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Item 14  
of the Provisional Agenda

TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES FOR MAP AND OTHER EDITORS

Indication of Geographical Names on maps prepared  
in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea



Indication of Geographical Names on maps prepared  
in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

All Geographical Names in Korea are called by Korean letters and there are no geographical names which are called by foreign letters.

There are some names which were used under the feudal society against our people's will or those which were imposed on us by the colonialists. But such unreasonable names are being redressed.

On Korean maps currently being prepared in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the geographical names are shown in accordance with Working Paper No. 46 "Guideline for the Romanization of Korean" which was submitted to the Sixth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names held in New York in 1992.

The administrative division of provinces (or cities under direct jurisdiction) is provided with the boundaries and their names, as well as with the names of seats. The administrative division of cities (districts) and counties is provided with the cartographic legend showing the administrative division and the names of seats. In most of the administrative division of cities (districts) and counties, the specific terms of their names are in accord with the names of seats.

Examples: ◎ Hwangju... Hwangju means the seat of Hwangju County.

↙ County seat legend.

The names of all populated places on maps are established from political and administrative considerations. The seats of cities and districts are indicated with cartographic legend of the same types. The seat of Ri, Gu, Dong, Ŭp and Myŏn are indicated with cartographic legend of the same type, with the names of administrative division including generic terms given.

Examples: ○ Ryongsan-ri

○ Sinchang-gu

○ Mirim-dong

The names of Myŏn seats are derived from place names of Myŏn offices. The administrative division of Myŏn and under are to be found only in the southern half of Korea.

The main geographical objects and their names are shown on maps. All these names are indicated by a combination of specific and generic terms.

The generic terms of various geographical names applied on maps are shown in the annex of this Paper and in its blank spaces.



Hyphen in rendering geographical names is used in the following cases:

- Between the generic terms and specific terms of the names of administrative division;

Examples:                      Hamgyŏngbuk-do                      Chŏngjin-si

- In case of need to avert the confusion in syllables;

Examples:                      Hong-wŏn, Sin-gye

- When the last sound of the specific term is voiceless consonant and the first sound of the generic term is resonant sound ( ㄴ , ㄹ , ㅁ ) and when the last sound of the specific term and the first sound of the generic term are both “ ㄷ ”.

Examples:    Ryuksip-ryŏng                      Masik-ryŏng  
                    Phabal-ri                                      Chŏl-ryŏng



GLOSSARY of general

Korean	English equivalent
-DO, -SI	Province, City under Direct Jurisdiction
-si, -guyök, -gun	City, District, County
gang, chön, su	River, Stream
ho, pho, yön, ji, dam	Lake, Pond
jösuji	Reservoir
gammun	Barrage
san, bong, döck, goji	Mountain, Peak, Hill
sanjulgi	Range, Mountains
ryöng, gogae, jae	Pass, Ridge
gowön	Plateau
do, söm,	Island
gundo, ryödo	Archipelago, Islands
bando	Peninsula
böi	Plain
gap, got, dan, gak, kküt	Cape, Point
hae	Sea
man	Gulf, Bay
haehyöp	Strait

