

ALA-LC ROMANIZATION TABLES

Transliteration Schemes for Non-Roman Scripts

1997 Edition

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Tables compiled and edited by
RANDALL K. BARRY
Network Development and MARC Standards Office

Library of Congress ■ Washington
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⁷ Randall K. Barry, ed. *ALA-LC Romanization Tables: Transliteration Schemes for Non-Roman Scripts*. 1997 ed. (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress Cataloging Distribution Service, 1997), 99-113. Reprinted with permission. Available also from: <http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/cpsa/roman.html>. In late 2001, the CEAL Committee on Korean Materials began working with Korean language catalogers at the Library of Congress to formulate proposals for improving the guidelines.

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 |
| yorl | 료리 (or 요리) |
| namunnip | 나뭇잎 |
| kap | 값 |
| ŏpta | 없다 |

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

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

| | |
|----------|-------|
| yennyagi | 옛 이야기 |
| hŏnnil | 헛 일 |

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

| | |
|---------|------|
| mŏdŏpta | 멋 없다 |
| udot | 웃 웃 |

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 科] However, the romanization would not necessarily show a double consonant: ũikwa)

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Hancha | 한자 (漢字) |
| but hanja (a measure) | 한자 |
| silssi | 實施 |
| p'yŏngka | 평가 |
| munpŏp | 文誌 |

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

| | |
|--------|----|
| hŭk | 흠 |
| sam | 삼 |
| tak | 답 |
| 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 기련 |
| 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 |
|---------------------------|------|

(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 |
|---------------------|-------|

(5) For the generic jurisdiction term *pukto*:

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| Ch'ungch'ŏng-pukto | 忠清北道 |
|--------------------|------|

(6) When a word of Western origin is modified by a single character modifier, affix, or substantive of Korean or Sino-Korean origin:

| | |
|-----------|------|
| esei-chip | 에세이집 |
|-----------|------|

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.

Pet'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:

1. Each word or lexical unit (including particles) is to be separated from other words.
 k'alla TV rŭl chungsim ūro 갈 라 TV 를 中 心 으 로
2. 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.
3. 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*.)
4. A compound word is divided into binary components according to euphony.

Specific Rules:

1. 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 | 老 人 과 바 다 |
| ch'owŏn ūi kkum ūl kŭdae ege | 草 原 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 | 사랑 받는 아내 |
| chago mŏktŏni | 자고 먹더니 |
| kanan ŭl iginŭn pŏp | 가난 을 이기는 法 |
- 1B. Write coordinated or multisyllabic particles together as a word. However, always separate the particle 의 (*ŭi*) from other particles.
- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| na mando anida | 나 만도 아니다 |
| Han'guk kojŏn e ŭi ch'odae | 韓國 古典 에 의招待 |
| iltŭng egenŭn so rŭl sang ŭro | 一等 에게는 소를 상으로 |
| hangmun ŭrosŏ ŭi sahak | 學門 으로서 의 史學 |
- 1C. Write independent contracted particles (such as 엔, 엘) separately from the preceding word.
- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| yejŏn en mich'ŏ mollasŏyo | 예전 엔 미처 몰랐어요 |
| kohyang el kanda | 고향 엘 간다 |
- 1D. When particles are contracted to nouns or pronouns, connect them to those words.
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| chigŭm ŭn nugun'ga wasŏ | 지금 은 누군가 와서 |
| nan molla | 난 몰라 |
| kŭgŏn na to molla | 그건 나 도 몰라 |
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.
- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| mŏndong i t'ul ttae | 면동 이 틀 때 |
| pam e ssŭn insaengnon | 밤 에 쓴 人生論 |
| choguk ŭl chik'in yongsa | 조국 을 지킨 용사 |
| nugu rŭl wihayŏ chong ŭn ullina | 누구 를 위하여 鐘 은 울리나 |
| simni to mot kasŏ palpyŏng nanda | 十里 도 못 가서 발병 난다 |
| irŏbŏrin kaŭl | 잃어 버린 가을 |
| mongmarŭn hujo | 목마른 후조 |
- 2A. Separate an auxiliary verb, adjective, or adverb and its inflection from the word stem.
- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| kago sip'ŭn nae kohyang | 가고 싶은 내 고향 |
| ttŏna on kŭ chari e | 떠나 온 그 자리에 |
| nae chan i nŏmch'í naida | 네 釐 이 넘치 나이다 |
- 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 ŭn ch'angjoja ida | 神 은 創造者 이다 |
| sarang iranŭn pyŏng | 사랑 이라는 病 |
- 2C. Separate a gerund form from the word stem.
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| p'urŭn pyŏl ŭn sara issŏtta | 푸른 벌 은 살아 있었다 |
|-----------------------------|---------------|

