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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Romanization</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>choün</td>
<td>좋은</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yori</td>
<td>료리 (or 요리)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>namunnip</td>
<td>나뭇잎</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kap</td>
<td>값</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ṡpta</td>
<td>없다</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Romanization</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Romanize as <em>m</em> when a syllabic final before <em>i</em> and yotized vowels.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yenniyagi</td>
<td>옛 이 야 기</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḡonnil</td>
<td>옛 일</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   | Romanize as *d* when a syllabic final before all other vowels. |
   | mŏdŏpta      | 옛 없다        |
   | udot         | 옛 옷         |

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: 음 파 [ 음 파 ] However, the romanization would not necessarily show a double consonant: ūikwa)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Romanization</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hancha</td>
<td>한자 (漢字 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>but</em> hanja</td>
<td>한자</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silsi</td>
<td>梟施</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p'yŏngka</td>
<td>평가</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>munpŏp</td>
<td>文社</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Words written with double final consonants are to be romanized as they are pronounced.

   hūk  헨
   sam  살
   tak  달
   Maksū  맥스
   Marksū  맥스

7. Initial niūn (⁻) and liūl (≡). Follow McCune-Reischauer rules governing initial niūn and liūl, with the following exceptions. The surname 李 is always romanized Yi, no matter how it is written ( 李, 이, 姓).

   nodong  로동 (or 노동)
   yöksa  혜사 (or 역사)
   Yi Súng-man  (or 이 승만)

Exception 1) When medial niūn is followed by medial liūl, they are generally romanized ll. However, when syllables beginning with 둘 or 력 (i.e. 둘, 력, 段) follow a vowel or medial niūn, the sound of liūl is generally dropped. In such cases, liūl is not romanized.

   mullihak  文理學
   nayöl  羅列
   punyöl  分裂
   but  Koryō

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

   sae yöksa rūl wihayó  새 历史를 위하여
   charip kyŏngje ro úi tojŏn  自立 경제로의挑戰
   Kim Mari ranūn puin  金馬里拉는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 liūl (≡), 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  李基運
   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  畔 道 郡

(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巻

(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:

- k, g, ng
- n, l
- t, ch, j, d
- l, r, n
- m
- p, b
- s, sh, n, t, d, p, k
- ng
- ch, j
- chʰ
- kʰ
- tʰ, ch
- pʰ
- h
(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)  
Lenin

(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'únam

ベ트남
(from the word Vietnam; the romanization system does not permit the use of the letter v)

chero

제로
(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 rūl chungsim ūro  
갈라 TV 를 중심 으로

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 (또) as a word separate from the word stem, except as noted in (a) through (d) below.

na nūn nae kil e  
나는 내 길 에

noin kwa pada  
노인과 바다

ch'owón ǔi kkum ǔl kūdæ ege  
草原의 꿈 을 그대에게

sae ya sae ya p'arang sae ya  
새 아 새 아 파랑 새 아

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ALA-LC Romanization Tables
1A. Add a particle as a suffix to a verb stem, adverb, or a simple inflection of the verb stem or adverb.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Korean</th>
<th>ALA-LC Romanization Tables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sarang pannün anae</td>
<td>사랑 받는 아내</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chago mőktõni</td>
<td>차고 엽터니</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kanan ūl iginün pōp</td>
<td>가난 을 이기는 注</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1B. Write coordinated or multisyllabic particles together as a word. However, always separate the particle 와 (와) from other particles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Korean</th>
<th>ALA-LC Romanization Tables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>na mando anida</td>
<td>나 만도 아니다</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Han'guk kojõn e ūi ch'odae</td>
<td>韓國 古典 에 의 招待</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iltüng egenün so rûl sang ūro</td>
<td>一終 에게는 소 둘상 으로</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hangmun ūrosō ūi sahak</td>
<td>學門 으로서 의 史學</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1C. Write independent contracted particles (such as 였, 었, 엮) separately from the preceding word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Korean</th>
<th>ALA-LC Romanization Tables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yejón en mich'ō mollassöyo</td>
<td>예전 엔 미쳐 옮겨야요</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kohyang el kanda</td>
<td>고향 엘 간다</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1D. When particles are contracted to nouns or pronouns, connect them to those words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Korean</th>
<th>ALA-LC Romanization Tables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chigûm ūn nugun'ga wasô</td>
<td>지금 은 누군가 와서</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nan mollà</td>
<td>난 였라</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kûgôn na to mollà</td>
<td>그건 나 도 였라</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Korean</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mõndong i t'ül tae</td>
<td>면동 이 물 때</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pam e ssûn insaengnon</td>
<td>밤 예 쓴 人生論</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>choguk ūl ch'ik'în yongsa</td>
<td>조국 을 지킨 움사</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nugu rûl wihayö chong ūn ullina</td>
<td>누구 를 위하여 鍾 은 울린다</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simni to mot kasö palpyŏng nanda</td>
<td>十里 도 못 가서 발병 난다</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irõbôrin kaül</td>
<td>육마른 후조</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2A. Separate an auxiliary verb, adjective, or adverb and its inflection from the word stem.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Korean</th>
<th>ALA-LC Romanization Tables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kago sip'ûn nae kohyang</td>
<td>가고 싶은 내 고향</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ttôna on ků chari e</td>
<td>먹나 은 그 자리 에</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nae chan i nômch'î naida</td>
<td>네 뽀이 닦시 나이다</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Korean</th>
<th>ALA-LC Romanization Tables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sin ūn ch'angojoja ida</td>
<td>神 은 創造者 이다</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sarang irojan pyöng</td>
<td>사랑 이라는 病</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2C. Separate a gerund form from the word stem.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Korean</th>
<th>ALA-LC Romanization Tables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p'urûn pyölt ūn sara issöpta</td>
<td>푸른 별 은 살아 있었다</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Write an imperfect noun as a separate word, except as noted in A-B below.

