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# SUBJECT CATALOGING

## SUBJECT HEADINGS OF CURRENT INTEREST

*Weekly Lists 47-51, 2008, and 1-5, 2009*

Anti-war demonstrations (*May Subd Geog*)  
Beamed-energy propulsion (*May Subd Geog*)  
Berlinetta Boxer automobile  
Body hair (*May Subd Geog*)  
Call center agents (*May Subd Geog*)  
Corsican language (*May Subd Geog*)  
Couples therapy (*May Subd Geog*)  
Crystal gazing (*May Subd Geog*)  
Doomsday Clock  
Dynasty trusts (*May Subd Geog*)  
Electoral geography (*May Subd Geog*)  
Electronic evidence (*May Subd Geog*)  
Fair trade associations (*May Subd Geog*)  
Friendship bracelets (*May Subd Geog*)  
Gay personals (*May Subd Geog*)  
Glamour (*May Subd Geog*)  
High definition video recording (*May Subd Geog*)  
Home visits (Education) (*May Subd Geog*)  
Home shopping television programs (*May Subd Geog*)  
Indie culture (*May Subd Geog*)  
Internet governance (*May Subd Geog*)  
Invisible Web (*May Subd Geog*)  
Jordanian Sign Language (*May Subd Geog*)  
Library cats (*May Subd Geog*)  
Location-based services (*May Subd Geog*)  
Multimodal user interfaces (Computer systems) (*May Subd Geog*)  
Older homeowners (*May Subd Geog*)  
Organic farmers (*May Subd Geog*)  
Passenger trains (*May Subd Geog*)  
Prison-industrial complex (*May Subd Geog*)  
Problem children--Functional assessment (*May Subd Geog*)  
Real-time rendering (Computer graphics) (*May Subd Geog*)  
Reformers (Exercise equipment) (*May Subd Geog*)  
Rendering (Computer graphics) (*May Subd Geog*)  
September 11 Terrorist Attacks, 2001, on television  
Signature quilts (*May Subd Geog*)  
Soft skills (*May Subd Geog*)  
Space security  
Student prostitution (*May Subd Geog*)  
Teenagers and the mafia (*May Subd Geog*)  
Thriftiness (*May Subd Geog*)  
Transitional justice (*May Subd Geog*)  
Underground restaurants (*May Subd Geog*)  
Video arcades (*May Subd Geog*)  
Waterboarding (*May Subd Geog*)  
Web-based user interfaces (*May Subd Geog*)  
Whole wheat bread (*May Subd Geog*)

## REVISED LC SUBJECT HEADINGS

The list below comprises headings that were changed or cancelled on weekly lists 41-51, 2008

<i>Cancelled Heading</i>	<i>Replacement Heading</i>	<i>May Subd Geog</i>
Abo slott (Turku, Finland)	Turun linna (Turku, Finland)	NO
Abraham (Biblical patriarch) in the Koran	Abraham (Biblical patriarch)— In the Koran	NO
Adam (Biblical figure) in the Koran	Adam (Biblical figure)—In the Koran	NO
Adventure television programs	Action and adventure television programs	YES
Aesthetics, Moldavian	Aesthetics, Moldovan	YES
Alcyonaria	Octocorallia	YES
□ Alī ibn Abī T.ālib, Caliph, 600 (ca.)-661, in the Koran	□ Alī ibn Abī T.ālib, Caliph, 600 (ca.)-661—In the Koran	NO
Art, Moldavian	Art, Moldovan	YES
Arts, Moldavian	Arts, Moldovan	YES
Arts, Moldavian—Russian influences	Arts, Moldovan—Russian influences	NO
Arts, Russian—Moldavian influences	Arts, Russian—Moldovan influences	NO
Authors, Moldavian	Authors, Moldovan	YES
Axinellida	Halichondrida	YES
Ayers Rock (N.T.)	Uluru/Ayers Rock (N.T.)	NO
Battle of the Restigouche National Historic Site (Pointe-la-Croix, Québec)	Battle of the Restigouche National Historic Site (Pointe-à-la-Croix, Québec)	NO
Beauvais tapestry	Tapestries—France—Beauvais	
Ben Nevis (Scotland)	Nevis, Ben (Scotland)	NO
Bicycles—Accidents	Cycling accidents	YES
Bridges, Aluminum	Aluminum bridges	YES
Bridges, Arched	Arch bridges	YES
Bridges, Box girder	Box girder bridges	YES
Bridges, Brick	Brick bridges	YES
Bridges, Cantilever	Cantilever bridges	YES
Bridges, Concrete	Concrete bridges	YES
Bridges, Concrete—Cracking	Concrete bridges—Cracking	YES
Bridges, Concrete—Effect of temperature on	Concrete bridges—Effect of temperature on	YES
Bridges, Concrete—Floors	Concrete bridges—Floors	NO
Bridges, Concrete—Floors—Cathodic protection	Concrete bridges—Floors—Cathodic protection	YES
Bridges, Concrete—Floors—Joints	Concrete bridges—Floors—Joints	NO
Bridges, Concrete—Foundations and piers	Concrete bridges—Foundations and piers	NO
Bridges, Concrete—Foundations and piers—Cathodic protection	Concrete bridges—Foundations and piers—Cathodic protection	YES
Bridges, Concrete—Joints	Concrete bridges—Joints	NO
Bridges, Concrete—Maintenance and repair	Concrete bridges—Maintenance and repair	NO
Bridges, Concrete—Models	Concrete bridges—Models	YES
Bridges, Continuous	Continuous bridges	YES
Bridges, Iron and steel	Iron and steel bridges	YES
Bridges, Iron and steel—Effect of temperature on	Iron and steel bridges—Effect of temperature on	YES
Bridges, Long-span	Long-span bridges	YES
Bridges, Masonry	Masonry bridges	YES
Bridges, Pile	Pile bridges	YES
Bridges, Plate-girder	Plate girder bridges	YES
Bridges, Prefabricated	Prefabricated bridges	YES
Bridges, Short-span	Short-span bridges	YES
Bridges, Stone	Stone bridges	YES

Bridges, Tubular	Tubular bridges	YES
Children's literature, Moldavian	Children's literature, Moldovan	YES
Children's poetry, Moldavian	Children's poetry, Moldovan	YES
Chimborazo Mountain (Ecuador)	Chimborazo (Ecuador : Mountain)	NO
Choruses, Sacred (Mixed voices) with keyboard ensemble	Choruses, Sacred (Mixed voices) with keyboard instrument ensemble	YES
Coenothecalia	Helioporacea	YES
Coffee habit	Coffee drinking	YES
Cookery, Moldavian	Cookery, Moldovan	NO
Cyrus, King of Persia, d. 529 B.C., in the Koran	Cyrus, King of Persia, d. 529 B.C.–In the Koran	NO
David, King of Israel, in the Koran	David, King of Israel–In the Koran	NO
Dhū al-Qarnayn in the Koran	Muh.ammad Dhū al-Qarnayn ibn □Ayn al-Dawlah, d. 1162–In the Koran	NO
Diegueño language	Kumiai language	YES
Encyclopedias and dictionaries, Moldavian	Encyclopedias and dictionaries, Moldovan	YES
Fairlane (Dearborn, Mich.)	Fair Lane (Dearborn, Mich.)	NO
Folk art, Moldavian	Folk art, Moldovan	YES
Folk dancing, Moldavian	Folk dancing, Moldovan	YES
Folk literature, Moldavian	Folk literature, Moldovan	YES
Folk poetry, Moldavian	Folk poetry, Moldovan	YES
Folk songs, Moldavian	Folk songs, Moldovan	YES
Fort Saint Joseph Site (Ont.)	Fort Saint Joseph National Historic Site (Ont.)	NO
Genre painting, Moldavian	Genre painting, Moldovan	YES
Gorgonacea	Alcyonacea	YES
Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump Provincial Park (Alta.)	Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump National Historic Site (Alta.)	NO
Hours of labor, Flexible	Flexitime	YES
H.usayn ibn □Alī, d. 680, in the Koran	H.usayn ibn □Alī, d. 680–In the Koran	NO
Illumination of books and manuscripts, Moldavian	Illumination of books and manuscripts, Moldovan	YES
Incantations, Moldavian	Incantations, Moldovan	YES
Intifada, 1987-	Intifada, 1987-1993	NO
Ishmael (Biblical figure) in the Koran	Ishmael (Biblical figure)–In the Koran	NO
Jacob (Biblical patriarch) in the Koran	Jacob (Biblical patriarch)–In the Koran	NO
Jade Stadium (Christchurch, N.Z.)	AMI Stadium (Christchurch, N.Z.)	NO
Jesus Christ in the Book of Mormon	Jesus Christ–In the Book of Mormon	NO
Jesus Christ in the Koran	Jesus Christ–In the Koran	NO
Jews, Moldavian	Jews, Moldovan	YES
John, the Baptist, Saint, in the Koran	John, the Baptist, Saint–In the Koran	NO
Jonah (Biblical prophet) in the Koran	Jonah (Biblical prophet)–In the Koran	NO
Joseph (Son of Jacob) in the Koran	Joseph (Son of Jacob)–In the Koran	NO
Kibyoshi-bon	Kusazōshi	YES
Luqmān in the Koran	Luqmān–In the Koran	NO
Manuscripts, Moldavian	Manuscripts, Moldovan	YES
Mary, Blessed Virgin, Saint, in the Koran	Mary, Blessed Virgin, Saint–In the Koran	NO
Mojave Desert (Calif.)	Mojave Desert	NO
Moldavian dialect	Moldovan dialect	YES
Moldavian drama	Moldovan drama	YES
Moldavian essays	Moldovan essays	YES
Moldavian fiction	Moldovan fiction	YES
Moldavian literature	Moldovan literature	YES
Moldavian periodicals	Moldovan periodicals	YES
Moldavian philology	Moldovan philology	NO
Moldavian poetry	Moldovan poetry	YES

Moldavian prose literature	Moldovan prose literature	YES
Moldavian wit and humor	Moldovan wit and humor	YES
Moldavian wit and humor, Pictorial	Moldovan wit and humor, Pictorial	YES
Moldavians	Moldovans	YES
Moses (Biblical leader) in the Koran	Moses (Biblical leader)—In the Koran	NO
Muh.ammad, Prophet, d. 632, in the Koran	Muh.ammad, Prophet, d. 632—In the Koran	NO
Mural painting and decoration, Moldavian	Mural painting and decoration, Moldovan	YES
Mycobacterium paratuberculosis	Mycobacterium avium paratuberculosis	YES
Names in poetry	Names in literature	NO
Noah (Biblical figure) in the Koran	Noah (Biblical figure)—In the Koran	NO
Painting, Moldavian	Painting, Moldovan	YES
Parco naturale della Maremma (Italy)	Parco regionale della Maremma (Italy)	NO
Parodies, Moldavian	Parodies, Moldovan	YES
Patriotic poetry, Moldavian	Patriotic poetry, Moldovan	YES
Philosophy, Moldavian	Philosophy, Moldovan	NO
Placebo (Medicine)	Placebos (Medicine)	NO
Poets, Moldavian	Poets, Moldovan	YES
Portrait painting, Moldavian	Portrait painting, Moldovan	YES
Portrait sculpture, Moldavian	Portrait sculpture, Moldovan	YES
Pottery, Moldavian	Pottery, Moldovan	YES
Prints, Moldavian	Prints, Moldovan	YES
Proverbs, Moldavian	Proverbs, Moldovan	YES
Radio programs for children	Children's radio programs	YES
Radio programs, Public service	Public affairs radio programs	YES
Radio programs, Public service	Public service radio programs	YES
Radio programs, Public service—Law and legislation	Public affairs radio programs—Law and legislation	YES
Radio programs, Public service—Law and legislation	Public service radio programs—Law and legislation	YES
Religion in drama	Religion in literature	NO
Religion in poetry	Religion in literature	NO
Revolutionary ballads and songs, Moldavian	Revolutionary ballads and songs, Moldovan	YES
Rocky Mountain House National Historic Park (Alta.)	Rocky Mountain House National Historic Site (Alta.)	NO
Ruapehu Mountain (N.Z.)	Ruapehu Mount (N.Z.)	NO
Saxon (Fictitious character)	Saxon (Fictitious character : Roberts)	NO
Scotney Old Castle Site (Kent, England)	Scotney Old Castle Site (England)	NO
Seriola quinqueradiata	Japanese amberjack	YES
Soap operas—Religious aspects	Radio soap operas—Religious aspects	NO
Soap operas—Religious aspects	Television soap operas—Religious aspects	NO
Soap operas—Religious aspects—Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.]	Radio soap operas—Religious aspects—Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.]	NO
Soap operas—Religious aspects—Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.]	Television soap operas—Religious aspects—Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.]	NO
Solomon, King of Israel, in the Koran	Solomon, King of Israel—In the Koran	NO
Songs, Moldavian	Songs, Moldovan	YES
Stadthuis (Hilversum, Netherlands)	Raadhuis (Hilversum, Netherlands)	NO
Students, Part-time	Part-time students	YES
Teahouses (Japanese tea ceremony)	Chashitsu (Japanese tearooms)	YES
Television programs for children	Children's television programs	YES
Television programs for children—Law and legislation	Children's television programs—Law and legislation	YES
Television programs for children—Plots, themes, etc.	Children's television programs—Plots, themes, etc.	NO
Television programs for youth	Teen television programs	YES
Television programs, Public service	Public affairs television programs	YES

Television programs, Public service	Public service television programs	YES
Television programs, Public service—Law and legislation	Public affairs television programs—Law and legislation	YES
Television programs, Public service—Law and legislation	Public service television programs—Law and legislation	YES
Television programs, Public service—Rating	Public affairs television programs—Rating	NO
Television programs, Public service—Rating	Public service television programs—Rating	NO
Thrillers (Motion pictures, television, etc.)—Parodies, imitations, etc.	Thrillers (Motion pictures)—Parodies, imitations, etc.	NO
Thrillers (Motion pictures, television, etc.)—Parodies, imitations, etc.	Thrillers (Television programs)—Parodies, imitations, etc.	NO
Toadflax-leaved St. Johnswort	Toadflax-leaved Saint Johnswort	YES
Walbiri language	Warlpiri language	YES
Yan, Li (Fictitious character)	Li, Yan (Fictitious character)	NO

### **SUBJECT HEADINGS REPLACED BY NAME HEADINGS**

<i>Cancelled Subject Heading</i>	<i>Replacement Name Heading</i>
Friedensfahrt (Bicycle race)	Peace Race (Bicycle race)
Hunt of the unicorn (Tapestries)	Hunt of the unicorn
Röde Orm tapestry	Arkö, Jordi. Röde Orm
Scilly, Isles of (England)	Isles of Scilly (England)
Tapiz de la Creación (Tapestry)	Tapís de la creació
Závod míru (Bicycle race)	Peace Race (Bicycle race)
Ziegler Polar Expedition, 1903-1905	Ziegler Polar Expedition (1903-1905)

## **CATALOGING DISTRIBUTION SERVICE**

### **Cataloger's Desktop "3.0" Now in Development**

Cataloger's Desktop—the Library of Congress's integrated, online documentation service with the most important cataloging and metadata resources—is now undergoing major modernization. The result will be "Desktop 3.0": a significantly enhanced bibliographic web-based toolbox targeted for release to subscribers midyear 2009.

