated meaning in parentheses. For example:

- 1) 萬年寺 Wannian (Ten Thousand Years) Temple
- 2) 舍利寺院 Sheli (Relic) Temple
- 3) 景德禪寺 Jingde (Virtuous View) Chan Monastery

#### B. Hall Names:

1. For buildings where there are specific titles, use the Romanized translation followed by the English translation in parentheses. The English translation can be omitted if no meaningful English translation can be found. Examples:

- 1) 寶光寺 Baoguang (Treasure Light) Hall
- 2) 靈官殿 Lingguan (Spiritual Officer) Hall
- 3) 天王殿 Tianwang (Deva Kings) Hall
- 4) 帝釋殿 Dishì (Sakra) Hall
- 5) 燃燈殿 Randeng (Dipamkara) Hall
- 6) 維摩殿 Weimo (Virmalakirti) Hall

2. If the pronunciation of the name is ambiguous, then add an apostrophe.

Examples:

- 1) 般若堂 Bo're (Prajna) Hall
- 2) 彌勒殿 Mi'le (Maitreya) Hall

3) 極樂堂 Ji'le (Ultimate Bliss) Hall

3. If there are names with 寶 in it, don't translate it. Example: 1) 巍巍寶殿 Wei'e (Majestic) Hall

4. Exceptions. If the hall is used for a very specific purpose, use the English translation only:

- 1) 齋堂 Dining Hall
- 2) 御碑亭 Imperial Stele Pavilion
- 3) 禪堂 Meditation Hall
- 4) 客堂 Reception Hall
- 5) 藏經殿 Sutra Hall
- 6) 藏經樓/藏經閣 Sutra Repository

Places 地名

A. Protection Units / National Treasures

When coming across protection units, please use the following format:

- 1) It was listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in (year).
- 2) It was listed as China's National Cultural Relic Protection Unit in (year).
- 3) It was listed as a key Buddhist temple in the Han region of China in (year).
- 4) It was listed as the Cultural Relics Protection Unit of (province) in (year).

School and Sects 宗派

A. General Formatting

1. Capitalize the first letter of each word in the technical equivalent.
2. All Sanskrit needs to include diacritic marks.

## B. Chinese Buddhist Schools and Sects

1. For major Buddhist schools with set translations, followed by “School”:

律宗 Vinaya School

淨土宗 Pure Land School

禪宗 Chan School

臨濟宗 Linji School

2. For lesser-known schools and sects without set translations, use the Sanskrit translation with diacritics followed by pinyin in parentheses. If the Sanskrit is not known, use a romanized pinyin translation.

地論宗 Daśabhūmikā (Dilun) School

唐密宗 Tangmi School

## C. Early Indian Buddhist Schools and Sects

1. Use the Sanskrit name, including diacritics.

說一切有部 Sarvāstivāda

大眾部 Mahāsāṃghika

## D. Theravada Subschoools (Thailand, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh)

1. Use the name of the school in its native language followed by “Nikaya,”

i.e. Sangharaj Nikaya.

## 14. Publishing Houses

- 14.1. 佛光文化 Fo Guang Cultural Enterprise
- 14.2. 福報文化 Merit Times Co.
- 14.3. 中華佛光傳道協會 Buddha’s Light Missionary Association
- 14.4. 香海文化 Gandha Samudra Culture Co.
- 14.5. 佛光出版社 Fo Guang Publishing House
- 14.6. 天下文化 Commonwealth Publishing Co.
- 14.7. 大東圖書 The Grand East Book Co.

## 14.8. 宗教文化出版社 China Religious Culture Publisher

### 15. Footnotes and References

- 15.1. Use footnotes with numbered superscript note references in the text.<sup>1</sup>
- 15.2. For footnotes added by an editor, place ‘-Ed.’ after the final punctuation.
- 15.3. Examples of citation format:

The examples that follow provide an overview of the notes and referencing style, featuring books and journal articles as models. Each example includes a numbered note and a corresponding reference entry. Each example also includes a shortened form of the note, suitable for subsequent citations of a source already cited in full.

#### *Canonical Texts*

For canonical citations, we follow the NTI Reader and use Taisho in the following minimum format: T. 2001, 48: 432 a13 (T. document #, volume: page column line). Include any other information available, such as dynasty, section name, title of text, scroll number, translator, e.g. (Later Qin Dynasty) “Collection of Rules on Clothing Part Three,” *Four-Part Vinaya*, scroll 41, T.1428, 22: 861a, trans. Buddhayaśas, Zhu Fonian, and others.

#### *Book with Single Author or Editor*

For a book with a single author, invert the name in the bibliography but not in footnotes. Punctuate and capitalize as shown. Note the shortened form in the second note. Note also that page numbers are included in a note but not in a bibliography entry, unless the entry is for a chapter (see “Chapter in an Edited Book,” below). The first note cites two consecutive pages; the second note cites two non-consecutive pages.

