

List of Japanese typographic symbols

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This page lists **Japanese typographic symbols** that are not included in kana or kanji.

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Repetition marks

	JIS X 0208	JIS X 0213	Unicode	Name(s)	Usage
々	2139	1-1-25	3005	<i>noma</i> (ノマ) <i>kuma</i> (クマ) <i>kurikaeshi</i> (繰り返し) <i>dō no jiten</i> (同の字点)	Kanji iteration mark. For example, 様様 could be written 様々. From 全 (below).
全	2138	1-1-24	4EDD	<i>dō no jiten</i> (同の字点)	Kanji repetition mark
ゝ	2152	1-1-19	30FD	<i>katakanagaeshi</i> (かたかな がえし) <i>kurikaeshi</i> (くりかえし)	<i>Katakana</i> iteration mark
ゞ	2153	1-1-20	30FE		Katakana iteration mark with a dakuten (voiced consonant)
ゎ	2154	1-1-21	309D	<i>hiraganagaeshi</i> (ひらがな がえし) <i>kurikaeshi</i> (くりかえし)	<i>Hiragana</i> iteration mark. For example, はは (<i>haha</i>) could be written はゎ.
ゑ	2136	1-1-22	309E		Hiragana iteration mark with a dakuten (voiced consonant). For example, はば (<i>haba</i>) could be written はゑ.
//	2137	1-1-23	3003	<i>nonoten</i> (ノノ点)	Ditto mark. The name originates from resemblance to two katakana <i>no</i> characters (ノノ).
く			3031		Kana vertical repetition mark
ぐ			3032		Kana vertical repetition mark with a dakuten
／ ＼		1-2-19 (top), 1-2-21 (bottom)	3033 (top), 3035 (bottom)	<i>kunojiten</i> (くの字点)	Repetition mark used in vertical writing. It means repeat the previous two or more kana.
／ ＼		1-2-20 (top), 1-2-21 (bottom)	3034 (top), 3035 (bottom)		Kunojiten with a dakuten

Brackets and quotation marks

	JIS X 0208	JIS X 0213	Unicode	Name(s)	Usage
「」	2156, 2157	1-1-54, 1-1-55	300C, 300D	<i>kagi</i> (鉤, "hook") (not to be confused with <i>kagi</i> (鍵, "key")) <i>kagikakko</i> (鉤括弧, "hook brackets")	Usual Japanese quotation marks
『』	2158, 2159	1-1-56, 1-1-57	300E, 300F	<i>kagi</i> (鉤) <i>nijūkagikakko</i> (二重鉤括弧, "double hook brackets")	Japanese version of double quotes, often used when indicating a book title
()	2169, 216A	1-1-42, 1-1-43	FF08, FF09	<i>pāren</i> (パーレン, "parenthesis") <i>kakko</i> (括弧) <i>marugakko</i> (丸括弧, "round brackets") <i>shōkakko</i> (小括弧, "small brackets")	
〔〕	216C, 216E	1-1-44, 1-1-45	3014, 3015	<i>kikkō</i> (亀甲, "tortoise shell")	Used to insert comments into quoted text
【】	216D, 216E	1-1-46, 1-1-47	FF3B, FF3D	<i>kakko</i> (括弧) <i>kagikakko</i> (かぎかっこ)	
{ }	216F, 2170	1-1-48, 1-1-49	FF5B, FF5D	<i>burēsu</i> (ブレース, "brace") <i>namikakko</i> (波括弧, "wave brackets") <i>nakakakko</i> (中括弧, "middle brackets")	
⟨⟩	2171, 2172	1-1-50, 1-1-51	3008, 3009	<i>kakko</i> (括弧) <i>yamakakko</i> (山括弧, "hill brackets") <i>gyume</i> (ギユメ, "guillemets") <i>yamagata</i> (山がた, "hill-shaped [symbol]")	The name <i>gyume</i> comes from guillemets
⟨⟨⟩⟩	2173, 2174	1-1-52, 1-1-53	300A, 300B	<i>kakko</i> (括弧) <i>nijūyamakakko</i> (二重山括弧, "double hill brackets") <i>nijūgyume</i> (二重ギユメ, "double guillemets") <i>nijūyamagata</i> (二重山が	

【】	2179, 217A	1-1-58, 1-1-59	3010, 3011	<i>kakko</i> (括弧) <i>sumitsukikakko</i> (すみつき かっこ)	Used in headings, for example in dictionary definitions Referred to as Lenticular brackets in English.
〔〕		1-2-58, 1-2-59	3016, 3017		
⟦⟧		1-2-56, 1-2-57	3018, 3019		
⌈⌋			301A, 301B		

Phonetic marks

	JIS X 0208	JIS X 0213	Unicode	Name(s)	Usage
っ	2443	1-4-35	3063	<i>sokuon</i> (促音, "double consonant")	Doubles the sound of the next consonant. For example, "かた" /kata/ becomes "かった" /katta/, and "シヨク" /shoku/ becomes "シヨック" /shokku/
ッ		1-5-35	30C4		
ー	213C	1-1-28	30FC	<i>chōonpu</i> (長音符, "long sound symbol") <i>onbiki</i> (音引き) <i>bōbiki</i> (棒引き) <i>bōsen</i> (棒線, "bar line")	Indicates a lengthened vowel sound. Often used with katakana. The direction of writing depends on the direction of text.
゛	212B	1-1-11	3099 (standalone), 309B (combining)	<i>dakuten</i> (濁点, "voiced point") <i>nigori</i> (濁り, "voiced") <i>ten-ten</i> (点々, "dots")	Used with both hiragana and katakana to indicate a voiced sound. For example, <i>ta</i> (た) becomes <i>da</i> (だ), <i>shi</i> (し) becomes <i>ji</i> (じ).
゜	212C	1-1-12	309A (standalone), 309C (combining)	<i>handakuten</i> (半濁点, "half- voice point") <i>handaku</i> (半濁, "half- voiced") <i>maru</i> (丸, "circle")	Used with hiragana and katakana to indicate a change from a <i>hahifuheho</i> sound to a <i>papipupepo</i> sound.

Punctuation marks

	JIS X 0208	JIS X 0213	Unicode	Name(s)	Usage
。	2123	1-1-3	3002	<i>kuten</i> (句点, "sentence point", "period") <i>maru</i> (丸, "circle", "small ball")	Marks the end of a sentence. Japanese equivalent of full stop or period.
、	2122	1-1-4	3001	<i>tōten</i> (読点, "reading point")	Japanese equivalent of a comma
・	2126	1-1-6	30FB	<i>nakaguro</i> (中黒, "middle black") <i>potsu</i> (ぽつ) <i>nakaten</i> (中点, "middle point")	Used to separate foreign words and items in lists. For example, if "ビルゲイツ" 'BillGates' is written instead of "ビル・ゲイツ" 'Bill Gates', a Japanese person unfamiliar with the names might have difficulty understanding which part represents the given name and which one represents the surname. This symbol is known as an interpunct in English.
= ＝			30A0, FF1D	<i>daburu haifun</i> (ダブルハイフン, "double hyphen")	Sometimes replaces an English en dash or hyphen when writing foreign words in katakana. It is also rarely used to separate given and family names, though the middle dot (<i>nakaguro</i>) is much more common in these cases. See also double hyphen.

Other special marks

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