모란들 밑 무렵
십시오 언 태의 폭 아닙니다
moran nok pil muyop
sseirum un tano ppun anirao

3A. Write a single syllable, imperfect noun as a word joined to an attributive adjective or to a simple inflected verb.

할 수 없는 사람들
신사 햄녀 어려분
halsu omnun saramdul
sinsa sungnyo yorobun
nugu rul wihan koeingea
i choguk godiro kalkot in'ga

3B. Connect a prefix (接頭辞 chōptusa), such as the native Korean prefixes 곁 (kat), 홀 (hol), 탕 (hat), and 물 (p'tat) to the words that follow them.

갖 스물
덧저고리
pussarang
kassumul
totchogori

3C. Write a single syllable attributive adjective or prefix as joined to a personal pronoun or imperfect noun.

그분 이 先生 이나
이것 이 真相 이나
kubun i snsaeong ida
igot i chinsang ida

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.

한국과 한국인
한 등과 評價
Han'guk kwa Han'gugun
pudongsan p'yongka
taedosi ui inyoem kwa Han'guk
Hanbando ui p'yonghwa wa anbo
kyongje ch'odaeguk ui hyongsong
hwangmuji ka changmikkot kach'ii

4A. In a Sino-Korean phrase, write a simple inflection of the auxiliary하다(hada) and 된다(toeda), and the copula이 다(ida) joined to the word stem.

고독할 때 사연을
영원한 생명
yongwönhan saengmyông
haengbokhan Miguk saenghwal
chomyonghâe pon uri choguk

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.

