

Korean

Romanization

1. The Library of Congress will continue to follow the McCune-Reischauer system to romanize Korean. See: *Romanization of the Korean Language: Based upon its Phonetic Structure* by G.M. McCune and E.O. Reischauer ([S.l. : s.n., 1939?]), reprinted from the *Transactions of the Korea Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*.
2. The Library of Congress will designate certain standard dictionaries as final authorities to resolve questions of contemporary pronunciation. A word will be considered to be pronounced as indicated in those dictionaries, and romanized in such a way as to represent its pronunciation most accurately.
3. When romanization rules conflict with the pronunciation of word, prefer to represent the pronunciation. Do not romanize silent syllabic finals.

choŭn	좋은
yorì	료리 (or 요리)
namunnip	나뭇잎
kap	값
õpta	없다

4. *Sai siot*. Follow McCune-Reischauer directions on romanization of medial (*sai*) *siot*, with these revisions:

Romanize as *ni* when a syllabic final before *i* and yotized vowels.

yenniyagi	옛이야기
hõnnil	헛일

Romanize as *d* when a syllabic final before all other vowels.

mõdõpta	멋없다
udot	웃웃

5. Represent a reinforced medial consonant as it is pronounced, regardless of written form. (NOTE: Some dictionaries represent a reinforced medial consonant with a double consonant: 의과 [一 과] However, the romanization would not necessarily show a double consonant: ùikwa)

Hancha	한자 (漢字)
but hanja (a measure)	한자
silssi	實施
p'yõngka	평가
munpõp	文法

6. Words written with double final consonants are to be romanized as they are pronounced.

hŭk	훈
sam	삼
tak	탁
Maksŭ	막스
Marksŭ	마크

7. Initial *niŭn* (ㄴ) and *liŭl* (ㄹ). Follow McCune-Reischauer rules governing initial *niŭn* and *liŭl*, with the following exceptions. The surname 李 is always romanized *Yi*, no matter how it is written (李, 이, 리).

nodong	로 동	(or 노 동)
yŏksa	력 사	(or 역 사)
Yi Sŭng-man	리 승 만	(or 이 승 만)

Exception 1) When medial *niŭn* is followed by medial *liŭl*, they are generally romanized *ll*. However, when syllables beginning with 류 or 려 (i.e. 룰, 렬, 련) follow a vowel or medial *niŭn*, the sound of *liŭl* is generally dropped. In such cases, *liŭl* is not romanized.

mullihak	文理學
nayŏl	羅列
punyŏl	分裂
but Koryŏ	高麗

Exception 2) To accommodate *Word Division Rule 1*, particles beginning with the letter *liŭl* are to be separated from other words, and are to be romanized beginning with the letter *r* in all cases.

sae yŏksa rŭl wihayŏ	새 歷史 를 위하여
charip kyŏngje ro ŭi tojŏn	自立 經濟 로 의 挑戰
Kim Mari ranŭn puin	金 마리 라는 夫人

8. Following hyphens:

- (a) When sounds would normally change, according to McCune-Reischauer rules, sound change is indicated following a hyphen in the following instances:

- (1) As second syllable of a forename.

Exception: When the second part of a given name follows a vowel sound and begins with a yotized initial *liŭl* (ㄹ), the medial *r* is omitted (unless there is convincing evidence that the medial *r* is intended to be pronounced.)

Song, Si-yŏl	宋 時烈
Yi, Ki-yŏn	리 기연
but Kim, Ch'ŏr-wŏn	金 哲源
An Ung-nyŏl	安 應烈

- (2) For all generic terms used as jurisdictions, except the term
- pukto*
- :

Kangwŏn-do	江原道
Wando-gun	완도군

- (b) When sounds would normally change, according to McCune-Reischauer rules, sound change is
- not**
- indicated following a hyphen in the following instances:

- (1) In a spelled-out cardinal number:

ilch'ŏn-kubaek-yuksipp'al	一九六八
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- (2) Between a numeral and volume designation:

che 3-chip	第 3輯
4-kwŏn	4卷

- (3) Between a year, written in numerals, and a suffix or modifier:

10-chunyŏn	10週年
1900-yŏn	1900年

- (4) Between abbreviated forms combined coordinately:

chung-kodŭng hakkyo	中高等學校
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- (5) For the generic jurisdiction term
- pukto*
- :

