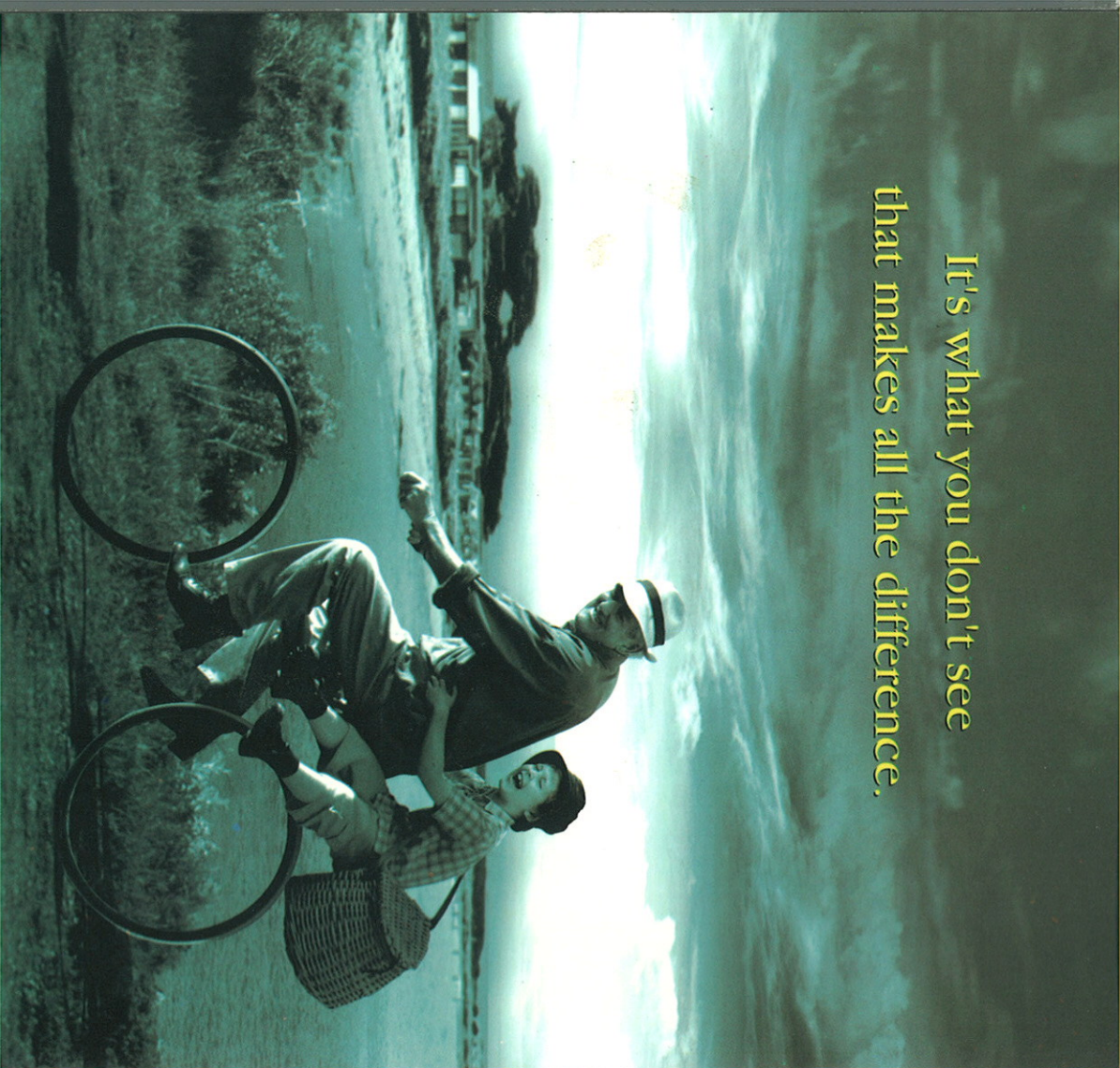


It's what you don't see
that makes all the difference.

