Item No. 6(b) of the agenda

GUIDELINES FOR THE ROMANIZATION OF KOREAN

(submitted by the Republic of Korea)
Guidelines for the Romanization of Korean

1. Basic Principles for Transcription
   (1) Romanization is based on standard Korean pronunciation.
   (2) No symbols except Roman letters are used, so far as possible.
   (3) Romanization follows the principle of 'one letter (or set of letters) per phoneme.'

2. Summary of the Transcription System
   (1) Vowels are transcribed as follows:
       simple vowels: a o u ü i ae e oe
       diphthongs: ya yo yu yae ye üi wa wo wae we wi
       [Note] Long vowels are not marked in transcription.
   (2) Consonants are transcribed as follows:
       plosives (stops) t d t' k g k' c s s'
       affricates ch, j tch ch'
       fricatives s, sh s' as h
       nasals m n ng
       liquids ɾ l
3. Special Provisions for Transcription

(1) When Korean sound values change as in the following cases, the results of those changes are transcribed as follows:

1. The case of assimilation of adjacent consonants

   e.g. 엇 솟 naenmul 부엌문 puôngmun
        납눈나 nangmunda 단눈다 thanmunda
        납눈다 kamnunda 전 다 chilli
        심 싱 shimni 암 석 amnyok
        독 젤 tongnip

2. The case of the epenthetic i- and i

   e.g. 사랑 sarang 무친 mulgön 방 pal
        산나 sarangp'yo
        대한 chindallae

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3. The case of palatalization

   e.g. こんにちは kuji 你好 haedoji
         早中 kach'i

4. The case when ㄱ, ㄴ, ㅂ, and ㅅ are adjacent to ㅎ

   e.g. uteur kuk'wa 南部 nat'a
         망하다 palp'ida 朝鲜 mach'ida

[Note] The tense (or glottalized) sounds, which occur in cases when morphemes are compounded as in the examples below, are transcribed by voiceless consonants.

   e.g. 長期 changki 韓国 sakön
         韓国 naetka 写真 chaktu
         星田 shinta 標準 sanpul

(2) When there is a possibility of confusion in pronunciation, or a need for segmentation, a hyphen ‘-‘ may be used.

   e.g. うち chang-i 長期 chan-gi
         八方 mulka-e 本部 Chongno-e

[Note] In the transcription of personal names and names of administrative units, assimilated sound changes before or after a hyphen are not transcribed.

   e.g. 김복남 Kim Pok-nam 紅単 Saebuk-myön

(3) The first letter is capitalized in proper names.

   e.g. 인천 Inch'on 대구 Taegu
         서울 Sejong

(4) Personal names are written by family name first, followed by a space and then the given name. A hyphen will separate given names, except that non-Sino-Korean given names may be joined without a hyphen.

   e.g. 김성호 Kim Chông-ho
         남궁동사 Namgung Tong-cha
In spite of the Note to (2) above, administrative units such as 도, 시, 군, 구, 읍, 면, 리, 동 and 가 are transcribed respectively as do, shi, gun, gu, up, myon, ri, dong, and ga and are preceded by a hyphen.

E.g.: 송성북도 Ch'ungch'ongbuk-do
백주도 Cheju-do
의성부시 Gijongbu-shi
과주군 Paju-gun
도봉구 Tobong-gu
신창읍 Shinchang-up
주내면 Chunae-myun
인창리 Inwang-ri
당산동 Tangsan-dong
봉천2동 Pongch'ŏn 2-dong
صوم로2가 Chongno 2-ga
화계로5가 T'oegyero 5-ga

[Note] Terms for administrative units such as 특별시, 직할시, 시, 군, 읍 and so on may be omitted.
E.g.: 부산직할시 Pusan 신창읍 Shinchang

(5) Names of geographic features, cultural properties, and man-made structures may be written without hyphens.
E.g.: 남산 Namsan 속사산 Sougnisan
금강 Kumgang 목도 Tokto
해운대 Haeundae 성 북궁 Kyōngbokkung
도산서원 Tosan'sōwon 불국사 Pulguksa
현충사 Hyŏnch'ungsa 목림문 Tongnimmun
오죽천 Ojuk'ŏn 축석루 Ch'oksongnu
[Note] Hyphens may be inserted in words of five syllables or more.
e.g. 금동미륵보살반가상 Kūmdong-mirūkposal-pan-gasang

(7) Some proper names, which cannot be abruptly changed in view of international practices and common longstanding transcriptions, may be written as follows:
e.g. 서울 Seoul 
이순신 Yi Sun-shin
이승만 Syngman Rhee 
연세 Yonsei 
이화 Ewha

(8) When they are difficult to print or to typewrite, the breve '·' in ᅈ, ᅊ, ᅑ, and ᅐ, and the apostrophe '·' in ᅆ, ᅇ, ᅈ, and ᅉ may be omitted as long as there is no confusion in meaning.