Ch'ungch'ŏng-pukto	忠清北道
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- (6) When a word of Western origin is modified by a single character modifier, affix, or substantive of Korean or Sino-Korean origin:

esci-chip	에세이집
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9. *Words of Western Origin*

- (a) The letters that can be used in romanizing words of Western origin are limited to those allowed by the McCune-Reischauer romanization rules. Therefore, while there may be a choice between letters that may be used to represent a consonant, there can be no variation in the representation of vowels. The letters that may be used to represent consonants are:

ㄱ	k, g, ng
ㄴ	n, l
ㄷ	t, ch, j, d
ㄹ	l, r, n
ㅁ	m
ㅂ	p, b
ㅅ	s, sh, n, t, d, p, k
ㅇ	ng
ㅈ	ch, j
ㅊ	ch'
ㅋ	k'
ㅌ	t', ch
ㅍ	p'
ㅎ	h

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- (b) When one or more of the prescribed letters corresponds exactly to its counterpart in the Western word being romanized, that letter will always be used.
dijain (from the word *design*) 디 자 인
Lenin 레 닌
- (c) When none of the prescribed letters corresponds exactly to its counterpart in the Western word being romanized, apply the romanization system strictly, without approximation of sounds.
Peŕ'ūnam 베 트 남
(from the word *Vietnam*; the romanization system does not permit the use of the letter *v*)
chero 제 로
(from the word *zero*; the romanization system does not permit the use of the letter *z*)
- (d) When the original Western word cannot be ascertained, apply the romanization system strictly.

Word Division

Basic Principles:

- Each word or lexical unit (including particles) is to be separated from other words.
k'alla TV rŭl chungsim ūro 칼 라 TV 를 中 心 으 로
- The Library of Congress will designate certain standard dictionaries as final authorities to resolve questions of word division. A word found in these sources will be considered to be a lexical unit, and written as a unit. Words or parts of speech not appearing in these authorities will be separated or connected according to these guidelines. Then, when in doubt, prefer to separate.
- A compound word is considered a combination of binary words. (A binary word is a compound consisting of two Chinese characters (*Hancha*) or two syllables of *Han'gul*.)
- A compound word is divided into binary components according to euphony.

Specific Rules:

- Write a particle (토) as a word separate from the word stem, except as noted in (a) through (d) below.
na nŭn nae kil e 나 는 내 길 에
noin kwa pada 노 인 과 바 다
ch'owŏn ūi kkum ūl kŭdae ege 초 원 의 꿈 을 그 대 에 게
sae ya sae ya p'arang sae ya 새 야 새 야 파 랑 새 야

- 1A. Add a particle as a suffix to a verb stem, adverb, or a simple inflection of the verb stem or adverb.
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| sarang pannŭn anae | 사 랑 받 는 아내 |
| chago mōktōni | 차 고 먹 더 니 |
| kanan ūl iginŭn pōp | 가 난 을 이 기 는 注 |
- 1B. Write coordinated or multisyllabic particles together as a word. However, always separate the particle 의 (i) from other particles.
- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| na mando anida | 나 만 도 아 니 다 |
| Han'guk kojōn e ūi ch'odae | 韓 國 古 典 에 의 招 符 |
| iltŭng egenŭn so rūl sang ūro | 一 等 에 게 는 소 를 상 으 로 |
| hangmun ūrosō ūi sahak | 學 門 으 로 서 의 史 學 |
- 1C. Write independent contracted particles (such as 엔, 엘) separately from the preceding word.
- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| yejōn en mich'ō mollasōyo | 예 전 엔 미 처 물 랐 어 요 |
| kohyang el kanda | 고 향 엘 간 다 |
- 1D. When particles are contracted to nouns or pronouns, connect them to those words.
- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| chigŭm ūn nugun'ga wasō | 지 금 은 누 군 가 와 서 |
| nan molla | 난 몰 라 |
| kŭgōn na to molla | 그 건 나 도 몰 라 |
2. Write a simple inflected verb, adjective, or adverb as a separate word or as a suffix joined to a word, according to the dictionary that serves as authority or the sense of the element(s) involved.
- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| mōndong i t'ūl ttae | 먼 동 이 틀 때 |
| pam e ssŭn insaengnon | 밤 에 쓴 人 生 論 |
| choguk ūl chik'in yongsa | 조 국 을 지 킨 용 사 |
| nugu rūl wihayō chong ūn ullina | 누 구 를 위 하 여 鐘 은 울 리 나 |
| simni to mot kasō palpyōng nanda | 十 리 도 못 가 서 발 병 난 다 |
| irōbōrin kaül | 입 어 버 린 가 울 |
| mongmarŭn hujo | 목 마 른 후 조 |
- 2A. Separate an auxiliary verb, adjective, or adverb and its inflection from the word stem.
- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| kago sip'ŭn nae kohyang | 가 고 싶 은 내 고 향 |
| tōna on kŭ chari e | 떠 나 온 그 자 리 에 |
| nae chan i nōmch'i naida | 네 薑 이 넘 치 나 이 다 |
- 2B. Separate the auxiliary 하다 (hada), the copula이다 (ida), and inflections of the same from the word stem when they consist of two or more syllables.
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| sin ūn ch'angjoja ida | 神 은 創 造 者 이 다 |
| sarang iranŭn pyōng | 사 랑 이 라는 病 |
- 2C. Separate a gerund form from the word stem.
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| p'urŭn pyōl ūn sara issōtta | 푸 른 별 은 살 아 있 었 다 |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|

