



Highlights of Revised Korean Romanization and Word Division 2009

Prepared in March 2012





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The Term of Jurisdiction “북도”



The term of jurisdiction “북도” (North Province) romanized to indicate phonetic change after hyphen for consistency with other terms of jurisdiction.

	Prev.	Rev.
경상북도	Kyöngsang-pukto	Kyöngsang-bukto
전라북도	Chölla-pukto	Chölla-bukto
충청북도	Ch'ungch'öng-pukto	Ch'ungch'öng-bukto
황해북도	Hwanghae-pukto	Hwanghae-bukto



Words of Western Origin



For words of Western origin, apply the McCune-Reishauer Romanization rules in a normal manner without special treatment, with the exception of words beginning with the letter ‘ㄱ’.

	Prev.	Rev.
디지털	Dijit'öl	Tijit'öl
린넨	linnen	linnen
글로벌	Gülloböl	Külloböl
우승컵	Usüng-k'öp	Usüngk'öp
마케팅론	mak'et'ing-non	mak'et'ingnon
아마존강	Amajon-kang	Amajon'gang
금메달	küm-medal	kümmedal
에세이집	esei-chip	eseijip
창작팀	ch'angjak-t'im	ch'angjakt'im



Personal Names



Hyphenate forenames or pseudonyms **only** when they are preceded by a family name. Otherwise do not put a hyphen in personal name.

김 소월

Prev.

Kim So-wŏl

Rev.

Kim So-wŏl

이 율곡

Yi Yulgok

Yi Yul-gok

춘향 전

Ch'un-hyang chŏn

Ch'unhyang chŏn



Personal Names



When a personal name is written in Hangeul, and the first part of person's given name begins with ㄹ, romanize the initial ㄹ as *r*.

최 란

Ch'oe Ran

하 리수

Ha Ri-su

이 류환

Yi Ryu-hwan

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

박 레이첼

Pak Reich'el

김 릴리안

Kim Lillian



Personal Names



When the pronunciation of a historically well-known person's given name that begins with ㄣ or ㄛ is in conflict with the romanization rule, romanize to represent the pronunciation.

申 硯
河 崙

Prev.

Sin Ip

Ha Yun

Rev.

Sin Rip

Ha Ryun





Spelled-out Cardinal Number

Separate each digit by hyphens, without phonetic changes.

Romanize date with “ch’ōn” rather than “ilch’ōn” to more accurately represent the current pronunciation.

一九六八

Prev.

ilch’ōn-kubaek-yuksipp’al

Rev.

ch’ōn-kubaek-yuksip-p’al





Medial 入

入 before ‘ㄱ, ㄷ, ㅂ, ㅅ, ㅈ’: romanize as *t*
when a syllabic final before ㄱ, ㄷ, ㅂ, ㅅ, and ㅈ.

갓길
햇빛
햇살
붓짐

Prev.
kakkil
haeppit
haessal
potchim

Rev.
katkil
haetpit
haetsal
potchim



Archaic Korean



Strictly apply McCune-Reischauer rules and tables when romanizing archaic Korean.

턴쥬	T'yŏnjyu	<i>not</i>	Ch'ŏnju
조선	Chosyŏn	<i>not</i>	Chosŏn
섭리	syŏmni	<i>not</i>	sŏmni
약도	yaktyo	<i>not</i>	yakcho



Symbol and Character Modifier



- The apostrophe is used to differentiate aspirated consonants.

천사 / 전사 ch'önsa / chönsa

토끼 / 도끼 t'okki / tokki

- The apostrophe is also used to mark transcription of ㄴ ㄱ to contrast it with ㄷ ㄹ.

잔금 / 장음 chan'gŭm / changŭm

선군 / 성운 sŏn'gun / sŏngun

- The character modifier breve over ㅜ (ö) is used to represent ㅜ, ㅜ, ㅜ and over ㅜ (ü) is used to represent ㅜ, ㅜ.