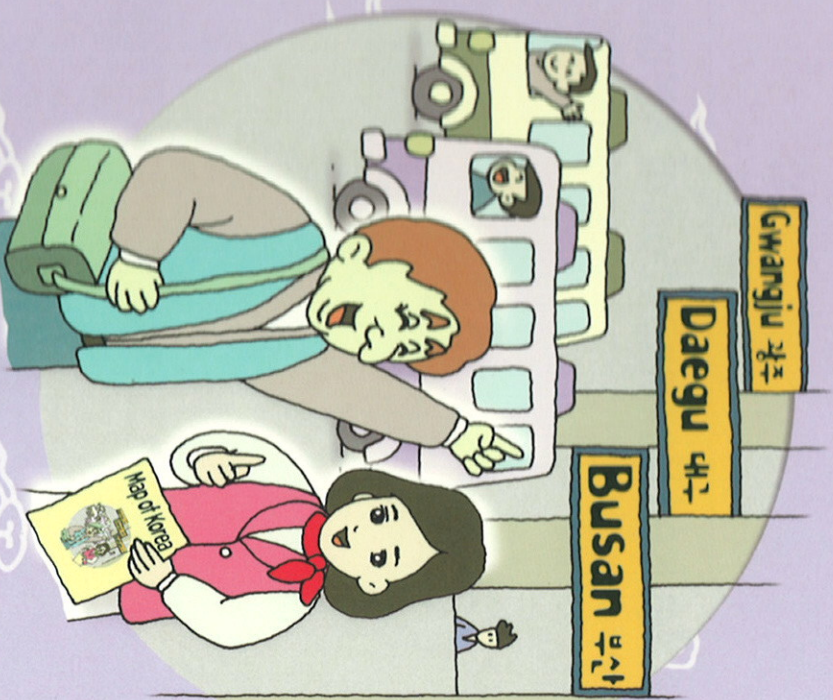


Take a moment and look around your world.
Without steel, the bikes, planes, cars, and trains we
depend on to get around wouldn't exist. Life would
simply come to a standstill.
As the world's leading steelmaker, we're working
quietly behind the scenes to keep your world
moving. We are POSCO.



we move the world in silence

The Revised Romanization of Korean



The Revised Romanization of Korean

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2000

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF THE KOREAN LANGUAGE
MINISTRY OF CULTURE & TOURISM

SEOUL
REPUBLIC OF KOREA

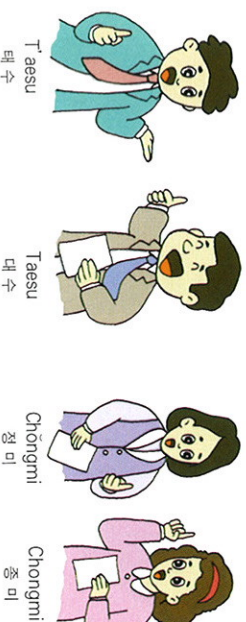
1 Why change?



The old system does not show important phonetic differences.

- In everyday usage, the old system was far too often used without the apostrophe. This made it impossible to differentiate between ㅊ, ㅌ, ㅍ, ㅍ and ㅍ, ㅍ, ㅍ, ㅍ respectively or between the sounds represented by these letters. Without revising the system used to Romanize Korean, these consonants would continue to be written the same way in most situations.
- The breve (˘) was left out even more frequently than the apostrophe. Once the breve is omitted, however, it becomes impossible to differentiate the vowels ㅑ from ㅓ, and ㅕ from ㅗ. Each of these vowels appears very frequently, and they often determine the difference between the meaning of one word and another. Leaving the Romanization system unchanged would mean that these critical differences would remain ignored.

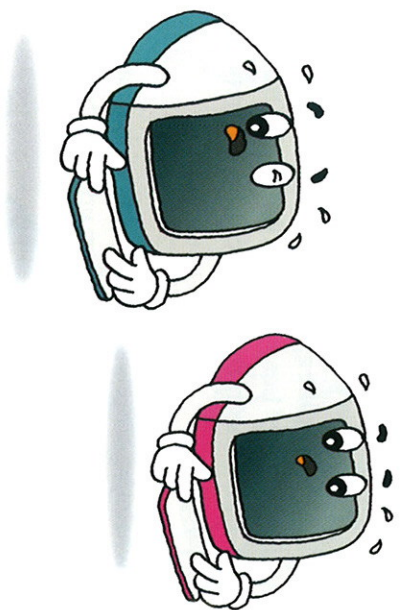
- The overwhelming frequency of omission of the diacriticals in the old system made eventual revision unavoidable.



The names of siblings are often the difference of only a single breve or apostrophe.

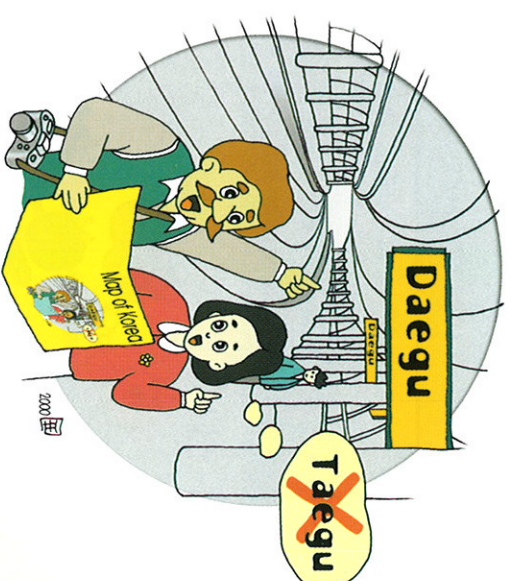
The old system was not user-friendly for the information age.