Desktop 3.0 will operate with FAST Search & Transfer's ESP platform, which greatly expands the types of searching and information discovery techniques used by the product. For more details about FAST Search & Transfer's ESP platform, visit <http://www.fastsearch.com/13a.aspx?m=1031>. InfoSolutions, the Crestview Hills, Kentucky web product developer, is working with LC staff on this project. InfoSolutions has maintained the current Cataloger's Desktop product for the past 5 years and they will collaborate on the development and implementation of FAST ESP for the Cataloger's Desktop 3.0 product.

Updated quarterly by the Library of Congress's Cataloging Distribution Service, and available to users 24-7, Cataloger's Desktop provides access to more than 270 electronic manuals, cataloging and classification standards, procedures, and metadata resources. Desktop 3.0 will add more new operational enhancements to the service than at any time in the past.

### **Major Enhancements**

Desktop 3.0 will incorporate the most up-to-date searching and navigation capabilities, including: fuzzy matching, finding/excluding similar resources, dynamic drill-downs, contextual analysis, search relevancy,

remembering search histories, query federation, searching across Desktop's content and a user's own PC content as well, and a search engine that can adapt to a user's search behavior.

New work environment and interface enhancements will include a subscriber- customizable interface, intuitive resource organization, visual clues and icons to help users conceptualize the nature of a resource and see how it interrelates with other resources, RSS feeds from the Library of Congress and other sources, easy linking or incorporating Desktop to subscribers' cataloging applications, drag-and-drop shortcuts, pages built on-the-fly based on result sets, and automatic alerts to changes in Desktop's resources.

Data enhancements will include searching of approximately 30 database resources (such as LC's Online Cataloging and Authorities service) currently linked to Desktop. This will enable users to execute a single search that will query Desktop's content as well as the content in all of the database resources. Also, RSS feeds will be included for both resources incorporated in the product and those only cited.

"As search and navigation technologies rapidly evolve," said Bruce Johnson, Cataloger's Desktop product manager, "it is essential that Cataloger's Desktop take advantage of these new capabilities. Desktop 3.0 will put subscribers in the driver's seat." In coming months, the Cataloger's Desktop 3.0 Development Team will ask for testers, although it is too early now to take volunteers. Direct questions to Bruce Johnson at [bjoh@loc.gov](mailto:bjoh@loc.gov).

For more information on this project, visit [www.loc.gov/cds/notices/desktop09.pdf](http://www.loc.gov/cds/notices/desktop09.pdf). A free trial of Cataloger's Desktop is available by visiting [www.loc.gov/cds/desktop](http://www.loc.gov/cds/desktop)

The Library of Congress, the nation's oldest federal cultural institution, is the world's preeminent reservoir of knowledge, providing unparalleled integrated resources to Congress and the American people. Founded in 1800, the Library seeks to further human understanding and wisdom by providing access to knowledge through its magnificent collections, which bring to bear the world's knowledge in almost all of the world's languages and America's private sector intellectual and cultural creativity in almost all formats. The Library seeks to spark the public's imagination and celebrate human achievement through its programs and exhibits. In doing so, the Library helps foster the informed and involved citizenry upon which American democracy depends. Today, the Library serves the public, scholars, Members of Congress and their staff—all of whom seek information, understanding and inspiration. Many of the Library's rich resources and treasures may also be accessed through the Library's award-winning Web site [www.loc.gov](http://www.loc.gov).

The Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS) packages, distributes, and markets the Library of Congress's cataloging records and cataloging-related publications, tools, and resources. Catalogers within the Library of Congress and in libraries around the world rely on the standards and technical publications distributed by CDS to organize their collections for effective access.

## ROMANIZATION

**Judeo-Arabic.** Below is a draft romanization table for Judeo-Arabic (Arabic written in the Hebrew script). Please send comments to [Policy@loc.gov](mailto:Policy@loc.gov) by June 1, 2009.

**Korean.** Below is a revised romanization table for Korean. Please send comments to [Policy@loc.gov](mailto:Policy@loc.gov) by June 1, 2009.

**Persian.** Below is an addition to the romanization table for Persian. It should be considered an addition to the seventh page of the Persian table (p. 177 of the *ALA-LC Romanization Tables*. Please send comments to [Policy@loc.gov](mailto:Policy@loc.gov) by June 1, 2009.

**Persian in non-Arabic scripts.** Below is a supplement to the romanization table for Persian. It is a composite table covering the romanization of Persian in the Arabic, Cyrillic, and Hebrew scripts. Please send comments to [Policy@loc.gov](mailto:Policy@loc.gov) by June 1, 2009.



## PROPOSED ALA/LC SYSTEMATIC ROMANIZATION FOR JUDEO-ARABIC

Joan Biella of the Library of Congress and Heidi Lerner of Stanford University have been working for several years to develop a romanization table for Judeo-Arabic. We are proposing a romanization which represents the long vowel  $\bar{a}$  when marked medially or finally with the letter alif (א), and otherwise provides a one-to-one representation of the consonants in the text, including "y" and "w" which sometimes represent long vowels and sometimes consonants. Thus an accurate version of the original text can be reconstructed from the romanized version.

After working with many vocalized and unvocalized Judeo-Arabic texts from various parts of the world, we concluded that we could not recommend, when the short vowels are not represented in the text, a treatment of them which would be useful and reliable across all dialects. Nor could we recommend that catalogers attempt to provide vowels matching those of Standard Arabic, because of the frequent difficulty of matching Judeo-Arabic lexical items to equivalent Standard Arabic forms. Even if we were to provide a complete "normalization" of Judeo-Arabic morphology for all the parts of speech, a kind of artificial "cataloging dialect," neither catalogers nor patrons could be expected to study it in enough depth to make it useful, nor could it agree in all points with any actual dialect.

If the text to be romanized is vocalized with Tiberian Hebrew vowel points, we propose that the full text with vowels be represented in the transcribed fields of the bibliographic record (245, 250, 260, 4XX), and that a 246 "variant title" field be added to such records with the consonantal romanization of the 245<sup>†</sup>a.

When Hebrew words or phrases are embedded in a Judeo-Arabic context, we propose that they be romanized in Judeo-Arabic style--that is, without short vowels and with Judeo-Arabic consonantal values (thus /Hg $\dot{d}$ h šl Fš $\dot{h}$ / not /Hagadah shel Pesah/). An independent string of Hebrew words, e.g., in the title proper of a work, may be romanized as Hebrew, but we recommend added a 246 giving the Judeo-Arabic consonantal transcription:

245 10 Sefer V $\dot{a}$ -tagid li-vene Y $\dot{i}$ sra'el

246 3 Sfr W-tgyd l-bny Y $\dot{s}$ r'l

Name authority work presents a problem when specifically Judeo-Arabic names are involved—e.g., the forename /Mqyq $\dot{s}$ /. We don't know an authoritative source for vocalizations of these. Occasionally found romanizations provide a solution, as for the author Mkikets Chelly. We propose keeping an online list of found romanizations and coding such headings (romanized as seems reasonable)

“provisional” until they can be added to the list of authorized forms. Hebrew or Standard Arabic forenames and surnames should be established according to the rules in AACR2 and the LCRIs for those languages, and references in systematic ALA/LC Judeo-Arabic romanization should be provided.

.....

Please address comments on this proposed romanization table to Policy@loc.gov by June 1, 2009.

## Proposed ALA/LC Judeo-Arabic Romanization Table

(Draft)

Judeo-Arabic	Roman	Examples
א	initial: '	אל /'l/ “the” אבן /'bn/ “son”
א	medial or final: ā	ראחא /rāḥā/ “rest” 'כראג /krāj/ “tax”
ב, ב	b	בנין /bnyn/ “sons” ארבע /'rb/ “four”
ג	g	גרק /grq/ “he suffocates” (cf. Standard Arabic /ghariqa/)
ג'	ḡ	ג'ינא / ḡynā/ “we came” (cf. Standard Arabic /jīnā/)

ד	d	דם /dm/ “blood” (cf. Standard Arabic /dam/) דכרת /dkrt/ “she remembered” (cf. Standard Arabic /dhakarāt/)
ד'	ḏ	בד'הב /ḏhb/ “gold”
ה	h	הום /hwm/ “they”
ה'	ḥ	מדינה' /mdynḥ/ “city (of)”
ו	initial or medial: w	ואחד /wāḥd/ “one” ארואח /rwāḥ/ “spirits”
וו	medial: w <sup>1</sup>	כוכב /kwwākb/ “stars” נבוא /nbwwā/ “prophecy” לורא /l-wwrā/ “after, behind”
ז	z	זוג'תו /zwt/ “his wife”
ח	ḥ	חייאת /ḥyyāt/ “life” בחר /bḥr/ “sea”
ט	ṭ	טול /ṭwl/ “length” עטא /ṭā/ “he gave”
ז'	ẓ	ז'הר /ẓhr/ “he appeared”
י	initial, medial, or final: y	יד /yd/ “hand” בית /bywt/ “house” ידי /ydy/ “my hand”
י'	medial or final: yy <sup>1</sup>	אייאם /'yyām/ “days” לייגיב /l-yygyb/ “that he may come” רג'ליי /rglyy/ “my (two) feet”

כ כ, כ, כ, כ	k	כאנת /kānt/ "she was" ד'אלך /dālk/ "that" כבז /kbz/ "bread" (cf. Standard Arabic /khubz/)
ל	l	לייאל /lyyāly/ "nights"
מ, מ	m	מן /mn/ "from" אסם /'sm/ "name"
נ, נ	n	נפס /nfs/ "soul" בין /byn/ "between"
ס	s	סמע /sm'/ "he heard" ישראל /Ysr'y/ "Israel"
ע	'	עביד /'byd/ "servants"
פ, פ פ', פ'	f	פי /fy/ "in"
צ	ṣ	צנע /ṣn'/ "he did"
צ', צ'	ṣ̣	'ארץ /'rṣ̣/ "earth" (cf. Standard Arabic /ard/) צ'אלם /ṣ̣ālm/ "wicked" (cf. Standard Arabic /zālim/)
ק	q	קאל /qāl/ "he said" מקדס /mqds/ "holy"
ר	r	רבי /rby/ "rabbi"

ש, ש	š	שעב / š'b/ "nation" קמשר /mšrq/ "east"
ש	š <sup>1</sup>	ישראל /Yšr'y/ "Israel"
ת, ת	t	תקול /tqw/ "you say" סבת /sbt/ "Sabbath"
ת	ṭ	מתל /mṭl/ "proverb" (cf. Standard Arabic /mithl/)

Ligature		
ל	initial: 'l	ל /'l/ "the"
	medial: āl	מל /māl/ "property"

#### General notes

1. Note use after prefixed preposition.
2. Only in Hebrew loanwords.

# Korean Romanization and Word Division

## 1. General Practice

The Library of Congress will continue to follow the McCune-Reischauer system to romanize Korean with the exceptions noted in this document. 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. Full text of the original document is available online from the National Library of Australia Web site: [http://www.nla.gov.au/librariesaustralia/cjk/download/ras\\_1939.pdf](http://www.nla.gov.au/librariesaustralia/cjk/download/ras_1939.pdf)

Note: A romanization table appears as Appendix 7, at the end of this document.

## 2. Authorities

The Library of Congress will designate certain standard dictionaries [see Appendix 1] 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. Conflict Between Romanization Rule and Pronunciation

When romanization rules conflict with the pronunciation of a word, prefer to represent the pronunciation.

ramyŏn	라면
Hancha	漢字
yŏngchang	令狀
Sŏuldae	서울대
Wŏldŭk'ŏp	월드컵
kiljabi	길잡이
Malgaljok	말갈족
papta	밭다
nŏptunggŭlda	넙둥글다
silchŭng	실증

Note: Some dictionaries represent a reinforced medial consonant with a double consonant: 의과 [과], 실시 [씨]. However, the romanization would not necessarily show a double consonant: ŭikwa, silsi.

p'yŏngka	평가
munpŏp	문법

#### 4. Hyphens

(a) When sounds would normally change, according to McCune-Reischauer rules, sound change is indicated preceding or following a hyphen in forenames or pseudonyms that are preceded by family names, and in generic terms used as jurisdictions.

1) For personal names with family name:

An Ŭng-nyŏl	安 應烈
Pak Mog-wŏl	박 목월
Yi T'oe-gye	이 퇴계

2) For generic terms for jurisdictions:

Kangwŏn-do	강원도
Kyŏngsang-bukto	경상북도
Wando-gun	완도군
P'yŏngt'aek-kun	평택군
Kugi-dong	구기동
P'yŏngt'aeg-ŭp	평택읍
Sanbung-myŏn	산북면
Hwanggong-ni	황곡리
Nogŭn-ni	노근리
Pokkye-ri	복계리
Sahŭl-li	사흘리

Exception: For generic terms for jurisdictions followed by a numeral, do not indicate sound change.