3. Write an imperfect noun as a separate word, except as noted in A-B below.
- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| morankkot p'il muryöp | 모란꽃 필 무렵 |
| ssirüm ün tano ppun anirao | 시름 은 단오 분 아니 라 오 |
- 3A. Write a single syllable, imperfect noun as a word joined to an attributive adjective or to a simple inflected verb.
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| halsu ömnün saramdül | 할 수 없는 사람들 |
| sinsa sungnyö yöröbun | 神士 淑女 여러 분 |
| nugu rül wihan kösin'ga | 누 구 를 위 한 것 인 가 |
| i choguk ödiro kalköt in'ga | 이 조 국 어 디 로 갈 것 인 가 |
- 3B. Connect a prefix (接頭辭 *chöptusa*), such as the native Korean prefixes *갓* (*kat*), *홀* (*hol*), *햇* (*hat*), and *꽃* (*p'ut*) to the words that follow them.
- | | |
|------------|---------|
| kassumul | 갓 스 물 |
| tötchögori | 햇 저 고 리 |
| p'ussarang | 꽃 사 랑 |
- 3C. Write a single syllable attributive adjective or prefix as joined to a personal pronoun or imperfect noun.
- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| kübun i sönsaeng ida | 그 분 이 先生 이 다 |
| igöt i chinsang ida | 이 것 이 真相 이 다 |
4. Write a derived word formed by the addition of a single character modifier, affix, or substantive as a single word, whether the word be of pure Korean or Chinese origin.
- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Han'guk kwa Han'gugin | 韓 國 과 韓 國 人 |
| puðongsan p'yöngka | 不 動 産 評 價 |
| taedosi üi inyöm kwa Han'guk | 大 都 市 의 理 念 과 韓 國 |
| Hanbando üi p'yönghwa wa anbo | 韓 半 島 의 平 和 와 安 保 |
| kyöngje ch'odaeguk üi hyöngsöng | 經 濟 超 大 國 의 形 成 |
| hwangmuji ka changmikkot kach'i | 황 무 지 가 장 미 꽃 갈 이 |
- 4A. In a Sino-Korean phrase, write a simple inflection of the auxiliary *하다* (*hada*) and *되다* (*toeda*), and the copula *이다* (*ida*) joined to the word stem.
- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| kodokhal ttae sayön üi | 孤 獨 할 때 사 연 을 |
| yöngwönhan saengmyöng | 永 遠 한 생 명 |
| haengbokhan Miguk saenghwal | 행 복 한 미 국 생 활 |
| chomyönghae pon uri choguk | 照 明 해 본 우리 조 국 |
- 4B. Connect a single character modifier, affix, or substantive of Western origin with a hyphen to a word of Korean or Sino-Korean origin. Connect a single character modifier of Korean or Sino-Korean origin with a hyphen to a word of Western origin.
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Pak Mog-wöl taep'yo esei-chip | 朴 木 月 代 表 에 세 이 칩 |
| kukche maak'et'ing-non | 國 際 마 아 케 링 논 |