- The old system was not appropriate for the information age. The breve (the “˘” of \ddot{o} and \ddot{u}) and the apostrophe (as in k' , t' , p' , ch') were always difficult to use with consistency on computers and on the Internet. They were absolutely essential in representing personal and place names, the most frequently Romanized Korean words.



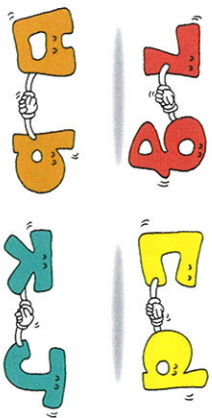
What has been changed? 2

1. ㄱ, ㄷ, ㅂ, and ㅈ have been changed from k , t , p , and ch to g , d , b , and j .
2. ㅑ and ㅓ have been changed from \ddot{o} and \ddot{u} to eo and eu .
3. ㅋ, ㅌ, ㅍ, and ㅊ have been changed from k' , t' , p' , and ch' to k , t , p , and ch .
4. ㅅ used to be written as sh and s depending on context. Now it will be written as s in all cases.



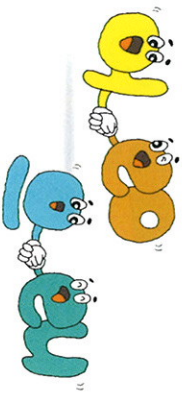
1. ㄱ, ㄷ, ㅂ, and ㅈ have been changed from k, t, p, and ch to g, d, b, and j.

- 광주 Kwangju → Gwangju
- 대구 Taegu → Daegu
- 부산 Pusan → Busan
- 제주 Cheju → Jeju



2. ㅑ and ㅓ have been changed from ö and ũ to eo and eu.

- 청주 Chongju → Cheongju
- 한글 Hangul → Hangeul



3. ㅋ, ㅌ, and ㅍ have been changed from k', t', p', and ch' to k, t, p, and ch.

- 판문점 P'annunjom → Pannunjeom
- 충주 Ch'ungju → Chungju

4. In the old system, ㅅ was written as either sh or s, depending on the vowel that followed. In the new system, ㅅ is always written as s.

- 신라 Shilla → Silla
- 실상사 Shilsangsa → Silsangsa

What has remained the same?

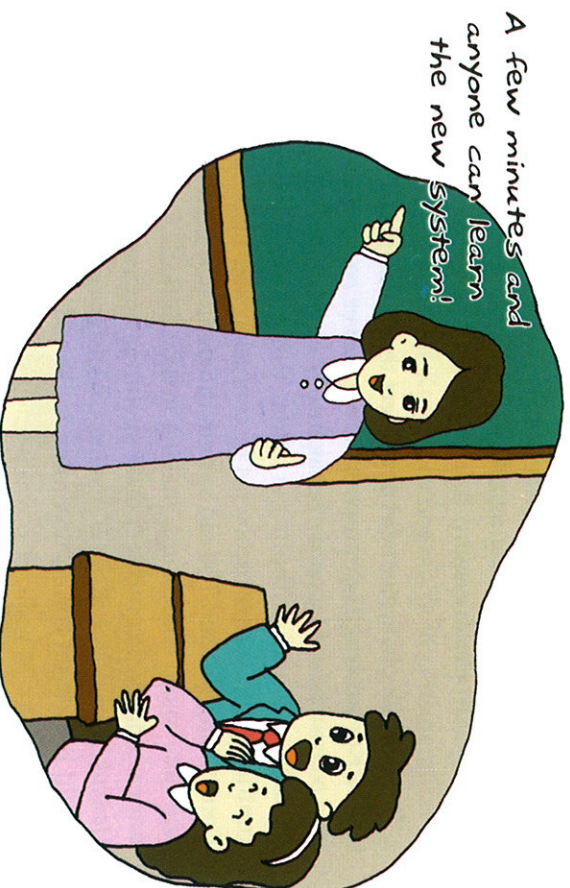
The basic principles of transcriptions are the same as in the old system, in that words are Romanized according to sound, as opposed to a transliteration system, in which Romanization would be done according to Korean spelling without regard to pronunciation.

| Korean spelling | Korean pronunciation | Romanized |
|-----------------|----------------------|------------|
| 한라 | [할라] | Halla |
| 신문로 | [신문노] | Simmunno |
| 종로 | [종노] | Jongno |
| 독립문 | [동남문] | Dongnimmun |
| 국민 | [궁민] | gungmin |
| 범문 | [범문] | beommun |

As in the old system, ㄱ, ㄷ, and ㅂ are written as *k*, *t*, and *p* when followed by a consonant or at the end of a word.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| • 곡성 Gokseong | • 무극 Mugeuk |
| • 갓바위 Gathawi | • 장산곶 Jangsangot |
| • 합천 Hapcheon | • 정읍 Jeongeup |

Frequently asked questions **3**



► REASONS FOR REVISION

The old system is widely used throughout the world, why change it now?