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3. Write an imperfect noun as a separate word, except as noted in A-B below.
- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| morankkot p'il muryōp | 모란꽃 필 무렵 |
| ssirūm ūn tano ppun anirao | 시름은 단오 뿐 아니라 오 |
- 3A. Write a single syllable, imperfect noun as a word joined to an attributive adjective or to a simple inflected verb.
- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| halsu ōmnūn saramdūl | 할수 없는 사람들 |
| sinsa sungnyō yōrōbun | 紳士淑女 여러분 |
| nugu rūl wihan kōsin'ga | 누구를 위한 것인가 |
| i choguk ōdiro kalkōt in'ga | 이 조국 어디로 갈 것인가 |
- 3B. Connect a prefix (接頭辭 *chōptusa*), such as the native Korean prefixes *gat* (*kat*), *hol* (*hol*), *hat* (*hat*), and *put* (*p'ut*) to the words that follow them.
- | | |
|------------|-------|
| kassūmul | 값스물 |
| tōtchōgori | 덧저고리 |
| p'ussarang | פות사랑 |
- 3C. Write a single syllable attributive adjective or prefix as joined to a personal pronoun or imperfect noun.
- | | |
|----------------------|----------|
| kūbun i sōnsaeng ida | 그분이 先生이다 |
| igōt i chinsang ida | 이것이 真相이다 |
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 |
| podongsan p'yōngka | 不動産 評價 |
| taedosi ūi inyōm kwa Han'guk | 大都市의 理念과 韓國 |
| Hanbando ūi p'yōnghwa wa anbo | 韓半島의 平和와 安保 |
| kyōngje ch'odaeguk ūi hyōngsōng | 經濟 超大國의 形成 |
| hwangmuji ka changmikkot kach'i | 황무지가 장미꽃 같이 |
- 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 sayōn ūl | 孤獨할 때 사연을 |
| yōngwōnhan saengmyōng | 永遠한 生命 |
| haengbokhan Miguk saenghwal | 행복한 미국 생활 |
| chomyōnghae pon uri choguk | 照明해 본 우리 祖國 |
- 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-wōl taep'yo esei-chip | 朴 本月 代表 에 세이集 |
| kukche maak'et'ing-non | 國際 마아케팅論 |

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 하 늘 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 (*chuūi*; 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 主 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 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 |

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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.

| | |
|---------------|-----------|
| syeip'ũ ǒp | 세 이 프 업 |
| t'eibŭl maenǒ | 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.)

| | |
|---|-----------|
| syeip'ũǒp (originally <i>shape up</i>) | 세 이 프 업 |
| (and another access point from <i>syeip'ũ ǒp</i>) | |
| t'eibŭlmaenǒ (originally <i>table manners</i>) | 테 이 블 매 너 |
| (and another access point from <i>t'eibŭl maenǒ</i>) | |

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

| | |
|---------------|-------------|
| syeip'ũ ǒp | 세 이 프 · 업 |
| t'eibŭl maenǒ | 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-wǒn | 崔 致遠 |
| Yi Kwang-su | 이 광수 |
| Kim So-wǒl | 金 素月 |
| Namgung Kak | 南官 珪 |
| Sǒnu Chong-wǒn | 鮮于 宗源 |