Chongno 2-ka	종로 2 가
Sŏngsan 4-tong	성산 4 동

Exception 2: For those special administrative terms for jurisdictions, do not hyphenate.

Sŏul T'ŭkpyŏlsi	서울 특별시
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Pusan Kwangyöksi  
Cheju T'ükyöi Chach'ido

부산 광역시  
제주 특별 자치도

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

1) In a spelled-out cardinal number:

ch'ön-kubaek-yuksipp'al                      一九六八

2) Between a numeral and volume designation and things being counted:

che 3-chip	제 3 집
4-kwön	4 권
2-pu	2 부
33-in	33 인
6-kae	6 개
5-pyöng	5 병

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

10-chunyön	10 주년
2000-yöndae	2000 년대

4) Between abbreviated forms of proper nouns combined coordinately:

Sin-Kuyak Söngsö	新舊約 聖書
Nam-Pukhan chöngbu	남북한 정부
Han-Mi kwan'gye	韓美 관계

Exception: Do not hyphenate between abbreviated forms of non-proper nouns. Follow the convention for Word Division Rule 10.

künhyöndaesa	근현대사
such'urip kwalli	수출입 관리
kungnaeoe sajöng	국내외 사정
chunggodüng hakkyo	중고등 학교

5) In contracted numerals representing the date of a historical event:

Sa-ilgu Haksaeng Hyöngmyöng	四·一九 학생 혁명
Yuk-io Chönjaeng	六·二五 전쟁



## 5. ㄴ and ㄹ

### (a) Initial ㄴ and ㄹ

Follow McCune-Reischauer rules governing initial ㄴ and ㄹ, with the following exceptions. When words are written in Chinese character (Hancha), it may be necessary to check the official reference tools to verify the sound of a Chinese character. For personal names, see *Romanization Rule 9*.

nodong	로동/노동
yöksa	력사/역사
yösöng	녀성/여성
yorl	료리/요리

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

sae yöksa rül wihayö	새 歷史 를 위하여
Kim Mari ranün puin	김 마리 라는 부인
Söul ro kanün yölch'a	서울 로 가는 열차

Exception 2: When single-syllable improper nouns beginning with the letter ㄹ are separated from other words, romanize as *r*.

Myöt ri inya?	몇 리(里) 이냐?
Küröl ri ka öpta	그럴 리(理) 가 없다

### (b) Medial ㄴ and ㄹ

Follow McCune-Reischauer rules governing medial ㄴ and ㄹ, with the following exceptions. For words in Chinese character (Hancha), check the official reference tools listed in Appendix 1 to verify the sound of Chinese character.

sölyang	善良
chilli	진리
kümnyu	急流
tori	도리
mullihak	文理學

Exception 1: Medial ㄴ followed by medial ㄹ is generally romanized // . However, in certain instances, romanize as *nn* to represent standard pronunciation. For example:

üigyönnan	의견란
Imjinnan	임진란
saengsannyang	생산량
kyöltannyök	결단력
pip'annyök	비판력
sanggyönnye	상견례
ümunnon	음운론
yech'annon	예찬론
ibwönnyo	입원료
siinnon	시인론
kaep'yönnon	개편론

Exception 2: When a vowel or medial ㄴ is followed by a syllable beginning with 렬 (列, 烈, 裂, 劣) or 률 (律, 率, 栗, 慄), the sound of ㄹ is generally not pronounced. In such cases, is *not romanized*.

nayöl	羅列
punyöl	分裂
ch'iyöl	齒列
paekpunyul	百分率

## 6. Medial ㅅ

### (a) Medial as a syllabic initial

When medial appears as a syllabic initial, always romanize as *s* including medial after , with exception of syllabic initial before *wi* (ㅜㅣ). For a syllabic initial before ㅜㅣ, romanize as *sh*.

moksu		목수	
matsawi		말사위	
nongsanmul		농산물	
sonshwipta	<i>not</i>	sonswipta	손쉽다
silsi	<i>not</i>	silssi	실시
Pulsang	<i>not</i>	Pulssang	불상

### (b) ㅅ before 'ㄴ' and 'ㅁ'

Romanize as *n* when a syllabic final before ㄴ and ㄹ.

k'onnal	콧날
pönnim	벗님
paenmöri	뱃머리

(c) ㅅ before 'ㄱ, ㄷ, ㅂ, ㅈ, ㅊ'

Romanize as *t* when a syllabic final before ㄱ, ㄷ, ㅂ, ㅈ, and ㅊ.

kotkan	곳간
maettol	맷돌
haetpyöt	햇벌
ch'ötsarang	첫사랑
patchul	밭줄

(d) ㅅ before 'ㅇ' and yotized vowels

Romanize as *nn* when a syllabic final before *i*(*o*) and yotized vowels.

yenniyagi	옛이야기
namunnip	나뭇잎
sunnyang	숫양
twinnyut	뿔뿔

(e) ㅅ before all other vowels

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

usŭm	웃음
sosara	숫아라
pösönan	벗어난

Exception: Romanize as *d* when a syllabic final in a native Korean prefix (웃, 윗, 첫, 헛, etc.) is followed by vowels other than *i*(*o*) and yotized vowels.

udörŭn	웃어른
widot	윗웃
ch'ödädŭl	첫아들
hödusŭm	헛웃음

## 7. ㅎ, ㄴ, ㄹ

(a) When syllabic final ㄱ, ㅅ and ㅈ are combined with a syllabic initial ㅎ, always romanize as *kh*, *ph* and *th*.

Pukhan	북한
kukhak	국학
hakhoe	학회
yŏkhal	역할
pukhaek	북핵
hyŏphoe	협회
sokhi	속히
ttakhage	딱하게
chaphimyŏn	잡히면
mothada	못하다

(b) When syllabic final ㄷ and ㅈ are combined with a syllabic initial ㅎ, romanize as *ch*.

tach'in	달힌
kkoch'ida	꽃히다
ich'yŏjin	잊혀진

(c) When syllabic final double consonants ㄴ, ㄹ and ㄷ are followed by a syllabic initial ㅎ, romanize as *nch'*, *lk'*, and *lp'*.

ŏnch'ida	엎히다
palk'inŭn	밝히는
nŏlp'ida	넙히다

(d) When syllabic final ㅎ, ㄴ and ㄷ are followed by a syllabic initial ㄱ, ㄷ, ㅈ, romanize as *k'*, *t'*, *ch'*.

ŏttŏk'e	어떻게
chot'a	좋다
amurŏch'i	아무렇지
mant'ŏn	만던
talch'i	달지

(e) When syllabic final ㅎ, ㄴ is followed by ㄴ, romanize as *'nni*.

nonne	농네
ssannŭn	쌍는
annŭn	안는

(f) When a syllabic final 'ㄷ' is followed by 'ㄴ', romanize as *'ll*.

ttullŭn

뚫는

(g) When syllabic final ‘ㅎ, ㄴㅎ, ㄹㅎ’ is followed by a vowel, romanize as follows:

ㅎ *do not romanize, except 히읗 hiŭt*

ㄴㅎ *n*

ㄹㅎ *r*

naŭn

نال은

mani

مانی

sirŏdo

شیردو

### 8. Medials and Final Consonants Not Covered by the Original McCune-Reischauer Guidelines

(a) Romanize final ‘ㄷ, ㅈ, ㅊ, ㅋ, ㅌ, ㅍ’ as follows:

ㄷ, ㅈ, ㅊ, ㅌ *t*

ㅋ *k*

ㅍ *p*

kot

곶

chŏt

곶

nunkkot

눈곶

tongnyŏk

동곶

p’at

곶

milchip

밀곶

(b) When double consonants appear as final or before other consonants, romanize as follows:

ㄱ, ㄲ, ㄷ *k*

ㅁ *m*

ㄴ *n*

ㄹ, ㄺ, ㄻ *l*

ㅅ, ㅆ *p*

sŏkta

석다

mok

몫

hŭk

흑

sam

삼

ŏnta

엿다

yŏdŏl

여덟

oegol	외곶
halta	할다
kap	값
ũpta	읊다

Exception: When a syllabic final ㄹᄇ is followed by a syllabic initial ㄱ, romanize as /.

mulko	묵고
malke	말게

(c) When final double consonants are followed by vowels, romanize as follows:

ㄴㅈ	<i>nj</i>	
ㄹㅈ	<i>lt'</i>	
ㄹㅉ	<i>lp'</i>	
ㅍㅈ	<i>ps</i>	
anja		안아
halt'a		할아
ũlp'ö		읊어
öpsö		없어

## 9. Personal Names

(a) Separate syllables of a forename or pseudonym (호, 필명, 법명) with a hyphen only when they are preceded by a family name. Indicate sound change preceding and/or following a hyphen.

Kim Ch'ör-wön	金 哲源
Yi Söng-min	이 석민
Yu Söng-min	류 성민 (or 유 성민)
Na Min-ju	나 민주 (or 라 민주)
An Chung-gŭn	안 중근
O Yöng-hye	吳 齡蕙
Yi Ö-ryöng	이 어령
Kim Ch'ang-nyong	김 창룡
Kim Ch'ör-un	김 철운
Yi Yul-gok	이 율곡
Kim Chi-ha	김 지하
Kim So-wöl	김 소월

(b) Connect the syllables of a forename or pseudonym (호, 필명, 별명) when they are not preceded by a family name.

Yulgok Yi I	율곡 이 이
Sowŏl chŏnjip	소월 전집

Exception 1: The surnames 李 and 異, written in Hangul as 리 or 이, are always romanized as *Yi* no matter how they are written.

Yi Sŭng-man	리 승만 (or 이 승만)
Yi Sun-sin	李 舜臣
Yi Wŏn-su	異 園樹

Exception 2: When a personal name is written in Hangul, and the first part of person's given name begins with ㄹ, consider this to be evidence that the initial ㄹ is intended to be pronounced, and romanize the initial ㄹ as *r*.

Kim Ri-na	김 리나
Ch'oe Ran	최 란
Ha Ri-su	하 리수
Yi Ryu-hwan	이 류환

For given names of Western origin, romanize the ㄹ as *r* or *l* corresponding to its counterpart in the Western word being romanized, following rule 10 below.

Pak Lillian	박 릴리안
Pang Reich'el	방 레이첼

Exception 3: When the pronunciation of a historically well-known person's given name, beginning with ㄹ or ㄷ, is in conflict with the romanization rule, romanize to represent the pronunciation. If pronunciation is in doubt, refer to this reference work: 한국 민족 문화 대백과 사전. 경기도 성남시 : 한국 정신 문화 연구원, 1991.

Sin Rip	申 硯
(romanization rule calls for Sin Ip, but he is historically known as 신 립 not 신 입)	
Ha Ryun	河 崙
(romanization rule calls for Ha Yun, but he is historically known as 하 룬 not 하 운)	

## 10. Words of Western Origin

Do not give special treatment to words of Western origin. Apply the McCune-Reischauer romanization rules to words of Western origin, with exception of words beginning with the letter ㄹ. For the words beginning with the letter ㄹ, romanize the ㄹ as *r* or *l* corresponding to its counterpart in the Western word being romanized. When the first letter of Western word beginning with the letter ㄹ is silent, apply this rule to the next non-silent consonant.

tijain			디자인
Pet'ūnam			베트남
chero			제로
linnen	<i>not</i>	ninnen	린넨
radio	<i>not</i>	nadio	라디오
resŭlling	<i>not</i>	nesŭlling	레슬링

### 11. Romanization of Archaic Korean (옛한글)

Insofar as possible, strictly apply McCune-Reischauer rules and tables for the romanization of vowels and consonants to the written forms of the words when romanizing archaic Korean. Do not attempt to romanize archaic Korean following what may be the current pronunciation.

T'yŏniju	<i>not</i>	Chŏnju	툰주
Chosyŏn	<i>not</i>	Chosŏn	조선
syŏmni	<i>not</i>	sŏmni	섭리
yaktyo	<i>not</i>	yakcho	약도

## Word Division

### Basic Principles

1. Each part of speech is to be separated from other parts of speech. The guidelines recognize 9 categories of parts of speech:

Particle 조사

Noun 명사

Pronoun 대명사

Numeral 수사

Verb 동사

Adjective 형용사

Adnominal adjective 관형사

Adverb 부사



## Exclamation 감탄사

Note: Affixes (접사) are not considered to be a separate part of speech.

2. Group syllables into words that make sense in context. Separate compound words by parts of speech without doing harm to the original meaning.
3. Proceed in this manner:
  - A) Apply these rules to decide upon word division.
  - B) When in doubt, refer to standard dictionaries designated by the Library of Congress final authorities to resolve questions of word division. [See Appendix 1 for the list of designated dictionaries.] A word found in these sources will be considered to be a lexical unit. When a dictionary gives variant forms, choose the appropriate one.
  - C) Then, if still in doubt, or if sources differ from each other, prefer to separate.

## Specific Rules

### 1. Nouns (명사), Pronouns (대명사), Imperfect Nouns (불완전 명사)

#### Guidelines

- (a) Separate a noun, pronoun, or imperfect noun from other parts of speech.

<u>모란꽃</u> <u>필</u> <u>무렵</u>	Morankkot p'il muryöp
<u>국어</u> <u>문장</u> <u>의</u> <u>형성</u> <u>원리</u> <u>연구</u>	Kugö munjang üi hyöngsöng wölli yön'gu
<u>이것</u> <u>은</u> <u>책</u> <u>이다</u>	Igöt ün ch'aek ida
<u>어디</u> <u>에</u> <u>있었</u> <u>는가</u>	Ödi e issönnün'ga
<u>우</u> <u>는</u> <u>것</u> <u>이</u>	Unün köt i
<u>어린</u> <u>이</u> <u>나름</u> <u>대로</u>	Örini narüm taero
<u>할</u> <u>수</u> <u>없</u> <u>는</u> <u>사</u> <u>람</u> <u>들</u>	Hal su ömnün saramdül
<u>이</u> <u>조</u> <u>국</u> <u>어</u> <u>디</u> <u>로</u> <u>갈</u> <u>것</u> <u>인</u> <u>가</u>	I choguk ödi ro kal köt in'ga
<u>누</u> <u>구</u> <u>를</u> <u>위</u> <u>한</u> <u>것</u> <u>인</u> <u>가</u>	Nugu rül wihan köt in'ga
<u>국</u> <u>장</u> <u>겸</u> <u>실</u> <u>장</u>	Kukchang kyöm silchang
<u>검</u> <u>은</u> <u>색</u> <u>자</u> <u>동</u> <u>차</u>	Kömün saek chadongch'a
<u>주</u> <u>홍</u> <u>빛</u> <u>의</u> <u>가</u> <u>로</u> <u>등</u>	Chuhong pit üi karodüng

- (b) Separate a compound noun into binary elements without doing harm to the original meaning.