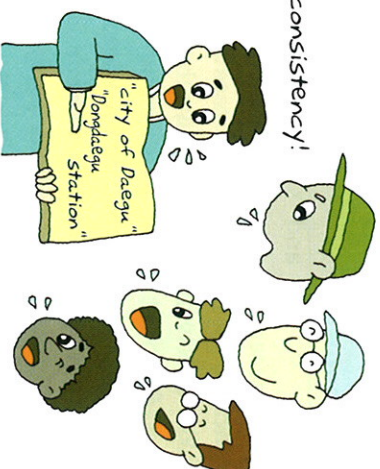
While it is true that the old system has been widely used around the world to record the pronunciation of Korean, from a general linguistic point of view it had various shortcomings even in the rare cases where the breve and apostrophe were not omitted. The difference between some voiced and non-voiced sounds are in Korean little more than allophones, but the old system represented these as entirely different phonemes. This is a problem that should have been remedied long ago, but unfortunately has had to wait until now to be addressed.

Because the old system did not reflect the phonetic characteristics of the Korean language properly, it was never compatible for easy and consistent use by native speakers of Korean, even if it was used outside of Korea without particular difficulty. This difficulty contributed to serious problems of confusion and inconsistency in Romanizing Korean. The old system differentiated between voiced and non-voiced consonants, making it very difficult for Koreans to understand and contributing to spellings such as *Kunkang* and *Hankuk*, for *금강* and *한국* instead of *Kūmgang* and *Han-guk*, as would have been correct according to the old system. There were contradictions as well. *대구* was written *Taequ* but *동대구*, the name of its largest passenger bus terminal, was Romanized as *Tongdaegu*. And because *ㄷ*, *ㅁ*, and *ㅂ* have to be written so that a distinction is maintained between *ㅌ*, *ㅍ*, and *ㅃ*, people rarely wrote *ㄷ*, *ㅁ*, and *ㅂ* as *t*, *p*, and *ch* even when they were conscious of the fact that this was not correct according to the old system, since they did not

want to see words confused with the *t*; *p*; and *ch* that would eventually find their apostrophes omitted. The result was that *ㄷ*, *ㅁ*, and *ㅂ* were written *t*, *p*, and *ch* on road signs but as *d*, *b*, and *j* almost everywhere else, such as in personal names and the names of companies and schools.

This revision of the Romanization of Korean was undertaken with the belief that if not corrected, this confusion and inconsistency would only continue to worsen with time. Priority was given to pronunciation instead of Korean orthography in consideration of the needs of foreigners, and in this sense, the government's Romanization policy remains fundamentally unchanged. The difference is that phonological opposition is made clear in the new system.

Wow, look!
Finally some consistency!



▶ SPECIAL SYMBOLS (diacriticals)

The old Romanization system was based on a system developed privately in 1939, and was always unfit for either popular usage or the information age. The old system used the breve (˘), which is not found on a computer keyboard. The apostrophe is on all keyboards but was still omitted more often than not in common usage. *õ, ù, k', t', p'* and *ch'* are all lacking in existing ASCII code, making them difficult for everyday usage with computers and the Internet.

▶ DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN CONSONANTS

Why the need to differentiate between “ㄱ, ㅋ, and ㆁ” and “ㄷ, ㅌ, and ㄹ”?

Massive confusion occurs if the distinctions are not made between “ㄱ, ㅋ, and ㆁ” and “ㄷ, ㅌ, and ㄹ.” The difference between many personal names cannot be made without this distinction, for example in the case of *대수* and *태수* names, that could easily be those of two brothers. Without this distinction, it would be like writing both *Tale* and *Dale* as *Tale*. Just as the difference between *t* and *d* is important in English, this distinction between different Korean letters is critical in Romanizing Korean, particularly for personal names. It is time for Korea to have a Romanization system that can be used for all occasions and for all generations.

▶ DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN VOWELS

Why is the difference between *ㅑ* and *ㅓ*, and the difference between *ㅜ* and *ㅠ* so important?

ㅑ and *ㅓ* are completely different phonemes in Korean, a distinction that not only should be made but is also possible with the new system. The same is true for the vowels *ㅜ* and *ㅠ*. Korean family names are an easy example, as the names *쥬* and *쑤* both become *Son* when the breve is omitted, just as *쥬* and *쑤* both become *Song*. A native speaker of Korean can clearly tell the difference between these vowels, so many have had little choice but to improvise. Someone with the name *쥬* does not want to become *Sung* something inconsistent with both the old and new systems. However, having no guarantee that their name will be written consistently as *Sõng*, they would write *쥬* as *Sung* just to make this distinction. It then becomes a matter of guesswork to determine whether it represents *쥬* or *쑤*. In the new system, however, *쥬* would be written as *Seong*, which can not be confused with any other name.

