

### 附錄三：《漢學研究》寫作格式

- 一、來稿請用正體字，尤其是引文部分，請忠於古版之原文。
- 二、每篇論文均須包含前言、結論，無論長短，視為一節。中間各節請自擬小標題。各章節下使用符號請依一、(一)、1、(1) 等序表示。
- 三、書刊名、篇名之符號：
  1. 中文書名、期刊名、報紙、劇本為《 》；論文篇名、詩篇為 。學位論文等未出版者請採用「 」。
    2. 單指一書中某篇文章時兩者並用，如《史記》 項羽本紀 ，《詩經》 豳風·七月。
    3. 西文書名採用斜體，如無法作斜體處理時，請在書名下劃線；篇名則採用“ ”。
- 四、文稿內引用文字之註釋應詳列出處於註文內，請勿放於行文中，包括：引述之著作者姓名，篇名或書名（出版地：出版者，出版年），卷期，及起訖頁數等。古書版本可緊標示於出版年之後。其格式例示如下：
  1. 宋·歐陽修、宋祁，《新唐書》（臺北：鼎文書局，1989），卷4 則天皇后本紀，頁81。
  2. 周法高，董妃與董小宛新考，《漢學研究》，1：1（1983.6），頁9-25。
  3. 宮崎市定，宋代官制序說，載於佐伯富編，《宋史職官志索引》（京都：京都大學東洋史研究會，1963），頁16-22。
  4. 李豐楙，「魏晉南北朝文士與道教之間的關係」（臺北：政治大學中文所博士論文，1978.6），頁15-20。
  5. 李約瑟（Joseph Needham）著，杜維運等譯，《中國之科學與文明》第3冊（臺北：臺灣商務印書館，1995），頁192。
  6. Jaroslav Prusek, *The Lyrical and the Epic: Studies of Modern Chinese Literature* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1980), pp. 109-110.
  7. T. S. Hsia, "Aspects of the Power of Darkness in Lu Hsun," in Hsia, *The Gate of Darkness: Studies on the Leftist Literary Movement in China* (Seattle and London: University of Washington Press, 1968), pp. 146-162.
- 五、同一本書只需在第一次出現時寫明出處，以後則可省略。註解出處相同時，寫「同註幾」即可；頁數不同時則寫：「同註幾，頁幾。」唯每一條註解均須單獨成行。
- 六、文內數字以採用阿拉伯數字為原則，如：年、月、日，及部、冊、卷、期數等等。
- 七、註碼請以全篇作一計算單位，使用同一順序，放在註句或段落標點之右上角。
- 八、論文中所出現之重要相關人物，第一次出現時請在括號內註明生卒之公元紀年。皇帝亦註明在位之公元紀年。外國人名、地名及專有名詞均請附註原文。唯偶一提及

之著名歷史人物如孔子、周公等，則不必贅述。

九、英文稿件請參照 *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers* 之格式撰寫。

### Guidelines for Papers

1. English manuscripts should follow the *MLA* format. Please cite all quotes in footnotes/endnotes and not within the text itself.
2. The first time you mention a work in English that is a translation of a Chinese text, please add the Chinese characters (with appropriate punctuation marks) after the English title for reference, for example, *Journey to the West* 《西遊記》, “Dreams and Poetry” 夢與詩, etc. In this case, no romanization is needed.
3. The first time you mention a Chinese text, please provide the romanization, Chinese characters (plus punctuation marks), and a translation of its title in parentheses, for example, *Ming dai zhengchi zhidu yanjiu* 《明代政治制度研究》 (Research on the Ming dynasty political system). However, if the Chinese text happens to have been translated and you know the English title, please provide it in parentheses instead (plus appropriate punctuation, etc.), for example, *Yi jing* 《易經》 (*Book of Changes*).
4. For Chinese articles in journals, proceedings, etc., please just provide the romanization and Chinese characters of the article and journal with no translation.
5. When specifically quoting a chapter from a book, the title of both the book and the chapter should be stated, for example, 《史記》 項羽本紀 and 《詩經》 豳風 . 七月 .
6. Notes and references for quoted Chinese texts should include the following: name of author, title of article/book, volume number, page number(s), etc. Editions of ancient texts should be noted immediately after the publisher.
7. Papers should have independent introductions and conclusions, regardless of their length. Each section should have a short subtitle and should be numbered clearly by using 一, 二, 三...(for Chinese papers) or 1, 2, 3...(like a standard outline for English-language papers).
8. The birth and death dates of important historical figures should be included in parentheses the first time they appear in the text. For emperors, their reign dates should be used instead. Exceptions can be made for famous figures such as Confucius, the Duke of Chou 周公, etc.
9. Please provide the Chinese characters of romanizations and a glossary of them at the end of the paper, before the bibliography (if any).
10. In displaying numbers, adding footnotes, and providing citations in Chinese articles, please consult the 《漢學研究》 寫作格式.