대중 가요 와 대중 문학  
대한 민국 의 문화 유적  
전기 공학 개론  
주식 회사 한국  
武林 士官 學校

Taejung kayo wa taejung munhak  
Taehan Min'guk ūi munhwa yujök  
Chhön'gi konghak kaeron  
Chusik hoesa Han'guk  
Murim Sagwan Hakkyo

Exception 1: Write a compound noun as a single lexical unit if a sai siot is added.

보릿고개 (보리 + 人)  
옛이야기 (예 + 人)  
뱃사공 (배 + 人)

Poritkogae  
Yennyiyagi  
Paetsagong

Exception 2: Write a compound noun as a single lexical unit if there is a phonetic change represented by a change in the Korean spelling.

소나무 (솔 + 나무)  
머리카락 (머리 + 가락)  
잊저녁 (어제 + 저녁)

Sonamu  
Mörik'arak  
Ötchönyök

Exception 3: Write a compound noun as a single lexical unit when it bears a new meaning.

오늘날  
밤낮  
피땀

Onüllal  
Pamnat  
P'ittam

Exception 4: Write a compound noun as a single lexical unit when the combination includes another part of speech.

부슬비  
마구잡이  
누비옷

Pusŭlbi  
Magujabi  
Nubiot

Exception 5: Add the binary 주의 (主義) to its modifier as a suffix.

민주주의  
마르크스주의 와 기독교

Minjujuüi  
Marük'üsüjuüi wa Kidokkyo

Exception 6: Write a derived word formed by the addition of a single character modifier, affix or substantive as a single word.

韓國 과 韓國人  
不動產 評價  
大都市 의 理念 과 韓國

Han'guk kwa Han'gugin  
Pudongsan p'yöngka  
Taedosi ūi inyöm kwa Han'guk

韓半島의 平和 와 安保  
經濟 超大國의 形成  
항무지가 장미꽃 같이

Hanbando üi p'yöngghwa wa anbo  
Kyöngje ch'odaeguk üi hyöngsöng  
Hwangmuji ka changmikkot kach'i

## 2. Adjectives (형용사)

### Guidelines

(a) Separate an adjective from other parts of speech.

우리 조상들은 훌륭했다  
착하게 사는 사람들  
그녀의 웃는 모습이 아름답다

Uri chosangdül ün hullyunghaetta  
Ch'akhage sanün saramdül  
Künyö üi unnün mosöp i arümdapta

Exception 1: Separate a noun from a compound adjective without doing harm to the original meaning.

꿈 같던 지난 세월  
값 싸고 품질 좋은 상품  
목 마른 사슴이  
멋 있는 친구를 만나세요  
버릇 없고 심술 כות 아이로 키우기  
재미 있는 옛이야기

Kkum katt'ön chinan sewöl  
Kap ssago p'umjil choün sangp'um  
Mok marün sasüm i  
Möt innün ch'in'gu rül mannaseyo  
Pörüt öpko simsul kujün ai ro k'iugi  
Chaemi innün yennyiyagi

Otherwise write a compound adjective as a single lexical unit.

의지가 강하고 굳세다  
높 푸른 가을 하늘  
머나먼 송바강

Üji ka kanghago kutseda  
Nopp'urün kaül hanül  
Mönamön Ssongbagang

## 3. Adnominal adjectives (관형사)

### Guidelines

(a) Separate an adnominal adjective from other parts of speech.

저 하늘에도 슬픔이  
어느 사람이 갔습니까  
모 기관에서 발표된

Chö hanül edo sülp'üm i  
Önü saram i kassümnikka  
Mo kigwan esö palp'yo toen

모든 국민	Modün kungmin
갓은 고생을 하다	Kajün kosaeng ūl hada
온갖 말들이 오갔다	On'gat maldül i ogatta
웬 떡입니까	Wen ttök imnikka

(b) Separate the native Korean adnominal adjective '새', '흰', '뭇', '온,' '맨,' and Sino-Korean adnominal adjective '순 (純)' from the words they modify.

새 : 새 책, 새 집
흰 : 흰 집, 흰 옷
뭇 : 뭇 백성, 뭇 나라
온 : 온 나라
맨 : 맨 처음, 맨 나중, 맨 끝
순 (純) : 순 한국어, 순 우리 말, 순 거짓말, 순 엉터리, 순 보리밥

Note: Some elements may appear as either adnominal adjectives or prefixes. See the exceptions below.

Exception 1: Write a compound adnominal adjective as one word.

온갖, 몇몇, 긴긴, 몹쓸

Exception 2: When a demonstrative adnominal adjective '이,' '그,' '저,' '요,' '고', etc., modifies one of the following nominals, and changes to a definite pronoun or adnominal adjective, write them together as one word.

것 : 이것, 그것, 저것, 요것, 고것
이 : 이이, 그이, 저이
애 : 이애, 그애, 저애
분 : 이분, 저분, 그분
번 : 이번, 요번, 저번
편 : 이편, 그편, 저편
쪽 : 이쪽, 저쪽, 그쪽, 요쪽
즈음 : 요즈음, 이즈음, 그즈음
(놈, 만큼, 대로, 분, 자, 치, 따위, 만, etc.)

In all other cases, separate these adnominal adjectives from the words they modify.

그 남자의 유쾌한 하루	Kū namja ūi yuk'waehan haru
이 땅에서 학문 하기	I ttang esō hangmun hagi
저 바다에선 무슨 일이 있었나	Chō pada esōn musūn il i issōnna

Exception 3: When the single-syllable determiner ‘각 (各),’ ‘전 (全),’ ‘본 (本),’ etc., modifies a single syllable word, write them together as one word, otherwise separate.

각급, 각자, 전교, 전신, 본교, 본관

Exception 4: When an adnominal adjective also appears as a prefix, treat it as a prefix and connect it to the noun, for examples ‘한’, ‘맨’, ‘첫’, ‘옛’, ‘순’, ‘잡’, etc.

한가운데, 한겨울, 한밤중, 한복판, 한고비, 등

맨주먹, 맨앞, 맨손, 등

순: 순이익, 순두부, 순종, 순금, 순모

#### 4. Verbs (동사)

##### Guidelines

(a) Separate a verb from other parts of speech.

나 를 찾아서 떠난 거리

Na rül ch'ajasö ttönan köri

마음 으로 이끌어라

Maüm ũro ikküröra

교사 는 진실 을 가르치는 자유인

Kyosa nün chinsil ũl karüch'inün chayuin

아이 의 가슴 에는 부모 가 산다

Ai ũi kasüm enün pumo ka sanda

성공 의 찬스 를 잡아라

Sönggong ũi ch'ansü rül chabara

도도새 는 왜 사라졌나요

Todosae nün wae sarajyönnayo

(b) Write an auxiliary verb separately from the main verb.

늑다 (main verb)+가다 (auxiliary verb)

늑어 가다

Nülgö kada

늑어 가서

Nülgö kasö

늑어 간다

Nülgö kanda

늑어 갔다

Nülgö katta

늑어 갔었다

Nülgö kassötta

늑어 갔으므로

Nülgö kassümüro

늑어 갔던

Nülgö kattön

늑어 간

Nülgö kan

See Appendix 2 for the list of auxiliary verbs.

(c) Write each part of speech separately in a compound verb form without doing harm to the original meaning.

장난 <u>치는</u> 아이들	Changnan ch'inŭn aidŭl
마주 <u>보고</u> <u>있는</u> 두 사람	Maju pogo innŭn tu saram
마음 의 <u>짐</u> 을 <u>내려</u> <u>놓고</u>	Maŭm ũi chim ũl naeryŏ nok'o
먼지 는 무슨 힘 으로 <u>뭉쳐</u> <u>지나</u>	Mŏnji nŭn musŭn him ũro mungch'yŏ china
꽃감 을 무서워 <u>하는</u> 호랑이	Kotkam ũl musŏwŏ hanŭn horangi
머리 가 <u>좋아</u> <u>지는</u> 동화	Mŏri ka choa chinŭn tonghwa

(d) Separate the auxiliary verbal forms '-하다,' '-되다,' '-없다,' '-삼다,' '-나다,' '-시키다,' '-받다,' and '-당하다,' etc., and their inflections from a preceding noun.

사랑 <u>하다</u>	Sarang hada
사랑 <u>한</u>	Sarang han
사랑 <u>해</u>	Sarang hae
사랑 <u>하고</u>	Sarang hago
사랑 <u>하여</u>	Sarang hayŏ
사랑 <u>해도</u>	Sarang haedo
사랑 <u>했던</u>	Sarang haettŏn
사랑 <u>했으므로</u>	Sarang haessŭmŭro
사랑 <u>하였으므로</u>	Sarang hayŏssŭmŭro

(e) Separate the copula '이다' and its inflections from the preceding word.

神 은 <u>創造者</u> <u>이다</u>	Sin ũn ch'angoja ida
사랑 <u>이라는</u> <u>病</u>	Sarang iranŭn pyŏng
어디 <u>까지</u> <u>입니까</u>	Ŏdi kkaji imnikka
평화적 인 <u>시위</u>	P'yŏnghwajŏk in siwi
내일 의 지도자 <u>일</u> 우리 아이들	Naeil ũi chidoja il uri aidŭl

(f) Write a gerund as a separate word.

세월 이 <u>빨리</u> <u>갈</u> 을	Sewŏl i ppalli kam ũl
영어 는 <u>배우기</u> 가 어렵다	Yŏngŏ nŭn paeugi ka ōryŏpta

Exception 1: When a main verb is abbreviated or is contracted, write the auxiliary verb, adjective, adverb and its stem together as one word.

보다: 가보다, 해보다

내다: 빼내다  
 넣다: 퍼넣다  
 놓다: 터놓다, 내놓다  
 들이다: 사들이다  
 매다: 꿰매다  
 먹다, 먹이다: 퍼먹다, 퍼먹이다, but 애 먹이다  
 안다: 껴안다  
 오르다: 떠오르다, 타오르다  
 주다, 차다, 치다: 내주다, 내차다, 내치다

## 5. Adverbs (부사)

### Guidelines

(a) Separate an adverb from other parts of speech.

한글은 <u>매우</u> 독창적 이고 과학적 이다	Han'gŭl ūn maeu tokch'angjŏk igo kwahakchŏk ida
젊은 사람들 이 <u>자주</u> 찾아 주는 곳	Chŏlmŭn saramdŭl i chaju ch'aja chunŭn kot

Exception 1: Insofar as possible, write compound adverbs as binary elements without doing harm to the original meaning.

여기 저기	Yŏgi chŏgi
이것 저것	Igŏt chŏgŏt

but:

요즈음, 한바탕, 어느새	Yojŭŭm, hanbat'ang, ŏnŭsae
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Exception 2: Insofar as possible, write repetitive or rhythmic compound adverbs as binary elements without doing harm to the original meaning.

반짝 반짝, 출렁 출렁, 산들 산들, 웅기 종기, 덩실 덩실,  
 가만 가만히, 곤드레 만드레, 들락 날락, 울긋 불긋,  
 차례 차례, 예쁘디 예쁜, 하루 하루, 흐느적 흐느적

## 6. Particles (조사)

## Guidelines

(a) Separate a particle from other parts of speech.

나는 <u>내 길</u> <u>에</u>	Na nŭn nae kil e
老人 <u>과</u> 바다	Noin kwa pada
草原 <u>의</u> <u>꿈</u> <u>을</u> <u>그대</u> <u>에게</u>	Ch'owŏn ŭi kkum ŭl kŭdae ege
새 <u>야</u> 새 <u>야</u> <u>파랑</u> 새 <u>야</u>	Sae ya sae ya p'arangsae ya

(b) Attempt to create binaries for coordinated or multi-syllabic particles when possible.

나 <u>만도</u> 아니다	Na mando anida
韓國 古典 <u>에</u> 의 招待	Han'guk kojŏn eŭi ch'odae
一等 <u>에게</u> 는 <u>소</u> <u>를</u> <u>상</u> <u>으로</u>	Il'tŭng egenŭn so rŭl sang ŭro
學文 <u>으로서</u> 의 史學	Hangmun ŭrosŏui sahak
서울역 <u>에서</u> <u>부터</u>	Sŏulyŏk esŏ put'ŏ
집 <u>에서</u> <u>처럼</u>	Chip esŏ ch'ŏrŏm

Exception 1: Connect a particle as a suffix to a verb stem, adverb, or simple inflection of the verb.

빨리 <u>도</u> 달린다	Ppallido tallinda
사랑 은 멀리 <u>서</u> 하는 것	Sarang ŭn mŏllisŏ hanŭn kŏt
이번 <u>에</u> <u>잘</u> 만 하면	Ibŏn e chalman hamyŏn
크게 <u>도</u> 짓는다	K'ŭgedo chinnŭnda
먹어서 <u>는</u> 안된다	Mŏgŏsŏnŭn andoenda
그 는 웃기 <u>만</u> 한다	Kŭ nŭn utkiman handa
괴롭히 <u>지</u> 는 않겠다	Koerophijinŭn ank'etta
빨리 <u>갑</u> 시다 <u>요</u>	Ppalli kapsidayo

Exception 2: Connect a contracted particle to the preceding noun or pronoun.