▶ THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE KOREAN LANGUAGE

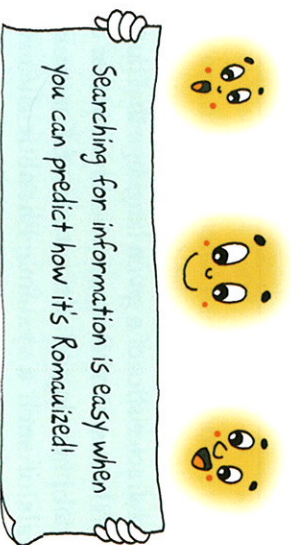
“Why not just write Korean as it sounds to Westerners?”

Romanization systems exist for the purpose of reflecting the phonetic characteristics of a given language that does not ordinarily use Roman letters. Any Romanization system that does not respect the internal phonological distinctions of Korean is forgetting the very goals of such a system. Phonetic differentiation with consistency is entirely possible when Romanizing Korean, and so it is only a matter of course that this should be assured with a new system.

INTERNATIONAL USAGE

Most of the maps and encyclopedias all over the world use the McCune-Reischauer System of Romanization for Korean place names. Won't the change cause confusion?

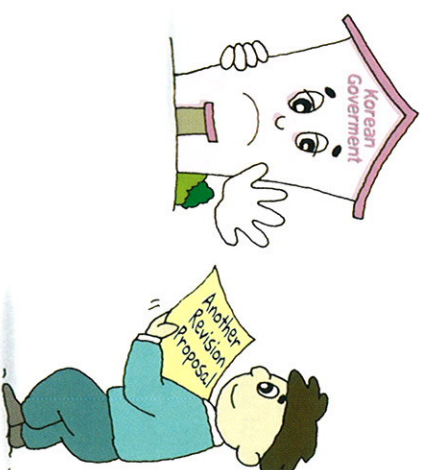
Even a change for the better can bring initial confusion. The old system, based on the McCune-Reischauer system of Romanization for the Korean language, is widely used overseas, particularly in Western countries. Many other documents besides maps and encyclopedias use the old system as well. It is indeed believed that it will take considerable time before the new system is recognized around the world. Confusion between the old and new systems can be expected. But if we delay making needed improvements out of fear of temporary confusion, problems of inconsistency will only become increasingly serious, making the situation more difficult to rectify for the next generation. The Korean government is prepared to do its part so that the new system is widely recognized and understood in Korea and around the world. The new system will not be accepted overnight, but consistent policy will ensure consistent usage.



THE BENEFITS OF REVISION

What is so good about the new system?

While at first there may seem to be little advantage to revision, the benefits will be great over the long run. Since in the old system both “ㄱ, ㅋ, ㆁ, and ㆁ” and “ㄱ, ㅋ, ㆁ, and ㆁ” end up written as *k*, *t*, *p*, and *ch*, even simple tasks such as Internet searches suddenly become highly inefficient. Since both **꺄꺀** and **꺄꺁**, for example, become *Taesŏng* when the apostrophe is omitted, a search for either would turn up both. The new system is easy to follow and always maintains critical and frequent phonetic differences, making the work of finding people, places, and everything else immensely easier because phonetic distinctions will be maintained consistently and there will be little cause for the same kind of arbitrary improvisation that plagued the old system.

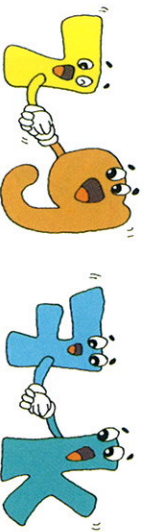


► CONSONANTS

Westerners tend to hear ㄱ, ㅋ, ㆁ, and ㆁ as k, t, p, and ch. Why do these consonants have to be written g, d, b, and j?

It is true that most Westerners hear ㄱ, ㅋ, ㆁ, and ㆁ as k, t, p, and ch when these consonants appear as the first letter in a word. But the problem is that ㄱ, ㅋ, ㆁ, and ㆁ also seem like k, t, p, and ch to the average Western ear as well, and the differences between each of these consonants are important in Korean. The phonological opposition of Korean must be given first priority in a Romanization system designed for Korean, even if to most foreign ears these differences are not easily recognized. In addition, when the differences between “ㄱ, ㅋ, ㆁ, and ㆁ” and “ㄱ, ㅋ, ㆁ, and ㆁ” are written with consistency, it actually makes non-native pronunciation of Korean more distinguishable to native speakers.

partners in consistency



► VOWELS

Aren't eo and eu rather distant from ㅑ and ㅓ?