- 4C. Write an attributive adjective or a pre-formative character separately from the word it modifies.
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| sin hōnpōp | 新憲法 |
| chō hanūl edo sūlp'ūm i | 저 하늘 에 도 슬 픔 이 |
| Han'guk sinhak nonmun ch'ong saegin | 韓 國 神 學 論 文 總 索 引 |
| kūndaesa ūi chae chomyōng | 近 代 史 의 再 照 明 |
| kwanhan il yōn'gu | 관 한 일 연 구 |
- 4D. Write two coordinated characters, affixes, or substantives together as an integral part of the word.
- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| such'urip chōlch'a | 輸 出 入 節 次 |
| kungnaeoe sajōng | 國 內 外 事 情 |
| Han'guk sōhwaga inbo | 韓 國 書 畫 家 印 譜 |
| ch'ōngsomyōn ege tūrinūn Hanōl | 청 소 년 에 게 드 리 는 한 일 |
- 4E. Write a single character suffix together with the word stem.
- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| kongsanch'ūk ūi chujang | 共 産 側 의 主 張 |
| arūmdaun tongmuldūl | 아 름 다 운 동 물 들 |
- 4F. Add the binary 主義 (*chūi*; used chiefly as a formative element) to its modifier as a suffix.
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| minjujuūi | 民 主 主 義 |
| Marūk'ūsū-chuūi wa Kidokkyo | 마 르 크 스 주 義 와 基 督 教 |
5. Write any binary component of a compound as a single word, when possible.
- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| t'oji kaeryang chohap | 土 地 改 良 組 合 |
|-----------------------|-------------|
- 5A. Write a single character substantive as part of the preceding binary element of a compound. Write a single character substantive or an additional modifier together as part of the binary element.
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| kukse kibonpōp | 國 稅 基 本 法 |
| chijōng t'onggye chosap'yo | 指 定 統 計 調 查 表 |
| Han'guk chōnt'ong mokcho kōnmulto | 韓 國 傳 統 木 造 建 物 圖 |
| kyeryang kyōngjehakchōk yōn'gu | 計 量 經 濟 學 的 研 究 |
- 5B. If two single character substantives appear in succession, write the second one as a separate word.
- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| kukse kibonpōp non | 國 稅 基 本 法 論 |
| chijōng t'onggye chosap'yo chip | 指 定 統 計 調 查 表 集 |
| hyōndae chakka samsipsamin chip | 現 代 作 家 三 十 三 人 集 |
| Chungguk kojōn Hansiin sōn | 中 國 古 典 漢 詩 人 選 |
| kwijokche sōl kwa kwallyoje non | 貴 族 制 說 과 官 僚 制 論 |
- 5C. Write a single character noun as a separate word.
- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| hyōn haengjōng ha e che kisul | 現 行 政 下 에 諸 技 術 |
| Moktan'gang haeng yōlch'a | 牧 丹 江 行 列 車 |
| Han'guk Chunggong kan ūi kyoyōk | 韓 國 中 共 間 의 交 易 |

- 5D. *Borrowed (Western) words or terms:* When it can be determined that a word or words in Korean consisted of more than one word in the original language, apply the following guidelines.

If they appear separately, write them separately.

syep'ũ ǒp	세 이 프 업
t'eibŭl maenō	테 이 블 매 너

If they appear without spaces, write them as a single word. (It is useful to also provide an access point in which the word or words are separated in the same manner as in the original language.)

syep'ũǒp (originally <i>shape up</i>)	세 이 프 업
(and another access point from <i>syep'ũ ǒp</i>)	
t'eibŭlmaenō (originally <i>table manners</i>)	테 이 블 매 너
(and another access point from <i>t'eibŭl maenō</i>)	

If they appear with a center dot (·), write them separately.

syep'ũ ǒp	세 이 프 · 업
t'eibŭl maenō	테 이 블 · 매 너

6. *Personal Names*

- 6A. Write a family name consisting of two characters as a single word. Hyphenate a given name in two characters or a courtesy name (in place of a given name), and capitalize only the first letter of the first syllable.

Ch'oe Ch'i-wŏn	崔 致 遠
Yi Kwang-su	이 광 수
Kim So-wŏl	金 素 月
Namgung Kak	南 官 珪
Sōnu Chong-wŏn	鮮 于 宗 源

- 6B. Write a pseudonym or other assumed name as one word.

Kim Sakkat	김 사 각
Ch'ungmugong	忠 武 公

- 6C. Write a Buddhist priestly or posthumous name as one word.