朴月代表 에세이집
국際 마아케팅론
Pak Mog-wol taep'yo ese-i-chip
kukche maak'et'ing-non

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ALA-LC Romanization Tables
4C. Write an attributive adjective or a pre-formative character separately from the word it modifies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Korean</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sin hŏnpŏp</td>
<td>新 正法</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chŏ hanil edo sulp'um i</td>
<td>겨 하늘 에도 슬픔 이</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Han'guk sinhak nonmun ch'ong saegin</td>
<td>韩国 神学 论文 综 索引</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kündaesu ĭi chae chomyŏng</td>
<td>近代史 的 再 照明</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kwanhan il yŏn'gu</td>
<td>次年 三 研究</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4D. Write two coordinated characters, affixes, or substantives together as an integral part of the word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Korean</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>such'urip ch'olch'a</td>
<td>輸出入 節次</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kungsaeoe sajŏng</td>
<td>国内外 事情</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Han'guk sŏhwaga inbo</td>
<td>韩国 书画家 印谱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chŏngsŏnyŏn ege tūrinŭn Hanŏl</td>
<td>청소년 에게 드리는 한얼</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4E. Write a single character suffix together with the word stem.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Korean</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kongsanche'uk ĭi chujang</td>
<td>共產側 的 主張</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arūndaun tongmuldül</td>
<td>아름 다운 동물들</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4F. Add the binary主義(chuǹ; used chiefly as a formative element) to its modifier as a suffix.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Korean</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>minjujuŭi</td>
<td>民主主義</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marūk'ŭsu-chuǹ wa Kidokkyo</td>
<td>마르크스主義 와 基督教</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Write any binary component of a compound as a single word, when possible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Korean</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>t'oji kaeryang chohap</td>
<td>土地 改良 組合</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Korean</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kukse kibonpŏp</td>
<td>國税 基本法</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chijŏng t'onggye chosap'yo</td>
<td>指定 統計 調査表</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Han'guk ch'ŏnt'ong mokcho kŏnmulto</td>
<td>韓國 傳統 木造 建物圖</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kyeryang kyŏngjehakchŏk yŏn'gu</td>
<td>計量 經済學 的 研究</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5B. If two single character substantives appear in succession, write the second one as a separate word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Korean</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kukse kibonpŏp non</td>
<td>國税 基本法 論</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chijŏng t'onggye chosap'yo chip</td>
<td>指定 統計 調査表 集</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyŏndaek chakka samsipsamin chip</td>
<td>現代 作家 三十三人 集</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chungguk kojŏn Hansiin son</td>
<td>中國 古典 漢詩人 選</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kwijokche sŏl kwa kwallyoje non</td>
<td>貴族制 說 采 官僚制 論</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5C. Write a single character noun as a separate word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Korean</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hyŏn haengjŏng ha e che kisul</td>
<td>現 行政 下 鄰 諸 技術</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moktan'gang haeng yŏlch'a</td>
<td>牧丹江 行 列車</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Han'guk Chunggong kan ŭi kyoyŏk</td>
<td>韓國 中共間 的 交易</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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’ū ëp
- t’eibūl maenō

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’ūūp (originally shape up)
  (and another access point from syeip’ū ëp)
- t’eibūlmaenō (originally table manners)
  (and another access point from t’eibūl maenō)

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

- syeip’ū ëp
- t’eibūl maenō

6. **Personal Names**

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

- Ch’oe Ch’i-wŏn
- Yi Kwang-su
- Kim So-wŏl
- Namgung Kak
- Sŏnu Chong-wŏn

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

- Kim Sakkat
- Ch’ungmugong

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

- Iryŏn
- Sŏk Myŏngjŏng

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

- T’acjo
- Yi Sejong
- Kwanggaet’o Wang
- Hyegeŏnggung Hong Ssi
- Chang Hŭibin
- Hyŏna Haengja
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 学会(Hakhoe), 学科(Hakkwa), 教会(Kyohoe), etc.

Han'guksa Hakhoe
(Society of Korean History)

Han'guk Sahakhoe
(World History Society of Korea)

Nasŏng Hanin Changno Kyohoe

Kugŏ Kungmun Hakkwa

Nodong Kijun Chosaguk

Han'guk Hyumŏnisŭt'ŭ-hoe

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

Wŏllam Yi Sang-jae Ong

Nanjung ilgi ch'o

Hŭngsŏn Kun

Kwibong chip

Wŏnye Hakkwa chi

Taegu Maeil Sinmunsa sa

7C. Hyphenate a generic term used as part of the name of a jurisdiction, and indicate phonetic changes, except in the case of the term 北道(pukto).

Kangwŏn-do

Kyŏngsang-pukto

Taegu-si

Kahoe-dong

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

Naktonggang

Tongnimmun

Tonga Ilbosa

Yurisŏng

7E. Treat a generic term for a topographical feature or a jurisdiction also as a binary element when combined with another word.

T'aebaek sanmack

Anju Kunminhoe

Wŏnju kunji

Sŏjangdae Manwŏl Sanjŏng
8. **Abbreviated Forms:**

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

Yǒngamsaji (靈巖寺址)  
Sōul Tūkpyōlsirip Namsan Tosōgwon (서울 特別市立 南山 圖書館)

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

onūl ūi Pukhan ( 오늘 의 北韓)  
Chōn'gyŏngnyŏn (全経聯)  
Chunggongkwŏn ūi changnae (中共國 的 將來)

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

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

9. **Numerals:**

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

che-1  
cheil  
che-3 segye  
chesam segye

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

che 1-ch'a  
che ilch'a  
che 3-chip

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

cheil, i Konghwaguk  
che-1, 2 Konghwaguk

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 (+ sip), hundred (百 paek), thousand (千 ch'on), etc.