When it comes to views about the new system, many have expressed opposition to transcribing ㅑ as eo and ㅓ as eu. Some may think it ideal to write ㅑ as o and ㅓ as u but then there becomes no way to distinguishing ㅑ from ㅓ and ㅓ from ㅕ. This leaves one with little choice but to develop a way to make this distinction. As long as ㅑ and ㅓ are no longer going to be used, the only option available is to Romanize ㅑ and ㅓ using two Roman letters.

ㅑ comes from closer to the front of the mouth than [o] and ㅓ comes from closer to the front of the mouth than [u] and so it was decided to add e in front of o and u. Given the phonetic characteristics of Korean, a language of many vowels, we are left with little choice but to explain to non-native speakers that eo is ㅑ and eu is ㅓ.

Most of the world's languages use the Roman alphabet, either as their main script or for special situations. But in each case, the sound value assigned to each Roman letter varies according to the language being represented. Using eo and eu to Romanize ㅑ and ㅓ is the best choice available for the consistent and simple Romanization of Korean.

'eo' [ɛo]

~~'eo'~~ [ɛo] ~~'eo'~~ [ɛo] ~~'eo'~~ [ɛo]

~~[eo]~~ [ɛo] ~~[eo]~~ [ɛo] [ɛo]

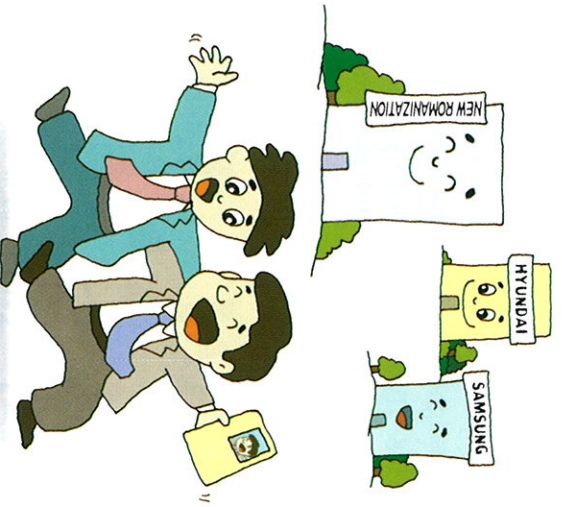
as in sun [sʌn] love [lʌv]



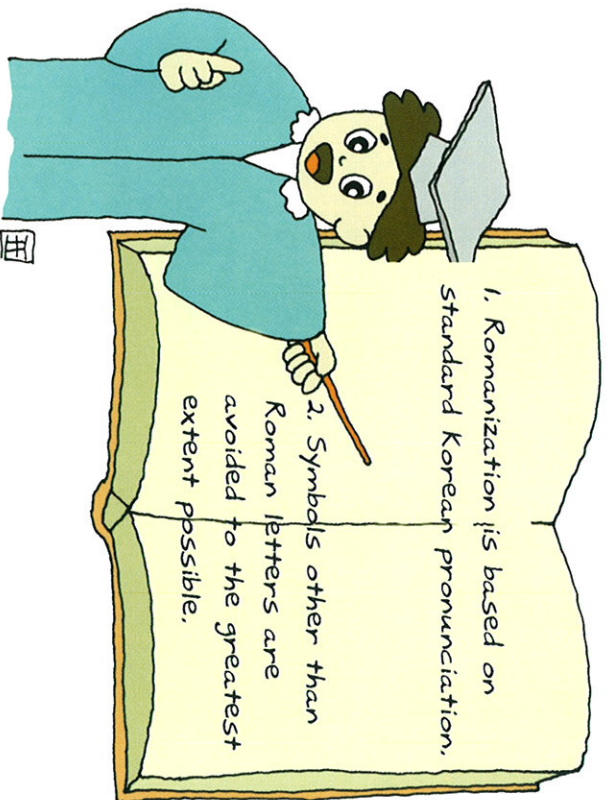
▶ BUSINESS NAMES

Will businesses and schools have to change the spelling of their names?

Just as in the case of the Romanization of personal names that have already been used in official contexts, businesses that so desire may continue to use previously established Romanizations. Business names such as *Samsung* and *Hyundai*, both known around the world, will not be required to change to *Samsseong* and *Hyeyondaie*, for instance. New companies, however, will be encouraged to follow this new system, and the government will gladly welcome decisions by companies that have been using arbitrarily Romanized name to make their names consistent with the new system. (Interestingly enough, more business names will be consistent with the official Romanization system than used to be, since it is more consistent with the way most native Korean speakers want to Romanize Korean.)



The Romanization of Korean(Full text) 4



■ The Romanization of Korean
(Ministry of Culture and Tourism proclamation No. 2000-8)

1. Basic Principles of Romanization

- (1) Romanization is based on standard Korean pronunciation.
- (2) Symbols other than Roman letters are avoided to the greatest extent possible.