Iryŏn	一 然
Sōk Myōngjōng	釋 明 正

- 6D. Write a reign title, temple name, or title of nobility as one word without a hyphen.

T'acjo	大 祖
Yi Sejong	李 世 宗
Kwanggaet'o Wang	廣 開 土 王
Hyegyōnggung Hong Ssi	惠 慶 宮 洪 氏
Chang Hŭibin	張 禧 嬪
Hyōnu Haengja	賢 愚 行 者

7. *Corporate Names, Geographical Names, Names in Publication Titles, etc.*
- 7A. Treat a corporate name also as a binary compound when possible. Write separately as binary elements general terms such as 學會(*Hakhoe*), 學科(*Hakkwa*), 教會(*Kyohoe*), etc.
- | | |
|---|-------------|
| Han'guksa Hakhoe
(<i>Society of Korean History</i>) | 韓國史學會 |
| Han'guk Sahakhoe
(<i>World History Society of Korea</i>) | 韓國史學會 |
| Nasŏng Hanin Changno Kyohoe | 라성 한인 장로 교회 |
| Kugŏ Kungmun Hakkwa | 國語國文學科 |
| Nodong Kijun Chosaguk | 勞動基準調查局 |
| Han'guk Hyumŏnsūt'ū-hoe | 韓國 휴머니스트·會 |
- 7B. Write a proper name, term of address, or publication title separately from its modifier and also separately from the word it modifies.
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Wŏllam Yi Sang-jae Ong | 月南 李商在翁 |
| Nanjung ilgi ch'o | 亂中 日記抄 |
| Hŭngsŏn Kun | 興宣 君 |
| Kwibong chip | 龜峯 集 |
| Wŏnye Hakkwa chi | 國芸 學科誌 |
| Taegu Maeil Sinmunsa sa | 大邱 每日 新聞社 史 |
- 7C. Hyphenate a generic term used as part of the name of a jurisdiction, and indicate phonetic changes, except in the case of the term 北道(*pukto*).
- | | |
|-----------------|------|
| Kangwŏn-do | 江原道 |
| Kyŏngsang-pukto | 慶尙北道 |
| Taegu-si | 大邱市 |
| Kahoe-dong | 嘉會洞 |
- 7D. Write a generic term for a type of topographic feature, architectural construction, or a corporate entity used as a part of a proper name, together with its name.
- | | |
|--------------|-------|
| Hallasan | 漢拏山 |
| Naktonggang | 洛東江 |
| Tongnimmun | 獨立門 |
| Tonga Ilbosa | 東亞日報社 |
| Yurisŏng | 유리城 |
- 7E. Treat a generic term for a topographical feature or a jurisdiction also as a binary element when combined with another word.
- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| T'aebaek sanmaek | 太白 山脈 |
| Anju Kunminhoe | 安州 君民會 |
| Wŏnju kunjji | 原州 君誌 |
| Sŏjangdae Manwŏl Sanjŏng | 西壯台 滿月 山頂 |

8. *Abbreviated Forms:*

8A. Write contractions which include proper names as a single word.

Yŏngamsaji	靈巖寺址 (靈巖寺 + 寺址)
Sŏul T'ŭkpyŏlsirip Namsan Tosŏgwan	서울 特別市立 南山 圖書館 (서울 特別市 + 市立 ...)

8B. Write an abbreviated or contracted proper name, Korean or foreign, as a single word.

onŭl ūi Pukhan	오늘 의 北韓
Chŏn'gyŏngnyŏn	全經聯
Chunggongkwŏn ūi changnae	中共團 의 將來

8C. Hyphenate abbreviated forms combined coordinately. Do not indicate phonetical changes. Write a single character substantive as part of the final element in that combination.

ch'oesin Pul-Han sajŏn	最新 佛韓 辭典
Sŏul Chung-Kodŭng Hakkyo	서울 中高等 學校
sinyŏk Sin-Kuyak chŏnsŏ	新訳 新旧約 全書
chung-tanp'yŏn sosŏl	中短篇 小說
Paekhwabon Tang-Song sanmunsŏn	白話本 唐宋 散文選
Myŏng-Ch'ŏng p'ilgi kosa sŏnyŏk	명칭 필기 고사 선역

9. *Numerals:*

9A. In romanizing numbers and adjacent words, create binaries whenever possible. Write the preformative element 第(*che*) joined to the following number to form a binary.