ilch'ŏn-kuback-yuksipp'allyŏn  
一九六八年
9C. Treat a contracted form of a cardinal number or calendar year as one word.
   yuksibinyŏn saŏp kyehoek                       yuksibinyŏn saŏp kyehoek
   62-yŏn saŏp kyehoek                           62-yŏn saŏp kyehoek
   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 haksaeng ūigŏ                     四・一九 學生 義學
    o-illyuk kunsu 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 번째
    ch'aeak nekwŏn                                색 뉘관
    som han'gŭn                                 송 한근
    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 宇基 薬士

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'ukpyŏlsi                      서울 特別市
   Kyŏngbuk Sup'il Tonginhoe          경북 수필 동인회

5. The first word of the title of a book, periodical, or series is capitalized.
   Hyŏndae kukche popep                           現代 國際法
   Silch'ŏn munhak ūi sijip                        신천 諸解 的 事蹟
Korean

6. Names of dynasties are capitalized.
   Yijo obaengnyŏn 李朝 五百年
   Myŏng-Ch'ŏng sidae 明清 時代

7. A word derived from a proper name is capitalized only if the name retains its full, original meaning.
   Yangmyŏnghak yŏn'gu 陽明學 研究
   Hyŏndae wa K'ūrisūch'yăn ū sinang 現代와 크리스찬의 선양

8. Abbreviated forms combined coordinately are capitalized if called for by these guidelines.
   Sin-Kuyak Sŏngsŏ 新旧約 聖書
   Siryong Pul-Han sajŏn 施榮 博翰 記

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

Punctuation

1. A centered point (・) indicating coordinate words is generally transcribed as a comma, except where the rules require a hyphen.
   Chung-Kodŭng Hakkyo 中 - 高等 學校
   Nam-Pukhan kyŏngje hyŏmnyŏk 南 - 北韓 經濟 協力

   In other instances, it may be transcribed or not transcribed, depending on the context.
   sa-ilgu ŭi minjungsa 四 - 一九의 民衆史
   Chang Tae-uk chŏ 張 大郁・著
   Iryŏp, Il'gang sīhwajip 一葉・日堂 詩畵集

2. Brackets (「...」) used in the manner of quotation marks ("...") are transcribed as the latter.
   "Munhak kwa chisŏng" si sinsŏn 「文學과 知性」 詩人選
   "Si wa haebbang" tongin sijip 「詩와 解放」 通人 詩集

Dictionaries to be Used as Authorities in Korean

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

Nam, Kwang-u. Han'gugŏ p'yojun parum sajŏn. (Kyŏnggi-do Sŏngnam-si: Han'guk Chŏngsin Munhwā Yŏng'guwŏn, 1984)
南廣祐. 韩國語 標準 發音 譯典.

現代 조선말 言事.
As the basis for word division decisions for contemporary publications from South Korea and North Korea:

_Sinp'yŏn kugŏ taesajŏn_. (Sŏul T'ŭkyŏlsi: Taeyŏng Ch'ulp'ansa, 1976)
신편 국어 대사전.

_Hyŏndae Chosŏnmal sajŏn_. (1981)
현대 조선말 사전.

Supplementary source for word division decisions for classical Korean publications:

_Ko pŏpchŏn yongŏjip_. ([Seoul]: Pŏpchech'ŏ, 1979)
古注典用語集.

To determine reading and pronunciation of Chinese characters:

Chang, Sam-sik. _Tae Han-Han sajŏn_. (Sŏul T'ŭkyŏlsi: 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Special Characters</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>USMARC hexadecimal code</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'</td>
<td>alif</td>
<td>AE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'</td>
<td>ayn</td>
<td>B0</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character Modifiers</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>~</td>
<td>breve</td>
<td>E6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Flowchart for Applying Korean Word Division and Romanization

Word Division

Identify lexical unit to be divided and romanized

<<YES In doubt about division? NO>>

In doubt; consult authorities

Lexical unit found Lexical unit not found

Divide as per authorities

Apply word division guidelines

Proceed to Romanization of divided lexical unit

→ → →
Romanization

Check pronunciation of Chinese characters

<<NO Pronunciation is known? >>

Not known; consult authorities to verify reading

Is known

Prepare to romanize

<<YES In doubt about pronunciation? >>

In doubt; consult authorities to verify correct pronunciation

Lexical unit found

Lexical unit not found

Romanize based on authority

Apply McCune-Reischauer and ALA-LC rules to romanize lexical unit

No doubt

Apply ALA-LC guidelines for capitalization and punctuation