지금 은 <u>누군가</u> 와서	Chigŭm ŭn nugun'ga wasŏ
<u>난</u> 몰라	Nan molla
<u>그건</u> 나 도 몰라	Kŭgŏn na to molla

## 7. Exclamations (감탄사)

### Guidelines



(a) Separate an exclamation from other parts of speech.

<u>아!</u> 신나는 한자 여행	A! sinnanün Hancha yöhaeng
<u>야호</u> , 재미 있는 음악 시간	Yaho, chaemi innün ūmak sigan
<u>어라</u> 나 도 고급 영어 가 되네	Öra na to kogŭp Yöngö ka toene

## 8. Numerals (수사)

### Guidelines

(a) Write a number, includes a native Korean and a Sino-Korean number, as one word. In number over one hundred, separate by hyphens, without phonetic changes, each unit of ten (십, 十, sip), hundred (백, 百, paek), thousand (천, 千, chön), etc.

<u>일천구백구십육</u>	Ilch'ön-kubaek-kusimyuk
<u>三百六十五</u>	Sambaek-yuksibo
<u>마흔다섯</u>	Mahündasöt

(b) Separate a native Korean and Sino-Korean number from its quantifier.

<u>아흔아홉</u> 통 의 행복 찾기	Ahūnahop t'ong ūi haengbok ch'atki
<u>스물다섯</u> 살 의 방향	Sūmuldasöt sal ūi panghwang
<u>삼</u> 학년 <u>삼</u> 반	Sam hangnyön sam pan
<u>육</u> 층 <u>삼</u> 호실	Yuk ch'üng sam hosil
<u>세</u> 번째	Se pöntchae
<u>책</u> <u>네</u> 권	Ch'aek ne kwön
<u>숨</u> <u>한</u> 근	Som han kün
<u>소</u> <u>열</u> 마리	So yöl mari

(c) Whenever possible, write the preformative element '제, 第' joined to the following number to form a binary.

第 1	Che-1
第一	Cheil
第 3 世界	Che-3 segye
第三 世界	Chesam segye

However, prefer to join a number to a suffix or generic term that follows it with a hyphen (for example, 차 次, 회 回, 번 番). Do not indicate phonetic changes after the hyphen. In such cases, when 第 precedes the number, separate it from the number.

第 1 次	Che 1-ch'a
第 一 次	Che ilch'a
第 3 輯	Che 3-chip
第 三 輯	Che samjip

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

第一•二 共和國	Cheil, 1 Konghwaguk
第 1•2 共和國	Che-1, 2 Konghwaguk

Exception 1: Write a numeral quantifier for periods of time, such as 시, 분, 초, 일, 월, 년, 세기, etc., as one word.

<u>천구백구십육년</u>	Ch'ön-kubaek-kusimungnyön
1996 년	1996-yön
<u>삼백육십오일</u> 의 행복	Sambaek-yuksiboil ũi haengbok
365 일 의 행복	365-il ũi haengbok
<u>두시 삼십분</u>	Tusi samsippun
2 시 30 분	2-si 30-pun
<u>六十二年</u> 事業 計劃	Yuksibinyön saöp kyehoek
62 年 事業 計劃	62-yön saöp kyehoek
<u>이십일세기</u> 의 한국 경제	Isibilsegi ũi Han'guk kyöngje
<u>21 세기</u> 의 한국 경제	21-segi ũi Han'guk kyöngje

Exception 2: In case of certain contracted numerals that have been firmly established through common usage, prefer that form.

四•一九 學生 義舉	Sa-ilgu Haksaeng Ŭigö
五•一六 軍事 革命	O-illyuk Kunsä Hyöngmyöng
三一 運動	Samil Undong

Exception 3: Write a native Korean indeterminate number as one word.

한들	Handul
두셋	Tuset
두서너	Tusönö
서넛	Sönöt
예닐곱	Yenilgop

9. Affixes (접사)

Guidelines

(a) Write an affix and the word it modifies together as one word.

<u>다국적</u> 기업 경영론	Tagukchök kiöp kyöngyöngnon
대 <u>예측 총 정리 부동산</u> 세법	Tae yech'ük ch'ong chöngni pudongsan sepöp
<u>맨땅</u> 에 헤딩 하기	Maenttang e heding hagi
<u>신여성들</u> 은 무엇 을 꿈 꾸었는가	Sinyösöngdül ün muöt ül kkum kkuönnün'ga
<u>참사랑</u> 의 의미 를 깨닫다	Ch'amsarang üi üimi rül kkaedatta
세기 의 <u>미술전</u>	Segi üi misulchön
<u>거짓말쟁이</u> 의 <u>회고록</u>	Köjinmalchaengi üi hoegorok

See Appendixes 4 and 5 for the lists of prefixes and suffixes.

Exception 1: Separate a single character prefix of Chinese origin from the word it modifies, when another word is inserted in between.

來週日, but <u>내</u> 25 일 에	Nae 25-il e
大盛況, but <u>대</u> 올림픽 <u>대회</u> 를	Tae Ollimp'ik taehoe rül
每時間, but <u>매</u> 회계 <u>년도</u> 에	Mae hoegye yöndo e
別天地, but <u>벌</u> 해괴한 <u>소리</u> 를	Pyöl haegoehan sori rül
本會議, but <u>본</u> 한글 <u>맞춤법</u> 은	Pon Han'gül match'umpöp ün
純利益, but <u>순</u> 어머니 의 <u>정성</u> 으로	Sun ömöni üi chöngsöng üro
新學問, but <u>신</u> 한글 <u>맞춤법</u> 은	Sin Han'gül match'umpöp ün
全速力, but <u>전</u> 어린이들 을 <u>동원</u> 하여	Chön örinidül ül tongwön hayö
前男便, but <u>전</u> 어머니회 <u>회장</u>	Chön ömönihoe hoejang
總動員, but <u>총</u> 수업 <u>시간</u> 수 는	Ch'ong suöp sigan su nün
現世紀, but <u>현</u> 대학 <u>총장</u> 은	Hyön taehak ch'ongjang ün

10. Abbreviated Forms (줄임말, 약어, 등)

Guidelines

(a) Connect two coordinated characters, affixes, or substantives together into a single word without hyphens.

<u>남북</u> 경제 협력	Nambuk kyŏngje hyŏmnyŏk
<u>輸出入</u> 節次	Such'urip chŏlch'a
<u>國內外</u> 事情	Kungnaeoe sajŏng
<u>韓國</u> <u>書畫家</u> 印譜	Han'guk sŏhwaga inbo
<u>청소년</u> 에게 드리는	Ch'ŏngsomyŏn ege tŭrinŭn
<u>中高等</u> 學校	Chunggodŭng hakkyo
<u>中短篇</u> 小說	Chungdanp'yŏn sosŏl
<u>近現代</u>	Kŭnhyŏndae

(b) Write an abbreviated or contracted proper name of Korean or foreign origin as a single word.

<u>오늘</u> 의 <u>北韓</u>	Onŭl ũi Pukhan
<u>全經聯</u>	Chŏn'gyŏngnyŏn
<u>中共圈</u> 의 將來	Chunggongkwŏn ũi changnae

(c) Hyphenate combined abbreviated forms or coordinated forms of proper nouns. Do not indicate phonetic changes either before or after the hyphen.

<u>남북한</u> 정상 회담	Nam-Pukhan Chŏngsang Hoedam
<u>最新</u> <u>佛韓</u> 辭典	Ch'oesin Pul-Han sajŏn
<u>新譯</u> <u>新舊約</u> 全書	Sinyŏk Sin-Kuyak chŏnsŏ
<u>白話本</u> <u>唐宋</u> 散文選	Paekhwabon Tang-Song sanmunsŏn
<u>명칭</u> 고사 선역	Myŏng-Ch'ŏng kosa sŏnyŏk

## 11. Scientific terms, nomenclature, etc. (전문 용어, 등)

### Guidelines

(a) To the extent possible, follow the guidelines when separating parts of speech or creating binaries for technical terms, specialized terms used in the professions or arts, slang, jargon, etc., without doing harm to the original meaning.

과산화 수소	Kwasanhwa suso
아황산 가스	Ahwangsan kasŭ
염화 나트륨	Yŏmhwa nat'ŭryum
이산화 질소	Isanhwa chilso
관상 동맥 경화증	Kwansang tongmaek kyŏnghwachŭng

급성 복막염  
멀티 미디어 파일

Küpsöng pongmagyö̃m  
Mölt'i midiö p'ail

## 12. Terms of Western Origin (외래어)

### Guidelines

(a) Treat words of Western origin in the same manner as words of Korean, Chinese, or other origin.

금메달	Kümmedal
우승컵	Usüngk'öp
노벨상	Nobelsang
이온화	Ionhwa
잉크병	Ingk'üpyö̃ng
페인트칠	P'eint'üch'il
램프볼	Laemp'üpul

(b) Connect a suffix of Korean or Chinese origin to a word of Western origin and also connect a word of Western origin when it is used as a suffix.

朴木月代表 에세이集	Pak Mog-wöl taep'yo esejip
國際 마아케팅論	Kukche maak'et'ingnon
문예 창작팀	Munye ch'angjakt'im

(c) When a proper noun of Western origin appears with a generic term for a type of topographic feature, treat the combination as one word.

아드리아해	Adüriahae
타이완섬	T'aiwansö̃m
아마존강	Amajon'gang
후지산	Hujisan

(d) 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 the words appear separately, write them separately.

세이프 업	Syeip'ü öp
테이블 매너	T'eibül maenö

If the words appear without spaces, write them as a single word.

세이프업

Syeip'ŭöp

테이블매너

T'eibŭlmaenŏ

### 13. Personal Names (인명)

#### Guidelines

(a) Separate a family name from a given name.

崔 致遠

Ch'oe Ch'i-wŏn

이 광수

Yi Kwang-su

釋 明正

Sŏk Myŏng-jŏng

변 세라 (世羅)

Pyŏn Se-ra

(b) When a forename or pseudonym (호, 필명 etc.) is not preceded by a family name, connect the syllables. In such cases, when the forename or pseudonym is more than three syllables long, attempt to create binaries without doing harm to the original meaning.

퇴계 와 율곡

T'oegye wa Yulgok

만해 사상 연구

Manhae sasang yŏn'gu

장화 홍련 전

Changhwa Hongnyŏn chŏn

붉은 수염

Pulgŭn Suyŏm

(c) Write a pure Korean given name and a given name of Western origin as a single word.

정 고아라

Chŏng Koara

김 삿갓

Kim Satkat

김 마리아

Kim Maria

변 사라 (Sarah)

Pyŏn Sara

이 요셉

Yi Yosep

심 마르시아스

Sim Marŭsiasŭ

(d) Write a Buddhist religious name or a posthumous name as one word.

一然

Iryŏn

忠武公

Ch'ungmugong

(e) Write a family name consisting of two syllables as a single word. However separate when two different family names are combined intentionally, such as husband-wife, mother-daughter, etc.

<u>鮮于</u> 宗源	Sönu Chong-wön
<u>고은</u> 광순	Koün Kwang-sun

but:

<u>차 배</u> 옥덕	Ch'a Pae Ok-tök
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(f) Write an official title or honorific term such as '군 (君),' '양 (讓),' '옹 (翁),' etc., separately from a personal name.

月南 李 商在 <u>翁</u>	Wöllam Yi Sang-jae Ong
강 창호 <u>선생</u>	Kang Ch'ang-ho Sönsaeng
김 주영 <u>군</u>	Kim Chu-yöng Kun
김 형돈 <u>박사</u>	Kim Hyöng-don Paksa
안 중근 <u>의사</u>	An Chung-gün Ŭisa
유 관순 <u>양</u>	Yu Kwan-sun Yang
이 범석 <u>총리</u>	Yi Pöm-sök Ch'ongni
임 갑순 <u>여사</u>	Im Kap-sun Yösa
윤 장관	Yun Changgwan
오 <u>선배님</u>	O Sönbaenim
장 <u>도령</u>	Chang Toryöng

(g) Write the term '씨' separately from a personal name.

홍 길동 <u>씨</u>	Hong Kil-tong Ssi
김해 김 <u>씨</u>	Kimhae Kim Ssi

but:

우리 나라 에는 김 <u>씨</u> 가 많다	Uri nara enün Kimssi ka mant'a
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(h) Separate a reign title, temple name, or title of nobility, etc from the preceding word. When a title or name has more than three syllables, attempt to create binaries without doing harm to the original meaning.

<u>太祖</u>	T'aejo
<u>惠慶宮</u> 洪 氏	Hyegyönggung Hong Ssi
張 <u>禧嬪</u>	Chang Hüibin
賢愚 <u>行者</u>	Hyönu Haengja
興宣 <u>君</u>	Hüngsön Kun

孝豐 大君  
明成 皇后  
정부인

Hyoryŏng Taegun  
Myŏngsŏng Hwanghu  
Chŏngbuin

but:

정경 부인

Chŏnggyŏng Puin

#### 14. Corporate names, Geographical names, Publication titles, etc. (기관명, 지명, 서명 등)

##### Guidelines

(a) Treat a corporate name as a binary compound when possible. Write general terms such as 學會, 學科, 教會, etc., separately as binary elements.

韓國史學會 (Society of Korean History)

Han'guksa Hakhoe

but:

韓國史學會 (World History Society of Korea)

Han'guk Sahakhoe

라성 한인 장로 교회

Nasŏng Hanin Changno Kyohoe

國語國文學科

Kugŏ Kungmun Hakkwa

勞動基準調查局

Nodong Kijun Chosaguk

韓國 휴머니스트會

Han'guk Hyumŏnisūt'ŭhoe

가톨릭 민주 청년 공동체

Kat'ollik Minju Ch'ŏngnyŏn Kongdongch'e

만수산 예술단

Mansusan Yesultan

안동 권씨 추밀공파

Andong Kwŏn Ssi Ch'umilgongp'a

安州郡民會

Anju Kunminhoe

서울特別市立南山圖書館

Sŏul T'ŭkpyŏl Sirip Namsan Tosŏgwan

서울 시사 편찬 위원회

Sŏul Sisa P'yŏnch'an Wiwŏnhoe

(b) Insofar as possible, write a historical event as binary elements without doing harm to the original meaning.