che-1	第 1
cheil	第一
che-3 segye	第 3 世界
chesam segye	第三 世界

However, prefer to join a number to a suffix or generic term that follows it with a hyphen (for example; 次(*ch'a*), 回(*hoe*), 번(*pŏn*), 年(*yŏn*)). Do not indicate phonetical changes after the hyphen. In such cases, when 第(*che*) precedes the number, separate it from the number.

che 1-ch'a	第 1次
che ilch'a	第 一次
che 3-chip	第 3輯

In more complex situations, still attempt to create binaries when possible.

cheil, i Konghwaguk	第一 · 二 共和國
che-1, 2 Konghwaguk	第 1 · 2 共和國

9B. Write a spelled-out cardinal number as one word. In a number over one hundred, separate by hyphens, without phonetic changes, each unit of ten (十 *sip*), hundred (百 *paek*), thousand (千 *ch'on*), etc.

ilch'ŏn-kuback-yuksipp'allyŏn	一九六八年
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- 9C. Treat a contracted form of a cardinal number or calendar year as one word.

yuksibinyŏn saŏp kyehoek	六十二年 事業 計劃
62-yŏn saŏp kyehoek	62年 事業 計劃
tosi ch'ilsibil	都市 七十一
tosi 71	都市 71

- 9D. In case of certain contracted numerals that have been firmly established through common usage, prefer that form.

sa-ilgu haksaeŋ ũigŏ	四·一九 學生 義學
o-illyuk kunsā hyŏngmyŏng	五·一六 軍事 革命
samil undong	三一 運動

- 9E. In writing native Korean numbers, also attempt to create binaries when possible.

se pŏntchae	세 번 채
ch'aek nekwŏn	책 네 권
som han'gŭn	숨 한 근
so yŏl mari	소 열 마리

Capitalization

1. Each separately written word of a corporate name (except particles), or an abbreviation thereof, is capitalized.

Han'guk Ilbosa	韓國 日報社
Tachan Sanggong Hoeŭiso	大韓 商工 會議所

2. Each separate word of a personal name is capitalized.

Yi Kwang-su	李 光 洙
Chŏng Yŏn-hŭi	鄭 然 喜

3. Titles and terms of address are capitalized.

Pak Taet'ongnyŏng	朴 大 統領
Cho Yong-gi Moksa	조 용 기 목사

4. Each separately written word of a geographic name is capitalized. An abbreviated geographical name is capitalized. An abbreviated geographical name is capitalized in coordinate compounds and at the beginning of other compound words.

Sŏul T'ŭkpyŏlsi	서울 특별시
Kyŏngbuk Sup'il Tonginhoe	경북 수필 동인회

5. The first word of the title of a book, periodical, or series is capitalized.

Hyŏndaek kukchepŏp	現代 國際法
Silch'ŏn munhak ũi sijip	실천 문학의 시집

6. Names of dynasties are capitalized.
 Yijo obaengnyŏn 李朝 五百年
 Myŏng-Ch'ŏng sidae 明清 時代
7. A word derived from a proper name is capitalized only if the name retains its full, original meaning.
 Yangmyŏnghak yŏn'gu 陽明學 研究
 Hyŏndae wa K'ŭrisŭch'yan ūi sinang 현대 와 크리스찬 의 신앙
8. Abbreviated forms combined coordinately are capitalized if called for by these guidelines.
 Sin-Kuyak Sŏngsŏ 新舊約 聖書
 Siryong Pul-Han sajŏn 실용 불한 사전
9. In all other cases, follow the directions found in the officially designated style manual.

Punctuation

1. A centered point (·) indicating coordinate words is generally transcribed as a comma, except where the rules require a hyphen.

Chung-Kodŭng Hakkyo 中 · 高等 學校
 Nam-Pukhan kyŏngje hyŏmnyŏk 南 · 北韓 經濟 協力

In other instances, it may be transcribed or not transcribed, depending on the context.

sa-ilgu ūi minjungsa 四 · 一九 의 民衆史
 Chang Tae-uk chŏ 張 · 大郁 · 著
 Iryŏp, Iltang sihwajip 一葉 · 日堂 詩畫集

2. Brackets (「 … 」) used in the manner of quotation marks (" … ") are transcribed as the latter.
 "Munhak kwa chisŏng" siinsŏn 「文學 과 知性」 詩人選
 "Si wa haebang" tongin sijip 「詩 와 解放」 동인 시집

Dictionaries to be Used as Authorities in Korean

To determine standard contemporary pronunciation in South Korea and North Korea:

Nam, Kwang-u. *Han'gugŏ p'yojun parŭm sajŏn*. (Kyŏnggi-do Sŏngnam-si: Han'guk Chŏngsin Munhwa Yŏn'guwŏn, 1984)
 南 廣祐 . 韓國語 標準 發音 辭典 .