2. Summary of the Romanization System

(1) Vowels are transcribed as follows:

• simple vowels

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|---|---|----|---|----|---|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ㅏ | ㅑ | ㅓ | ㅕ | ㅗ | ㅛ | ㅜ | ㅠ | ㅡ | ㅣ | ㅅ | ㅆ | ㅈ | ㅊ | ㅊ | ㅊ | ㅊ |
| a | eo | o | u | eu | i | ae | e | oe | wi | | | | | | | |

• diphthongs

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ㅘ | ㅙ | ㅚ | ㅜ | ㅠ | ㅝ | ㅞ | ㅟ | ㅠ | ㅡ | ㅢ | ㅣ | ㅤ | ㅥ | ㅦ | ㅧ | ㅨ |
| ya | yeo | yo | yu | yae | ye | wa | wae | wo | wø | wi | | | | | | |

Note 1 : ㅚ is transcribed as *wi*, even when pronounced as ㅚ.

Note 2 : Long vowels are not reflected in Romanization.

(2) Consonants are transcribed as follows:

• plosives(stops)

| | | | | | | | |
|------|----|---|------|----|------|----|---|
| ㄱ | ㅋ | ㆁ | ㄷ | ㅌ | ㅍ | ㅍ | ㅍ |
| g, k | kk | k | d, t | tt | b, p | pp | p |

• affricates

| | | |
|---|----|----|
| ㅈ | ㅊ | ㅉ |
| j | jj | ch |

• fricatives

| | | |
|---|----|---|
| ㅅ | ㅆ | ㅎ |
| s | ss | h |

• nasals

| | | |
|---|---|----|
| ㄴ | ㅁ | ㅇ |
| n | m | ng |

• liquids

| | |
|------|---|
| ㄹ | ㄺ |
| r, l | |

Note 1 : The sounds ㄱ, ㅋ, and ㅁ are transcribed respectively as *g, d*, and *b* when they appear before a vowel; they are transcribed as *k, t*, and *p* when followed by another consonant or form the final sound of a word. (They are Romanized as pronunciation in []) .

e.g.

| | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|-----------|
| 구미 | Gumi | 영동 | Yeongdong |
| 백암 | Baegam | 옥천 | Okcheon |
| 합덕 | Hapdeok | 호법 | Hobeop |
| 월곶[월곶] | Wolgot | 벚꽃[번꽃] | beotkkot |
| 한밭[한반] | Hanbat | | |

Note 2 : ㄹ is transcribed as *r* when followed by a vowel, and as *l* when followed by a consonant or when appearing at the end of a word. ㄹ is transcribed as *ll*.

e.g.

| | | | |
|----|---------|----------|---------------|
| 구리 | Guri | 철악 | Seorok |
| 칠곡 | Chilgok | 임실 | Imsil |
| 울릉 | Ulleung | 대관령[대괄령] | Daegwallyeong |

3. Special Provisions for Romanization

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

1. The case of assimilation of adjacent consonants

e.g.

| | | | |
|--------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 백마[백머] | Baengma | 신문로[신문노] | Simmunno |
| 종로[종노] | Jongno | 왕십리[왕십니] | Wangsimni |
| 별내[별래] | Byeollaе | 신라[실라] | Silla |

2. The case of the epenthetic ㄴ and ㄹ

e.g.

| | | | |
|----------|------------|--------|--------|
| 학여울[학녀울] | Hangnyeoul | 알약[알략] | allyak |
|----------|------------|--------|--------|

3. Cases of palatalization

e.g.

| | | | |
|----------|---------|--------|-------|
| 해돋이[해도지] | haedoji | 같이[가치] | gachi |
| 맞히다[마치다] | machida | | |

4. Cases where ㄱ, ㄷ, ㅂ, and ㅈ are adjacent to ㅎ

e.g.

| | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| 종교[조코] | joko | 농대[노타] | nota |
| 잡혀[자혀] | japyeo | 낱기[나치] | nachi |

However, aspirated sounds are not reflected in case of nouns where ㅎ follows ㄱ, ㄷ, and ㅂ, as in the examples below.

e.g.

| | | | |
|----|-------|-----|--------------|
| 목호 | Mukho | 집현전 | Jiphyeonjeon |
|----|-------|-----|--------------|

Note : Tense (or glottalized) sounds are not reflected in cases where morphemes are compounded, as in the examples below.

e.g.

| | | | |
|-----|-----------|-----|-------------|
| 압구정 | Apgujeong | 낙동강 | Nakdonggang |
| 죽변 | Jukbyeon | 낙성대 | Nakseongdae |
| 합정 | Hapjeong | 팔당 | Paldang |
| 샛별 | saetbyeol | 울산 | Ulsan |