1. Cheryl Strayed, *Wild: From Lost to Found on the Pacific Crest Trail* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2012), 87–88.
2. Strayed, *Wild*, 261, 265.

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<sup>1</sup> Translation, Foguang. *Humanistic Buddhism Journal Translation Style Guide* (Wollongong: NTI Publishing, 2019), 88. [This is an example of a footnote -Ed.]

Strayed, Cheryl. *Wild: From Lost to Found on the Pacific Crest Trail*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2012.

A book with an editor in place of an author includes the abbreviation *ed.* (*editor*; for more than one editor, use *eds.*). Note that the shortened form does not include *ed.*

1. Meghan Daum, ed., *Selfish, Shallow, and Self-Absorbed: Sixteen Writers on the Decision Not to Have Kids* (New York: Picador, 2015), 32.

2. Daum, *Selfish*, 134–135.

Daum, Meghan, ed. *Selfish, Shallow, and Self-Absorbed: Sixteen Writers on the Decision Not to Have Kids*. New York: Picador, 2015.

### ***Book with Multiple Authors***

For a book with two authors, note that only the first-listed name is inverted in the bibliography entry.

1. Brian Grazer and Charles Fishman, *A Curious Mind: The Secret to a Bigger Life* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 2015), 188.

2. Grazer and Fishman, *Curious Mind*, 190.

Grazer, Brian, and Charles Fishman. *A Curious Mind: The Secret to a Bigger Life*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 2015.

For a book with three authors, adapt as follows:

1. Alexander Berkman, Henry Bauer, and Carl Nold, *Prison Blossoms: Anarchist Voices from . . .*

2. Berkman, Bauer, and Nold, *Prison Blossoms . . .*

Berkman, Alexander, Henry Bauer, and Carl Nold. *Prison Blossoms: Anarchist Voices from . . .*



For a book with four or more authors, list all the authors in the bibliography entry. Word order and punctuation are the same as for two or three authors. In the note, however, cite only the name of the first-listed author, followed by *et al.*

1. Claire Haček et al., *Mediated Lives: Reflections on Wearable Technologies* . . .
2. Haček et al., *Mediated Lives* . . .

#### *Book with Author plus Editor or Translator*

In a book with an editor or translator in addition to the author, *ed.* or *trans.* in the note becomes *Edited by* or *Translated by* in the bibliography entry.

1. Gabriel García Márquez, *Love in the Time of Cholera*, trans. Edith Grossman (London: Cape, 1988), 242–255.
2. García Márquez, *Cholera*, 33.

García Márquez, Gabriel. *Love in the Time of Cholera*. Translated by Edith Grossman. London: Cape, 1988.

#### *Chapter in an Edited Book*

When citing a chapter or similar part of an edited book, include the chapter author; the chapter title, in quotation marks; and the editor. Precede the title of the book with *in*. Note the location of the page range for the chapter in the bibliography entry.

1. Glenn Gould, “Streisand as Schwarzkopf,” in *The Glenn Gould Reader*, ed. Tim Page (New York: Vintage Books, 1984), 310.
2. Gould, “Streisand as Schwarzkopf,” 309.

Gould, Glenn. “Streisand as Schwarzkopf.” In *The Glenn Gould Reader*, edited by Tim Page, 308–311. New York: Vintage Books, 1984.

#### *Journal Article*

Citations of journals typically include the volume and issue number and date of publication. The volume number follows the italicized journal title in roman and with no intervening punctuation. A specific page reference is included in the

notes; the page range for an article is included in the bibliography. In the full citation, page numbers are preceded by a colon. Authors should record the full information for the issue, including issue number, even if a journal is paginated consecutively across a volume or if the month or season appears with the year.

1. Benjamin Bagley, "Loving Someone in Particular," *Ethics* 125, no. 2 (January 2015): 484–485.

2. Bagley, "Loving Someone in Particular," 501.

Bagley, Benjamin. "Loving Someone in Particular." *Ethics* 125, no. 2 (January 2015): 477–507.

The URL in the following example indicates that the article was consulted online; in this case, it is based on a DOI and is preferred to the URL that appears with the article. Some publishers will use the URL as the basis of a link to the cited resource. Shortened citations for subsequent references to an online source need not repeat the URL.

1. Jui-Ch'i Liu, "Beholding the Feminine Sublime: Lee Miller's War Photography," *Signs* 40, no. 2 (Winter 2015): 311, <https://doi.org/10.1086/678242>.

2. Liu, "Beholding the Feminine Sublime," 312.

Liu, Jui-Ch'i. "Beholding the Feminine Sublime: Lee Miller's War Photography." *Signs* 40, no. 2 (Winter 2015): 308–19. <https://doi.org/10.1086/678242>.

### *Thesis or Dissertation*

Depending on the institution or part of the world, thesis and dissertation can mean different things. The same citation format is used for both.

William Fisherman, "A Buddha Mind: The Secret to Life" (PhD thesis, Nan Tien Institute, 2025), 188.