Hyŏndae Chosŏnmalsajŏn. Che 2-p'an. ([P'yŏngyang]: Kwahak, Paek kwa, Sajŏn Ch'ulp'ansa, 1981)
 현대 조선말 사전 .

As the basis for word division decisions for contemporary publications from South Korea and North Korea:

Sinpyŏn kugŏ taesajŏn. (Sŏul T'ŭkpyŏlsi: Taeyŏng Ch'ulp'ansa, 1976)
신 편 국 어 대 사 전 .

Hyŏndae Chosŏnmal sajŏn. (1981)
현 대 조 선 말 사 전 .

Supplementary source for word division decisions for classical Korean publications:

Ko pŏpchŏn yongŏjip. ([Seoul]: Pŏpchech'ŏ, 1979)
古 法 典 用 語 集 .

To determine reading and pronunciation of Chinese characters:

Chang, Sam-sik. *Tae Han-Han sajŏn*. (Sŏul T'ŭkpyŏlsi: Sŏngmunsa, 1964)
張 三 植 . 大 漢 韓 辭 典 .

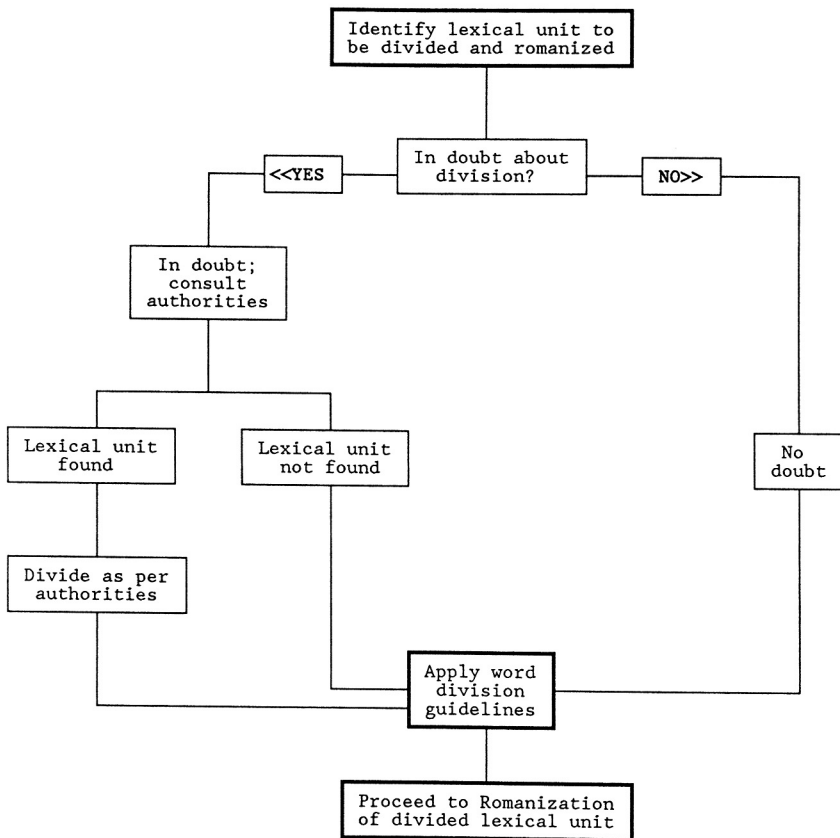
Sin chajŏn. ([Seoul]: Sinmun'gwan, 1915; Reprint: [Seoul]: Cho Yong-sŭng, 1973)
新 字 典 .

SPECIAL CHARACTERS AND CHARACTER MODIFIERS IN ROMANIZATION

<i>Special Characters</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>USMARC hexadecimal code</i>
’	alif	AE
‘	ayn	B0
<i>Character Modifiers</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>USMARC hexadecimal code</i>
ǃ	breve	E6

Flowchart for Applying Korean Word Division and Romanization

Word Division



→ → →

Romanization