갑오 경장

Kabo Kyŏngjang

임진 왜란

Imjin Waeran

병자 호란

Pyŏngja Horan

정중부 난

Chŏng Chung-bu Nan

(c) Insofar as possible, write a historical publication title as binary elements without doing harm to the original meaning.



삼국 사기	Samguk sagi
대동 여지도	Taedong yŏjido
동국 여지 승람	Tongguk yŏji sŭngnam
훈민 정음	Hunmin chŏngŭm
옹비 어천가	Yongbi ŏch'ŏn'ga

(d) Hyphenate an administrative entity term used as part of the name of a jurisdiction as one word.

大邱市	Taegu-si
嘉會洞	Kahoe-dong
울릉도 도동	Ullŭngdo To-dong
월봉리	Wŏlbong-ni
워싱턴시	Wŏsingt'on-si

but:

서울 특별시	Sŏul T'ŭkpyŏlsi
광주 광역시	Kwangju Kwangyŏksi
濟州 特別 自治道	Cheju T'ŭkpyŏl Chach'ido

(e) Write a generic term for a type of topographic feature, road, architectural construction, etc., used as a part of a proper name, together with its name. Attempt to create binaries when possible.

漢拏山	Hallasan
洛東江	Naktonggang
獨立門	Tongnimmun
濟州島	Chejudo
유리城	Yurisŏng
종로	Chongno

but:

太白 山脈	T'aebaek Sanmaek
김해 평야	Kimhae P'yŏngya
개마 고원	Kaema Kowŏn
靈巖 寺址	Yŏngam Saji
原州 郡誌	Wŏnju kunjji

(f) Connect a single syllable modifier that indicates a type of publication, such as 초 (抄), 집 (集), 지 (誌), 선 (選), 론 (論), 전 (傳) etc. to the word that precedes it, except if the word is a proper noun.

亂中 日記抄	Nanjung ilgich'o
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현대 한국 시인선  
國稅 基本論  
의암 선생 항쟁기  
토끼전

Hyöndae Han'guk siinsön  
Kukse kibonnon  
Ŭiam Sönsaeng hangjaenggi  
T'okkijön

but:

홍 길동 전  
沈 靑 傳  
춘향 전  
콩쥐 팔쥐 전  
배 비장 전  
李 光 洙 論  
龜 峯 集  
素月 選

Hong Kil-tong chön  
Sim Ch'öng chön  
Ch'unhyang chön  
K'ongjwi P'atchwi chön  
Pae Pijang chön  
Yi Kwang-su non  
Kwibong chip  
Sowöl sön

Exception 1: Always separate the modifier '편(篇)' from the word it modifies.

현대 편  
예산 편  
문학 편

Hyöndae p'yön  
Yesan p'yön  
Munhak p'yön

## Capitalization

### Guidelines

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

韓國 日報社  
大韓 商工 會議所  
민주화 를 위한 전국 교수 협의회

Han'guk Ilbosa  
Taehan Sanggong Hoeüiso  
Minjuhwa rül Wihan Chön'guk Kyosu Hyöbüihoe

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

李 光 洙  
鄭 然 喜

Yi Kwang-su  
Chöng Yön-hüi

3. Titles and terms of address are capitalized.

朴 大 統領  
조 용 기 목사

Pak Taet'ongnyöng  
Cho Yong-gi Moksa

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.

하회 마을	Hahoe Maül
경북 수필 동인회	Kyöngbuk Sup'il Tonginhoe

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

現代 國際法	Hyöndae kukchepöp
실천 문학 의 시집	Silch'on munhak ũi sijip

6. Names of dynasties are capitalized.

朝鮮 六百年	Chosön yukpaengnyön
明清 時代	Myöng-Ch'öng sidae

7. A word derived from a proper name is capitalized only if the name retains its full, original meaning.

陽明學 研究	Yangmyönggak yön'gu
현대 와 크리스찬 의 신앙	Hyöndae wa K'ürisüch'yan ũi sinang

8. Abbreviated forms combined coordinately are capitalized if called for by these guidelines.

新舊約 聖書	Sin-Kuyak Söngsö
실용 불한 사전	Siryong Pul-Han sajön

9. In all other cases, follow the directions found in the officially designated style manual listed in Appendix 1.

## Punctuation

### Guidelines

1. A centered point indicating coordinate words may be transcribed as a comma or hyphen, or not transcribed, depending on the applicable word division guidelines.

中·高等 學校	chunggodüng hakkyo
南·北韓 經濟 協力	Nam-Pukhan kyöngje hyömnyök

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

四一九의民衆史	Sa-ilgu ūi minjungsa
張大都·著	Chang Tae-uk chŏ
一葉·日堂詩畫集	Iryöp, Iltang sihwajip

2. Brackets used in the manner of quotation marks are transcribed as the latter.

[文學과知性]詩人選	“Munhak kwa chisŏng” siinsŏn
[詩와解放]동인시집	“Si wa haebang” tongin sijip

### Special Characters and Character Modifiers in Romanization (특수 부호)

<i>Special Character</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>USMARC hexadecimal code</i>	<i>Unicode</i>
’	alif	AE	02BC
‘	ayn	B0	02BB
<i>Character modifiers</i>			
˘	breve	E6	0306

### Appendix 1: Suggested Dictionaries

For contemporary publications from South Korea and North Korea:

1. 국립국어연구원. 표준국어대사전. (Online Version) Kungnip Kugŏ  
Yŏn'guwŏn. P'yojun Kugŏ taesajŏn <http://stdweb2.korean.go.kr/main.jsp>
2. 과학백과사전출판사. 조선말사전. (평양: 과학백과사전출판사, 2004) Kwahak Paekkwa Sajŏn Ch'ulp'ansa. Chosŏn mal sajŏn (P'yŏngyang : Kwahak Paekkwa Sajŏn Ch'ulp'ansa, 2004)

For reading and pronunciation of Chinese characters:

1. 張三植. 大漢韓辭典. (서울 특별시 : 성문사, 1964) Chang Sam-sik. Tae  
Han-Han sajön (Söul T'ükpyölsi : Söngmunsa, 1964)
2. 新字典. ([Seoul] : 신문관, 1915 : Reprint : [Seoul] : 조용승, 1973) Sin chajön.  
([Seoul] : Sinmun'gwan, 1915 : Reprint : [Seoul] : Cho Yong-süng, 1973)

### Appendix 2: List of Auxiliary verbs

1. 가다 (진행) 늑어 간다, 되어 간다
2. 가지다 (보유) 알아 가지고, 잡아 가지고
3. 나다 (종결) 살아 나다, 살아 났다, 견뎌 났다
4. 내다 (종결) 이겨 낸다, 참아 났다
5. 놓다 (보유) 열어 놓다, 적어 놓다
6. 대다 (반복) 떠들어 댄다
7. 두다 (보유) 알아 둔다, 적어 두어라
8. 드리다 (수혜) 읽어 드린다, 도와 드린다
9. 버리다 (종결) 놓쳐 버리다, 끊어 버렸다
10. 보다 (시행) 뛰어 본다, 먹어 보다, 입어 보다, 들어 보다
11. 쌀다 (반복) 웃어 쌀는다
12. 오다 (진행) 참아 오다, 견뎌 온다, 견뎌 온
13. 있다 (상태) 깨어 있다, 피어 있다, 앓아 있다, 살아 있었다
14. 주다 (수혜) 도와 주다
15. 지다 (피동) 넓어 지다, 이루어 진다, 예뻐 진다

### Appendix 3: List of numeral quantifiers

1. Amount: 양, 돈, 폰, 리, 전, 원
2. Animals: 마리, 필, 두, 손
3. Length: 자, 치, 폰, 마, 리, 마장, 발, 뺨
4. Meals: 끼
5. People: 사람, 분, 명, 인

6. Quantity: 개, 가지, 그루, 포기, 자루, 컬레, 채, 대, 척, 장, 권, 짐, 쌈, 두름, 돛, 쾌, 손, 바퀴, 단, 다발, 건
7. Time: 시, 분, 초, 일, 월, 년, 세기, 식경,
8. Volume: 섬, 가마니, 푸대, 말, 되, 홉, 통, 동이, 잔, 병, 접시, 그릇
9. Weight: 양, 돈, 폰, 근, 관
10. Width: 간, 평, 마지기, 정보

#### Appendix 4: List of Prefixes

1. 가 (假) - : 가건물, 가계약
2. 갓- : 갓스물
3. 강- : 강추위, 강호령, 강타자, 강행군
4. 개- : 개꿈, 개죽음, 개나발, 개수작, 개떡, 개망신, 개망나니
5. 고 (古)- : 고가구, 고문서, 고서적, 고시조
6. 고 (高)- : 고기압, 고소득, 고임금
7. 과 (過)- : 과보호, 과소비
8. 구 (舊)- : 구세대, 구시대, 구시가지
9. 군- : 군말, 군살, 군침, 군식구
10. 난 (難)- : 난공사
11. 날- : 날강도, 날고기
12. 냉 (冷)- : 냉가슴, 냉커피, 냉국
13. 노 (老)- : 노부부, 노총각, 노처녀
14. 늦- : 늦더위, 늦장마, 늦동이, 늦바람
15. 다 (多)- : 다수확, 다목적, 다용도, 다방면
16. 담 (淡)- : 담갈색, 담청색
17. 대 (大) - : 대가족, 대기자 (大記者), 대보름, 대성공, 대선배
18. 덧- : 덧문, 덧니, 덧버선, 덧불이다
19. 돌- : 돌미나리, 돌김, 돌미역
20. 되- : 되감다, 되돌아가다, 되찾다, 되잡다, 되살리다, 되씹다, 되새기다
21. 뒤- : 뒤꿍다, 뒤덮다, 뒤엎히다, 뒤흔들다
22. 들- : 들개, 들기름, 들국화, 들새
23. 들어- : 들이마시다, 들이받다, 들이밀다, 들이닥치다
24. 막- : 막국수, 막노동, 막말, 막일, 막벌이, 막차, 막판
25. 만- : 만딸, 만며느리, 만아들
26. 말- : 말벌, 말매미
27. 맞- : 맞대결, 맞대면, 맞먹다

28. 맨- : 맨손, 맨바닥, 맨주먹
29. 맹- : 맹물, 맹탕
30. 맹 (猛)- : 맹공격, 맹활약
31. 명 (名)- : 명가수, 명문장, 명사수, 명배우
32. 몰- : 몰매, 몰표
33. 몰 (沒)- : 몰상식, 몰염치, 몰인정, 몰지각
34. 무 (無)- : 무감각, 무일푼, 무질서
35. 미 (美)- : 미소녀, 미남자
36. 미 (未)- : 미개척, 미결재, 미성년, 미완성, 미해결
37. 민- : 민소매, 민머리, 민머느리
38. 반 (反)- : 반비례, 반작용, 반지성적, 반체제
39. 백 (白)- : 백구두, 백여우, 백장미, 백포도주
40. 범 (汎)- : 범국민적, 범세계적, 범태평양
41. 복 (復)- : 복모음
42. 본 (本)- : 본계약, 본줄기, 본회의, 본뜻, 본고장, 본부인
43. 부 (不)- : 부도덕, 부자유, 부정확
44. 부 (副)- : 부반장, 부사장, 부산물, 부수입
45. 불- : 불호령, 불여우, 불개미
46. 불 (不)- : 불가능, 불규칙, 불균형
47. 비 (非)- : 비공개, 비공식, 비무장, 비민주적, 비인간적
48. 빛- : 빛대다, 빛면, 빛나가다, 빛맞다
49. 살- : 살얼음
50. 새- : 새까말다, 새빨갈다 (only for color)
51. 샛- : 샛노란
52. 생 (生)- : 생고기, 생쌀, 생나무, 생맥주, 생방송, 생트집, 생지옥
53. 선- : 선무당, 선웃음, 선하품
54. 선 (先)- : 선이자
55. 설- : 설익다
56. 성 (聖)- : 성만찬, 성주간
57. 소 (小)- : 소강당, 소규모, 소극장, 소문자, 소사전
58. 수- : 수평, 수탉
59. 수 (數)- : 수백, 수천
60. 숫- : 숫처녀
61. 시- : 시꺼말다, 시퍼렇다
62. 시 (媳)- : 시어머니, 시동생, 시누이
63. 신 (新)- : 신기록, 신세대, 신여성, 신제품

64. 실- : 실개천, 실눈, 실버들, 실핏줄
65. 싯- : 싯누렇다, 싯빨겉다
66. 알- : 알곡, 알몸, 알밥, 알부자, 알거지
67. 양 (洋)- : 양과자, 양담배, 양약
68. 양 (養)- : 양부모, 양아들, 양아버지
69. 엇- : 엇갈리다, 엇나가다, 엇비슷하다
70. 여 (女)- : 여동생, 여배우, 여사장, 여학생
71. 역 (逆)- : 역방향, 역선전, 역수출, 역효과
72. 연 (延)- : 연건평, 연인원
73. 연 (軟)- : 연노랑, 연분홍
74. 옛- : 옛듣다, 옛보다
75. 왕 (王)- : 왕방울, 왕소금, 왕고집
76. 외 (外)- : 외삼촌, 외숙모
77. 요 (要)- : 요시찰, 요주의
78. 옷- : 옷거름, 옷든, 옷어른
79. 원 (原)- : 원위치, 원자재, 원줄기
80. 잔- : 잔가지, 잔피, 잔일
81. 잡 (雜)- : 잡것, 잡상인, 잡소리, 잡생각
82. 장 (長)- : 장거리, 장기간, 장시일
83. 재 (再)- : 재수술, 재시험, 재작년, 재확인
84. 저 (低)- : 저개발, 저기압, 저학년, 저혈압
85. 조 (助)- : 조감독, 조교수
86. 준 (準)- : 준결승, 준우승, 준회원
87. 중 (重)- : 중공업, 중금속, 중무기, 중과실, 중노동, 중환자
88. 진- : 진간장, 진국, 진보라
89. 진 (眞)- : 진면모
90. 짓- : 짓누르다, 짓뭇개다, 짓밟다, 짓이기다
91. 찰- : 찰떡, 찰거머리
92. 참- : 참교육, 참뜻, 참말, 참사랑, 참숯
93. 처- : 처먹다, 처넣다, 처박다
94. 첫- : 첫사랑
95. 초 (超)- : 초강대국, 초당파, 초만원, 초자연
96. 총 (總)- : 총감독, 총결산, 총궐기, 총인구, 총파업
97. 최 (最)- : 최고위, 최우수, 최첨단
98. 처- : 처달다, 처숫다
99. 친 (親)- : 친부모, 친할머니, 친삼촌, 친정부, 친미
100. 토 (土)- : 토담, 토방