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

| | |
|--------------|------|
| Kim Sakkat | 김 삭갓 |
| Ch'unmgugong | 忠武公 |

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

| | |
|---------------|------|
| Iryǒn | 一然 |
| Sǒk Myǒngjǒng | 釋 明正 |

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

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| T'aejo | 太祖 |
| Yi Sejong | 李 世宗 |
| Kwanggaet'o Wang | 廣開土 王 |
| Hyegyǒnggung Hong Ssi | 惠慶宮 洪 氏 |
| Chang Hŭibin | 張 禧 嬪 |
| Hyǒnu 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 (Society of Korean History) | 韓國史學會 |
| Han'guk Sahakhoe (World History Society of Korea) | 韓國史學會 |
| Nasōng Hanin Changno Kyohoe | 라성 한인 장로 교회 |
| Kugō Kungmun Hakkwa | 國語國文學科 |
| Nodong Kijun Chosaguk | 勞動基準調查局 |
| Han'guk Hyumōnisūt'ū-hoe | 韓國 휴머니스트·회 |

- 7B. Write a proper name, term of address, or publication title separately from its modifier and also separately from the word it modifies.

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Wōllam Yi Sang-jae Ong | 月南 李商在翁 |
| Nanjung ilgi ch'o | 亂中 日記抄 |
| Hūngsōn Kun | 興宣 君 |
| Kwibong chip | 龜峯 集 |
| Wōnye Hakkwa chi | 園芸 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).

| | |
|-----------------|------|
| Kangwōn-do | 江原道 |
| Kyōngsang-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 |
| Yurisōng | 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 |
| Wōnju kunji | 原州 君誌 |
| Sōjangdae Manwōl Sanjōng | 西壯台 滿月 山頂 |

Korean

8. *Abbreviated Forms:*

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

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Yöngamsaji | 靈巖寺址 (靈巖寺 + 寺址) |
| Söul T'ükpyölsirip Namsan Tosögwän | 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.

| | |
|---------------------------|----------|
| onül üi Pukhan | 오늘 의 北韓 |
| Chö'n'gyöngnyön | 全經聯 |
| Chunggongkwön üi changnae | 中共團 의 將耒 |

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 sajön | 最新 佛韓 辭典 |
| Söul Chung-Kodüng Hakkyo | 서울 中高等 學校 |
| sinyök Sin-Kuyak chönsö | 新訊 新旧約 全書 |
| chung-tanp'yön sosöl | 中短篇 小說 |
| Paekhwabon Tang-Song sanmunsön | 白話本 唐宋 散文選 |
| Myöng-Ch'öng p'ilgi kosa sönyök | 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(*pön*), 年(*yön*)). 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'ön-kubaek-yuksipp'allyön | 一九六八年 |
|-------------------------------|-------|

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 haksang ūigŏ | 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 재 |
| 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 |
| Taehan 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 용기 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.

| | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Hyŏndae kukchepŏp | 現代 國際法 |
| Silch'ŏn munhak ūi sijip | 실천 문학 의 시집 |

Korean

6. Names of dynasties are capitalized.
 Yijo obaengnyōn 李朝 五百年
 Myōng-Ch'ōng sidae 明清 時代

7. A word derived from a proper name is capitalized only if the name retains its full, original meaning.
 Yangmyōnghak yōn'gu 陽明學 研究
 Hyōndae wa K'ūrisūch'yan ūi sinang 현대 와 크리스찬 의 신앙

8. Abbreviated forms combined coordinately are capitalized if called for by these guidelines.
 Sin-Kuyak Sōngsō 新舊約 聖書
 Siryong Pul-Han sajōn 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-Kodūng Hakkyo 中 · 高等 學校
 Nam-Pukhan kyōngje hyōmnyōk 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 chō | 張 大郁 · 著 |
| Iryōp, 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 chisōng" siinsōn 「 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'gugō p'yojun parūm sajōn*. (Kyōnggi-do Sōngnam-si: Han'guk Chōngsin Munhwa Yōn'guwōn, 1984)
 南 廣祐 . 韓國語 標準 發音 辭典 .

Hyōndae Chosōnmalsajōn. Che 2-p'an. ([P'yōngyang]: Kwahak, Paek kwa, Sajōn Ch'ulp'ansa, 1981)
 현대 조선말 사전 .

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

Sinp'yŏn 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 .