Word Division

- Each part of speech is to be separated from other parts of speech, where it does no harm to the original meaning.
- Group syllables into words that make sense in context.
- Functionality of the “**noun**” as a search keyword.
- Separating “**noun**” from compound words, derived words, adjectives, and verbs.





The Particle (의)

For the particle “ŭi”, apply the Word Division rule in a normal manner like any other particles without special treatment.

	Prev.	Rev.
위인	wiin	wiin
과의	kwa ŭi	kwaŭi
만남	mannam	mannam
운명	unmyōng	unmyōng
으로의	ŭiro ŭi	ŭiroŭi
초대	ch'odae	ch'odae
에의	e ŭi	eŭi
으로서의	ŭrosŏ ŭi	ŭrosŏŭi





The Auxiliary Verb ‘-하다,’ ‘-되다’

Separate the auxiliary verbs and their inflections from a preceding noun including the previously joined simple inflection of the auxiliary ‘-하다,’ and ‘-되다’.

	Prev.	Rev.
사랑 한	saranghan	sarang han
사랑 하여	sarang hayö	sarang hayö
간행 된	kanghaengdoen	kanhaeng toen
잘못 되야	chalmot toeya	chalmot toeya



Copula ‘-이다’



Separate the copula ‘-이다’ and its inflections from the preceding word including the previously joined simple inflection.

	Prev.	Rev.
평화적 인	p’yönghwajögin	p’yönghwajök in
인간적 일	in’ganjögil	in’ganjök il
추억 이란	ch’uök iran	ch’uök iran
사랑 이라서	sarang irasö	sarang irasö

Write a simple inflection of the adjective form together with single syllable noun it modifies.

멋진 여자	mötchin yöja
값싼 행복	kapssan haengbok



Prefixes and Suffixes



Prefixes and suffixes are joined to the words they modify.

신여성
고문서
대기업
거짓말쟁이
충정리
참사랑

Prev.

sin yösöng
ko munsö
tae kiöp
köjinmal chaengi
ch'ong chöngni
ch'am sarang

Rev.

sinyösöng
komunsö
taegiöp
köjinmaljaengi
ch'ongjöngni
ch'amsarang



Numbers



For numbers, separate each digit by hyphens without phonetic changes.
Separate a native Korean and Sino-Korean number from its quantifier.

마흔다섯
아흔아홉 통
스물다섯 살

Prev.

mahŭn tasöt
ahŭn ahop t'ong
sŭmul tasöt sal

Rev.

mahŭn-tasöt
ahŭn-ahop t'ong
sŭmul-tasöt sal





Numeral Quantifiers for Time

Previously separated numeral quantifiers, such as 시, 분, 초, 일, 월, 년, 세기, etc. are now joined to the words they modify.

	Prev.	Rev.
이십일세기	isibil segi	isip-ilsegi

But:

21세기 21-segi (with Arabic number; no change)



Coordinated Characters



Do not hyphenate between abbreviated forms of non-proper nouns.
Hyphenate only for proper nouns.

근현대
중단편
中高等

Prev.

kŭn-hyöndae
chung-tanp'yön
chung-kodŭng

Rev.

kŭnhyöndae
chungdanp'yön
chunggodŭng

But:

남북한
불한 사전
당송 산문선

Nam-Pukhan
Pul-Han sajön
Tang-Song sanmunsön



Publication Titles with Single Syllable Modifiers



Previously separated single syllable modifiers that indicate a type of publication are now joined to the words they modify, unless the word being modified is a proper noun.

亂中 日記抄
토끼전
양반전

Prev.

nanjung ilgi ch'o
t'okki chŏn
yangban chŏn

Rev.

nanjung ilgich'o
t'okkijŏn
yangbanjŏn

But:

龜峯 集
素月 選

Kwibong chip (proper noun)
Sowŏl sŏn (proper noun)