101. 통- : 통가족, 통마늘, 통닭
102. 풋- : 풋고추, 풋과일, 풋사랑
103. 피 (被)- : 피보험, 피선거권, 피지배
104. 탈 (脫)- : 탈공업화, 탈공해, 탈냉전
105. 한- : 한걱정, 한시름, 한복판, 한가운데, 한겨울, 한밤중, 한집안
106. 핫- : 핫바지
107. 항 (抗)- : 항암제, 항결핵제
108. 해- : 해맑다
109. 햇- : 햇감자, 햇곡식, 햇과일
110. 헛- : 헛소문, 헛걸음, 헛고생, 헛되다, 헛살다, 헛디디다
111. 호 (好)- : 호경기, 호남자, 호시절
112. 호 (胡)- : 호떡, 호주머니, 호공
113. 흘- : 흘몸, 흘아비, 흘어미
114. 흘- : 흘바지, 흘이불
115. 휘- : 휘감다, 휘날리다, 휘젓다

#### Appendix 5: List of Suffixes

1. -가 (哥) : 김가, 이가
2. -가 (家) : 건축가, 소설가, 전술가, 자본가, 대식가, 명문가, 세도가
3. -가 (街) : 금융가, 대학가, 번화가, 주택가
4. -가 (歌) : 애국가, 유행가, 응원가
5. -가 (價) : 감정가, 소매가, 적정가, 최고가
6. -각 (閣) : 임진각, 판문각
7. -간 (間) : 대장간, 뒷간, 마구간, 방앗간, 외양간
8. -개 : 오줌싸개, 날개, 덮개
9. -고 (高) : 생산고, 수출고, 판매고
10. -곡 (曲) : 교향곡, 합창곡, 협주곡
11. -공 (工) : 견습공, 기능공, 숙련공, 인쇄공
12. -공 (公) : 총무공
13. -과 (課) : 인사과, 자재과
14. -관 (官) : 경찰관, 법무관, 하사관
15. -관 (觀) : 가치관, 교육관, 세계관, 인생관
16. -관 (館) : 대사관, 도서관, 영화관, 국일관
17. -광 (狂) : 낚시광, 독서광, 수집광

18. -광 (鑛) : 금광, 석탄광
19. -구 (口) : 통풍구, 하수구, 비상구, 출입구, 매표구
20. -구 (具) : 문방구, 필기구
21. -국 (局) : 보도국, 총무국
22. -국 (國) : 가맹국, 강대국, 선진국, 중립국
23. -권 (券) : 상품권, 승차권, 입장권
24. -권 (圈) : 고기압권, 상위권, 수도권
25. -권 (權) : 사법권, 평등권
26. -금 (金) : 격려금, 계약금, 기부금, 장학금, 찬조금
27. -기 (氣) : 기름기, 소금기, 시장기
28. -기 (記) : 방문기, 여행기, 일대기
29. -기 (期) : 유아기, 청년기, 환절기, 회복기
30. -기 (器) : 녹음기, 세면기, 주사기
31. -기 (機) : 경운기, 기종기, 비행기, 탈곡기
32. -까짓 : 이까짓, 그까짓
33. -깔 : 맛깔, 빛깔, 색깔, 성깔
34. -꾸러기 : 심술꾸러기, 욕심꾸러기, 잠꾸러기
35. -꾼 : 사기꾼, 사냥꾼, 구경꾼, 일꾼
36. -내 : 겨우내, 여름내, 끝내, 마침내
37. -네 : 동갑네, 여인네
38. -단 (團) : 방문단, 선수단, 회장단
39. -담 (談) : 경험담, 무용담, 성공담, 여행담
40. -답다 : 남자답다, 너답다, 신사답다, 학생답다
41. -당 (當) : 마리당, 시간당, 평당
42. -당 (堂) : 경로당, 공회당
43. -대 (代) : 도서대, 신문대, 책대
44. -대 (帶) : 녹지대, 공감대, 분리대, 화산대
45. -대 (臺) : 역대
46. -도 (度) : 금년도, 작년도, 2000 년도
47. -도 (島) : 거제도, 백령도, 울릉도
48. -도 (徒) : 과학도, 문학도
49. -도 (圖) : 산수도, 설계도
50. -동 (洞) : 석회동, 종유동
51. -들 : 나라들, 사람들, 책들
52. -뜨기 : 사팔뜨기, 촌뜨기, 시골뜨기
53. -로 (路) : 교차로, 활주로, 세종로, 종로
54. -로 (爐) : 경수로, 옹광로, 원자로

55. -롭다 : 명예롭다, 수고롭다, 신비롭다, 향기롭다
56. -료 (料) : 관람료, 수업료, 원고료, 입장료, 조미료, 향신료
57. -루 (樓) : 경회루, 회영루
58. -류 (流) : 낭만파류
59. -류 (類) : 금속류, 식기류, 야채류
60. -률 (律) : 결합률, 도덕률, 희석률
61. -률 (率) : 경쟁률, 사망률, 입학률, 출생률
62. -리 (裡) : 비밀리, 성황리, 암암리
63. -림 (林) : 국유림, 방풍림, 보호림, 휴양림
64. -막 : 내리막, 오르막
65. -매 : 눈매, 몸매, 입매
66. -모 (帽) : 등산모, 방한모, 안전모
67. -문 (文) : 감상문, 기행문, 논설문, 설명문
68. -물 (物) : 농산물, 불순물, 청과물, 해산물
69. -민 (民) : 유목민, 수재민, 실향민, 피난민
70. -발 (發) : 대전발 열차
71. -발 : 꽃발, 눈발, 서릿발
72. -뱅이 : 가난뱅이, 게으름뱅이, 주정뱅이
73. -범 (犯) : 살인범, 정치범, 현행범
74. -법 (法) : 계산법, 교수법, 조리법
75. -별 (別) : 능력별, 성별, 연령별, 직업별
76. -보 : 겁보, 먹보, 심술보, 울보, 웃음보
77. -보 (補) : 차관보
78. -복 (服) : 신사복, 위생복, 체육복
79. -부 (附) : 기한부, 시한부, 조건부
80. -부 (部) : 중심부, 어휘부
81. -분 (分) : 감소분, 증가분, 당분, 영양분, 지방분
82. -불이 : 살불이, 일가불이, 피불이, 금불이, 쇠불이
83. -비 (費) : 교통비, 도서비, 생계비, 하숙비
84. -빼기 : 곱빼기
85. -사 (士) : 감정사, 변호사, 세무사
86. -사 (史) : 문학사, 서양사, 정치사, 한국사
87. -사 (寺) : 불국사, 수덕사
88. -사 (事) : 관심사, 세상사, 인간사, 종대사
89. -사 (社) : 신문사, 잡지사, 출판사
90. -사 (師) : 미용사, 사진사, 요리사

91. -사 (詞) : 명사, 동사, 형용사
92. -사 (辭) : 개회사, 기념사, 취임사
93. -상 (上) : 미관상, 사실상, 역사상
94. -상 (狀) : 나선상, 방사상
95. -상 (商) : 건재상, 도매상, 포목상
96. -새 : 걸음새, 꾸밈새, 모양새, 쓰임새, 짜임새
97. -생 (生) : 갑자생, 10 월생, 1 년생, 견습생, 연구생
98. -석 (席) : 경로석, 관람석, 내빈석, 특별석
99. -선 (船) : 여객선, 유람선, 화물선
100. -선 (腺) : 구강선, 내분비선, 점액선
101. -선 (線) : 경부선, 장항선, 호남선
102. -선 (選) : 걸작선, 명시선, 문학선
103. -설 (說) : 지동설, 진화설
104. -성 (性) : 순수성, 신축성, 인간성, 적극성, 진실성
105. -소 (所) : 강습소, 교습소, 연구소
106. -수 (手) : 소방수, 교환수, 공격수
107. -수 (囚) : 미결수, 양심수, 탈옥수
108. -순 (旬) : 육순, 칠순
109. -순 (順) : 도착순, 선착순, 연령순
110. -술 (術) : 공격술, 사격술, 최면술, 화장술
111. -시 (視) : 등한시, 백안시, 적대시
112. -실 (室) : 기획실, 홍보실, 숙직실, 양호실
113. -아 (兒) : 패륜아, 풍운아, 행운아
114. -아치 : 벼슬아치
115. -암 (庵) : 관음암, 연주암
116. -암 (巖) : 변성암, 석회암, 화강암
117. -애 (愛) : 동포애, 모성애, 조국애
118. -액 (額) : 수입액, 수출액, 예산액, 초과액
119. -양 (孃) : 교환양, 안내양
120. -어 (語) : 중국어, 한국어, 고유어, 외래어
121. -업 (業) : 건설업, 관광업, 수산업
122. -연 (然) : 학자연
123. -옥 (屋) : 강남옥, 춘천옥
124. -왕 (王) : 발명왕, 저축왕
125. -용 (用) : 개인용, 사무용, 업무용, 영업용
126. -원 (員) : 공무원, 수행원, 회사원
127. -원 (院) : 감사원, 보육원, 양로원

128. -원 (園) : 유치원, 동물원
129. -율 (律) : 교환율, 반사율
130. -율 (率) : 감소율, 백분율, 이혼율
131. -이 : 길이, 송충이, 재떨이, 목걸이
132. -자 (子) : 미립자, 유전자, 중성자
133. -작 (作) : 당선작, 대표작, 야심작, 처녀작, 이모작, 평년작
134. -잡이 : 고기잡이, 고래잡이, 왼손잡이, 총잡이
135. -장 (丈) : 노인장, 주인장, 춘부장
136. -장 (狀) : 감사장, 임명장, 연하장, 초청장
137. -장 (帳) : 매출장, 출납장, 일기장
138. -장 (張) : 구름장, 얼음장
139. -장 (場) : 경기장, 사격장, 회담장
140. -장이 : 미장이, 유기장이
141. -재 (材) : 가구재, 건축재, 한약재
142. -쟁이 : 거짓말쟁이, 겁쟁이, 게으름쟁이, 고집쟁이
143. -적 (的) : 가급적, 과학적, 세계적, 적극적
144. -전 (展) : 개인전, 미술전, 발명전, 서예전
145. -전 (殿) : 대웅전, 석조전, 무량수전
146. -전 (戰) : 국지전, 세균전, 전면전, 결승전, 후반전
147. -전 (傳) : 자서전, 위인전, 명인전
148. -점 (店) : 백화점, 양복점, 음식점
149. -정 (亭) : 세검정, 팔각정, 우미정
150. -정 (艇) : 경비정, 잠수정
151. -정 (錠) : 당의정
152. -제 (制) : 추첨제, 내각제
153. -제 (祭) : 기우제, 예술제, 위령제, 추모제
154. -제 (製) : 강철제, 금속제, 독일제, 한국제
155. -제 (劑) : 소화제, 진통제
156. -조 (朝) : 세종조, 조선조, 고려조
157. -족 (族) : 만주족, 몽고족, 장발족, 제비족
158. -종 (種) : 개량종, 재래종, 희귀종
159. -주 (主) : 고용주, 세대주, 건물주
160. -주 (酒) : 과일주, 포도주
161. -증 (症) : 결벽증, 빈혈증, 현기증, 궁금증
162. -증 (證) : 신분증, 자격증, 출입증, 학생증
163. -지 (地) : 간척지, 거주지, 목적지, 휴양지

164. -지 (紙) : 포장지, 모조지, 창호지
165. -지 (誌) : 여성지, 월간지, 일간지, 주간지
166. -진 (陣) : 간부진, 보도진, 의료진, 임원진
167. -질 : 가위질, 부채질, 주먹질, 딸꾹질
168. -집 (集) : 논문집, 단편집, 시집, 수필집
169. -짜 : 낫짜, 볼기짜
170. -째 : 그릇째, 뿌리째, 통째
171. -찍다 : 겸연찍다, 미심찍다, 수상찍다
172. -짬 : 내일짬, 어디짬, 이짬, 얼마짬
173. -차 : 사업차, 연구차
174. -창 : 시공창, 진창
175. -창 (廠) : 기지창, 병기창, 피복창
176. -채 : 바깥채, 사랑채, 행랑채
177. -책 (責) : 선전책, 조직책
178. -책 (策) : 개선책, 보호책, 수습책, 해결책
179. -처 (處) : 접수처, 판매처, 총무처
180. -천 (川) : 증량천, 청계천
181. -철 (綴) : 서류철, 신문철, 자료철
182. -첩 (帖) : 사진첩, 서화첩
183. -청 (廳) : 검찰청, 관세청, 구청
184. -체 (體) : 유동체, 직육면체, 기업체, 허약체, 고딕체, 구어체
185. -층 (層) : 고객층, 노년층, 상류층, 화강암층, 이온층
186. -치 (值) : 기대치, 평균치
187. -통 (通) : 외교통, 종로통
188. -파 (波) : 전자파, 충격파
189. -판 : (版) : 재판, 개정판, 증보판
190. -품 (品) : 가공품, 모조품, 화장품
191. -풍 (風) : 도시풍, 복고풍, 민요풍
192. -학 (學) : 경제학, 역사학
193. -항 (港) : 자유항, 무역항, 속초항
194. -해 (海) : 다도해, 지중해
195. -행 (行) : 광주행, 부산행
196. -형 (形) : 계란형, 나선형, 삼각형
197. -형 (型) : 권력형, 비만형, 수재형
198. -호 (號) : 무궁화호, 새마을호
199. -화 (化) : 기계화, 도시화, 민주화
200. -화 (畵) : 동양화, 수채화, 풍경화

201. -히 : 다행히, 무사히, 열심히, 영원히

#### Appendix 6: List of Imperfect Nouns

1. 것
2. 겸
3. 김
4. 깐
5. 나름
6. 나위
7. 나절
8. 녁
9. 노릇
10. 놈
11. 대로
12. 데
13. 등
14. 듯
15. 등
16. 등지
17. 따름
18. 따위
19. 딱
20. 때문
21. 리
22. 마련
23. 만
24. 만큼
25. 무렵
26. 바
27. 바람
28. 분
29. 뻔
30. 뿐
31. 셈

32. 수
33. 십상
34. 양
35. 이
36. 일쑤
37. 자
38. 적
39. 즐
40. 즈음
41. 지
42. 지경
43. 쪽
44. 참
45. 채
46. 척
47. 체
48. 축
49. 치
50. 터
51. 턱
52. 통
53. 폭
54. 해



## Appendix 7: Korean Romanization Table

This table illustrates the general application of the Korean Romanization rules; exceptions are noted in Korean romanization guideline above.