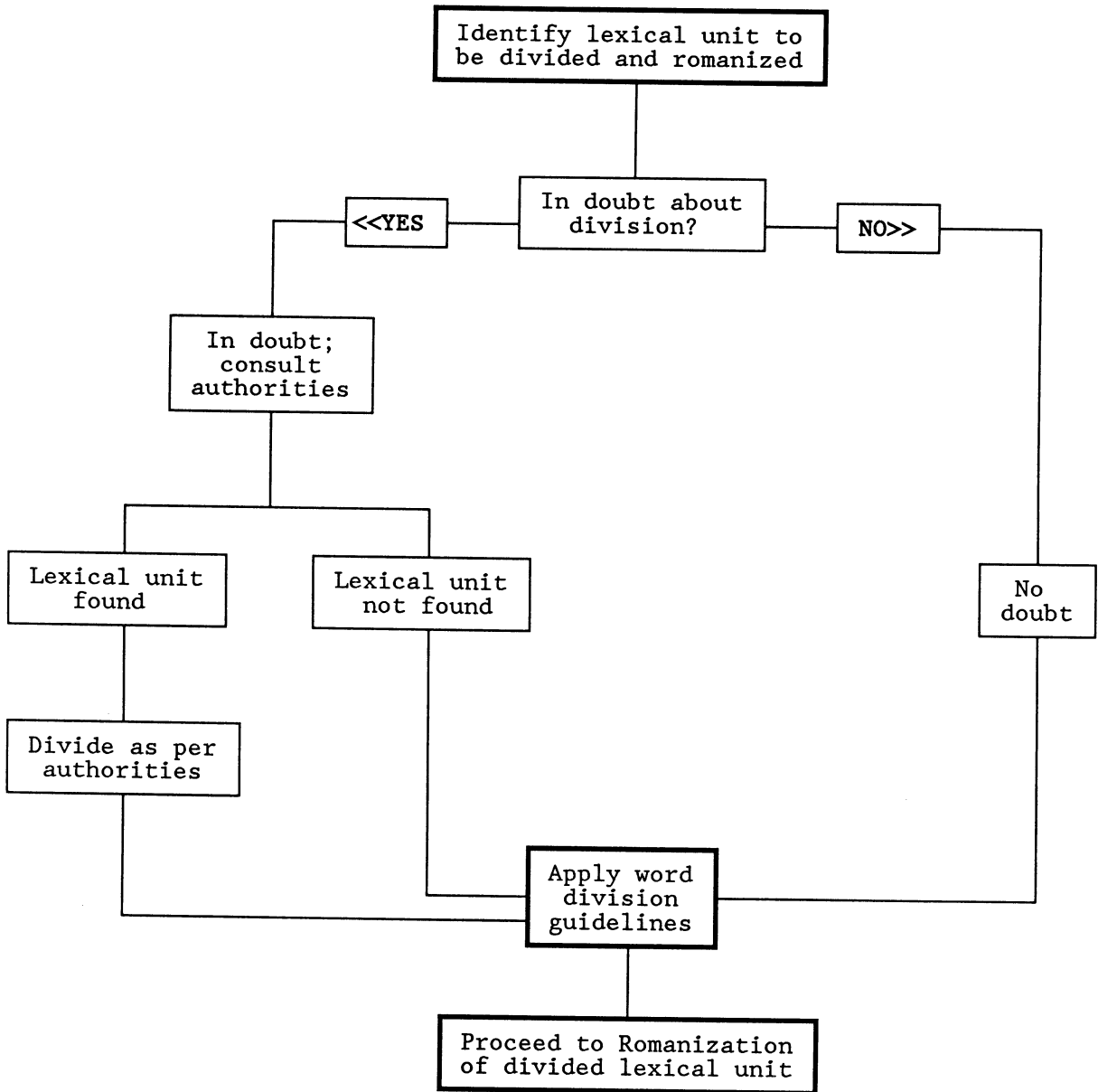
Sin chajŏn. ([Seoul]: Sinmun'gwan, 1915; Reprint: [Seoul]: Cho Yong-sŭng, 1973)
 新 字 典 .

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> |
| ̆ | breve | E6 |

Flowchart for Applying Korean Word Division and Romanization

Word Division



→ → →

Romanization