Letter	Position	Rules for Romanization	Examples
ㄱ	Initial	Always K	국어 Kugö
	Medial	1. G between vowels and after ㄴ, ㄹ, ㅁ and ㅇ 2. NG before ㄴ, ㄹ and ㅁ 3. K before and after all other consonants	물건 mulgön 전기 chön'gi 국민 kungmin 합계 hapkye
	Final	Always K	조국 choguk
ㄴ	Initial	1. Not romanized before 'ㅣ' and yotized vowels 2. N before other vowels	녀자 yöja 닐곱 ilgop 농민 nongmin
	Medial	1. L when preceded or followed by ㄹ 2. N in all other cases	달님 tallim 한류 Hallyu 미나리 minari
	Final	Always N	강산 kangsan
ㄷ	Initial	Always T	다섯 tasöt
	Medial	1. D before vowels when preceded by ㄴ, ㅁ, ㅇ 2. T before vowels when preceded by ㄱ, ㅂ, ㄹ, ㅅ	무당 mudang 합동 haptong 숟가락 sutkarak
	Final	Not applicable	
ㄹ	Initial	1. Not romanized before 'ㅣ' and yotized vowels 2. N before other vowels	력사 yöksa 리론 iron 론술 nonsul
	Medial	1. R between vowels and before ㅎ 2. L before all other consonants and after ㄴ and ㄹ 3. N after other consonants	마루 maru 발해 Parhae 물리학 mullihak 종로 Chongno
	Final	Always L	오솔길 osolkil
ㅁ	Initial	Always M	목수 moksu
	Medial	Always M	나무 namu
	Final	Always M	보석함 posökham
ㅂ	Initial	Always P	발표 palp'yo
	Medial	1. B between vowels and after ㄴ, ㄹ, ㅁ and ㅇ 2. M before ㄴ, ㄹ and ㅁ 3. P before and after all other consonants	갈비 kalbi 냄비 naembi 섭리 sŏmni 잡무 chammu 접시 chŏpsi
	Final	Always P	헌법 hŏnpöp

Letter	Position	Rules for Romanization	Examples
ㅅ	Initial	1. SH before ‘ㅏ’ 2. S before other vowels	쉽게 shwipke 상업 sangöp
	Medial	1. SH before ‘ㅏ’ 2. S before other vowels 3. NN as syllabic final before ‘ㅣ’ and yotized vowels 4. T as syllabic final before ㄱ, ㄷ, ㅂ, ㅅ, ㅈ and ㅎ 5. D as syllabic final in prefixes after all other vowels	아쉬운 ashwiun 농산물 nongsanmul 웃음 usüm 옛일 yennil 솟양 sunnyang 못하다 mothada 웃웃 udot 첫아들 ch’ödädül
	Final	Always T	삿갓 satkat
ㅇ	Initial	Not romanized	얼굴 ölgul
	Medial	1. Not romanized as syllabic initial 2. NG as syllabic final	독일 Togil 금용 kümyung 농민 nongmin
	Final	Always NG	사랑 sarang
ㅈ	Initial	Always CH	진리 chilli
	Medial	1. J between vowels, and after ㄴ, ㄹ and ㅇ 2. CH after all other consonants	도장 tojang 민족 minjok 목장 mokchang
	Final	Not applicable	
ㅊ	Initial	Always CH’	차별 ch’abyöi
	Medial	Always CH’	김치 kimch’i
	Final	Not applicable	
ㅋ	Initial	Always K’	코끼리 k’okkiri
	Medial	Always K’	단칸방 tank’anpang
	Final	Not applicable	
ㅌ	Initial	Always T’	태풍 t’aep’ung
	Medial	Always T’	국토 kukt’o
	Final	Always T	햇볕 haetpyöt
ㅍ	Initial	Always P’	편지 p’yönji
	Medial	Always P’	병풍 pyöngp’ung
	Final	Always P	풀잎 p’ullip
ㅎ	Initial	Always H	황금 hwanggüm
	Medial	Always H	학회 hakhoe
	Final	Not applicable	
ㄸ	Initial	Always KK	까마귀 kkamagwi
	Medial	Always KK, except after ㄱ	갈꿈 kkalkküm 호박꽃

Letter	Position	Rules for Romanization	Examples
	Final	Not applicable	hobakkot
ㅌ	Initial Medial Final	Always TT Always TT Not applicable	땅 ttang 찰떡 ch'alttök
ㅍ	Initial Medial Final	Always PP Always PP Not applicable	빨래 ppallae 오빠 oppa
ㅍ	Initial Medial Final	Always SS Always SS Not applicable	씨름 ssirŭm 불쌍 pulssang
ㅈ	Initial Medial Final	Always TCH Always TCH Not applicable	짜증 tchajŭng 가짜 katcha

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## PERSIAN

1)	khūd	خود	to replace	khvud
	khūrshīd	خورشید	to replace	khvurshīd
	khūsh [or khawsh]	خوش	to replace	khvush

This is intended as a clarification to rule 2. (a) of the Persian table in the ALA-LC Romanization Tables handbook (p. 172-173, 1997 edition), where “khvud” should be removed.

2)	darbārah-i	درباره	“about, concerning”	
----	------------	--------	---------------------	--

This should always be written as one word.

3) When several different vowelings are possible, the first one appearing in the following list is the one which LC will use:

kālbud	~	kālbād	کالبد
mīdaham [-dah-]	~	mīdiham [-dih-]	میدهم [ده]
muqaddamah	~	muqaddimah	مقدمه
namūnah	~	numūnah	نمونه
rāhnamā	~	rāhnumā	راهنما
shanīdan	~	shinīdan	شنیدن
shumāl	~	shamāl ~ shimāl	شمال
tarjumah	~	tarjamah	ترجمه

4) The following Arabic loanwords will be romanized with doubled final consonants, even if the shaddah is not marked in the source:

'āmm	(not: 'ām)	عامّ
ḥājj	(not: ḥāj)	حاجّ
khāṣṣ	(not: khāṣ)	خاصّ

This is intended as a clarification to rule 7. of the Persian table in the ALA-LC Romanization Tables handbook (p. 174, 1997 edition).

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## PERSIAN IN NON-ARABIC SCRIPTS

Consonants				
Standard Persian Script	LC Romanization	Tajik-Persian in Cyrillic Script	Judeo-Persian in Hebrew Script	Notes on Judeo-Persian
ا			א	not romanized when initial; for medial and final use, see <i>Vowels</i> ; for glottal stop/hamzah, cf. ء
ب	B b	Б б	ב; בּ	may appear without dot/dagesh
	v		בּ	in Hebrew loanwords when appropriate
پ	P p	П п	*פּ; *פּ	may appear without dot/dagesh; cf. ف
ت	T t	Т т	ת	Cf. ة, ث
ث	<u>S</u> <u>s</u>	С с	ס; ת	usually in loanwords; cf. س, ت
ج	J j	Ҷ ҷ	ג; גּ; ג	cf. ج, غ, ک
چ	Ch ch	Ч ч	ג; *צ; *ץ	cf. چ, غ, ک, ص
ح	H h	Х х	ח	in loanwords
خ	Kh kh	X x	*כּ; *כּ; *כּ	cf. ك

Consonants				
Standard Persian Script	LC Romanization	Tajik-Persian in Cyrillic Script	Judeo-Persian in Hebrew Script	Notes on Judeo-Persian
د	D d	Д д	ד	
ذ	<u>Z z</u>	З з	ז	in loanwords; cf. ط, ض, ژ, ز
ر	R r	Р р	ר	
ز	Z z	З з	ז	cf. ط, ض, ذ, ژ, ز
ژ	Zh zh	Ж ж	זײ	
س	S s	С с	ס	cf. ث
	Ś ś		ש; שׁ	in Hebrew loanwords; cf. שׁ
ش	Sh sh	Ш ш	ש; שׁ	Cf. س
ص	Ṣ ṣ	С с	*צ	usually in loanwords; cf. چ
ض	<u>Ẓ ẓ</u>	З з	ז	in loanwords; cf. ط, ژ, ز, ذ
ط	Ṭ ṭ	Т т	ט	usually in loanwords; cf. ط
ظ	<u>Ẓ ẓ</u>	З з	ז; ט	usually in loanwords; cf. ذ, ط, ض, ژ, ز
ع	‘ (ayn)	Ъ ъ	ע	in loanwords
غ	Gh, gh	Г г	ג; גײ	cf. گ, چ, ج
ف	F f	Ф ф	*ף; *ףׁ; *ףׂ	cf. پ
ق	Q q	Қ қ	ק	usually in loanwords
ك	K k	К к	*כ; *כׁ	may appear without dot/dagesh; cf. خ
گ	G g	Г г	ג; גײ	cf. غ, چ, ج



<b>Consonants</b>				
<b>Standard Persian Script</b>	<b>LC Romanization</b>	<b>Tajik-Persian in Cyrillic Script</b>	<b>Judeo-Persian in Hebrew Script</b>	<b>Notes on Judeo-Persian</b>
چ	L l	Л л	כ	
پ	M m	М м	מ ם	
ن	N n	Н н	ן ן	
و	V v	В в	ו or ן	may be doubled when not initial; for use as a vowel, see <i>Vowels</i>
ه	H h	Х х	ה	
س	Y y	Й й	י or ם	may be doubled when not initial; for use as a vowel, see <i>Vowels</i>
ع	,	Ъ ъ	כ	in loanwords; cf.
ت	t		ת	in Arabic loanwords

\* Asterisks mark “final forms” of the Hebrew letters—forms used only at the end of a word.

Judeo-Persian consonant usage varies from text to text, and sometimes within the same text. Therefore the table provides multiple Hebrew-character variants of some Persian characters, but does not offer an exhaustive list of all possibilities.

## VOWELS

Tajik-Persian vowels				
Standard Persian Script	LC Romanization of Standard Persian	Tajik-Persian in Cyrillic script	Tajik-Persian romanization	Notes for Judeo-Persian vowels, see below
ō	A a	А а	А а	
ī, i	Ā ā	О о	О о	
س	ī ī	Й й	ī ī	
o	I i	И и	I i	
و	Ū ū	У у	Ū ū	
ō	U u	У у	U u	
		Ю ю	Ю ю	in loanwords
		Э э	Э э	in loanwords
		Е е	Е е	in loanwords
		Ё ё	Ё ё	in loanwords
		Я я	Я я	in loanwords

Judeo-Persian vowels (◌ is a place-holder for any consonant)				
Standard Persian	LC Romanization of Standard Persian	Judeo-Persian in Hebrew script	Judeo-Persian romanization	Notes for Tajik-Persian vowels, see above
		◌ (sheva na')	e	unvocalized texts do not distinguish sheva, /a/, /e/, /é/ or /i/
o		◌ (sheva nah)	not romanized	
ō	A a	◌	A a	
ī, i	Ā ā	◌	Ā ā	

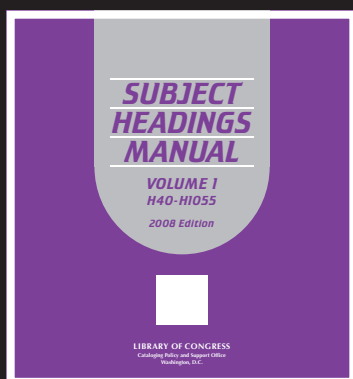
Judeo-Persian vowels (ב is a place-holder for any consonant)				
Standard Persian	LC Romanization of Standard Persian	Judeo-Persian in Hebrew script	Judeo-Persian romanization	Notes for Tajik-Persian vowels, see above
		א̃ (alef with maddah); א̣		when first consonant is alif
		בְּ	E e	unvocalized texts do not distinguish sheva, /a/, /e/, /é/ or /i/
ِ	I i	בִּי	I i	unvocalized texts do not distinguish sheva, /a/, /e/, /é/ or /i/
ی	Ī ī	בִּי	Ī ī	
		בֵּי	É é	unvocalized texts do not distinguish sheva, /a/, /e/, /é/ or /i/
		בִּי	Ē ē	
		בּוּ	O o	
و or ُو	U u, Ū ū	בּוּ	U u	
Judeo-Persian diphthongs				
وْ	aw	בּוּ; בּוּ	aw	
وِی	ay	بِی; بِی	ay	
Judeo-Persian digraph				
أل (alif-lam)	al	ل	al	

This table does not provide a complete romanization for the vowelings of unvocalized Judeo-Persian texts. The ALA/LC Romanization table for Persian may be consulted.

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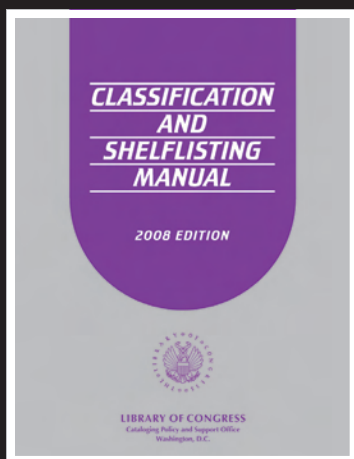
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