(2) When there is the possibility of confusion in pronunciation, a hyphen “-” may be used.

e.g.

| | | | |
|----|----------|-----|-----------|
| 중앙 | Jung-ang | 반구대 | Ban-gudae |
| 세운 | Se-un | 해운대 | Hae-undae |

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

e.g.

| | | | |
|----|-------|----|--------|
| 부산 | Busan | 세종 | Sejong |
|----|-------|----|--------|

(4) Personal names are written by family name first, followed by a space and the given name. In principle, syllables in given names are not separated by hyphen, but the use of a hyphen between syllables is permitted.

e.g.

| | |
|-----|--------------------------|
| 민용하 | Min Yongha (Min Yong-ha) |
| 송나리 | Song Nari (Song Na-ri) |

① Assimilated sound changes between syllables in given names are not transcribed.

e.g.

| | |
|-----|--------------------------|
| 한복남 | Han Boknam (Han Bok-nam) |
| 홍빛나 | Hong Bitna (Hong Bit-na) |

② Romanization of family names will be determined separately.

- (5) Administrative units such as 도, 시, 군, 구, 읍, 면, 리, 동, and 가 are transcribed respectively as *do*, *si*, *gun*, *gu*, *eup*, *myeon*, *ri*, *dong*, and *ga*, and are preceded by a hyphen. Assimilated sound changes before and after the hyphen are not reflected in Romanization.

e.g.

| | | | |
|-------|-------------------|--------|----------------------|
| 충청북도 | Chungcheongbuk-do | 의정부시 | Uijeongbu-si |
| 제주도 | Jeju-do | 도봉구 | Dobong-gu |
| 양주군 | Yangju-gun | 삼죽면 | Samjuk-myeon |
| 신창읍 | Sinchang-eup | 당산동 | Dangsan-dong |
| 인왕리 | Inwang-ri | 봉천 1동 | Bongcheon 1(il)-dong |
| 종로 2가 | Jongno 2(i)-ga | 퇴계로 3가 | Toegyero 3(sam)-ga |

Note: Terms for administrative units such as 시, 군, 읍 may be omitted.

e.g.

| | | | |
|-----|----------|-----|-----------|
| 청주시 | Cheongju | 함평군 | Hampyeong |
| 순창읍 | Sunchang | | |

- (6) Names of geographic features, cultural properties, and man-made structures may be written without hyphens.

e.g.

| | | | |
|-----|---------------|------|----------------|
| 남산 | Namsan | 속리산 | Songnisan |
| 금강 | Geumgang | 독도 | Dokdo |
| 경복궁 | Gyeongbokgung | 무량수전 | Muryangsujeon |
| 연화교 | Yeonhwagyo | 극락전 | Geungnackjeon |
| 인압지 | Anapji | 남한산성 | Namhansanseong |
| 화랑대 | Hwarangdae | 불국사 | Bulguksa |
| 현충사 | Hyeonchungsa | 독립문 | Dongnimmun |
| 오죽헌 | Ojukheon | 축석루 | Chokseongnu |
| 종묘 | Jongmyo | 다보탑 | Dabotap |

- (7) Proper names such as personal names and those of companies may continue to be written as they have been previously.

- (8) When it is necessary to convert Romanized Korean back to Hangeul in special cases such as in academic articles, Romanization is done according to Hangeul spelling and not pronunciation. Each Hangeul letter is Romanized as explained in section 2 except that ㄱ, ㄷ, ㅂ and ㄹ are always written as *g*, *d*, *b* and *l*. When ㅇ has no sound value, it is replaced by a hyphen. It may also be used when it is necessary to distinguish between syllables.

e.g.

| | | | |
|-----|-----------|-------|---------------------|
| 집 | jib | 집 | jip |
| 밖 | bakk | 값 | gabs |
| 붓꽃 | buskkocho | 먹는 | meogneun |
| 독립 | doglilb | 문리 | munli |
| 물엿 | mul-yeos | 굳이 | gud-i |
| 종다 | johda | 가곡 | gagog |
| 조랑말 | jolangmal | 없었습니다 | eobs-eosss-seubnida |

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| | | | |
|------|-----------------|---|------------------|
| 강남 | Kangnam | ▶ | Gangnam |
| 강릉 | Kangnŭng | ▶ | Gangneung |
| 강원도 | Kang-won-do | ▶ | Gangwon-do |
| 강화도 | Kanghwado | ▶ | Ganghwado |
| 개성 | Kaesŏng | ▶ | Gaeseong |
| 거북선 | Kŏbukson | ▶ | Geobukseon |
| 거제도 | Kojedo | ▶ | Geojedo |
| 경기도 | Kyŏnggi-do | ▶ | Gyeonggi-do |
| 경북강 | Kyŏngbokkang | ▶ | Gyeongbokkung |
| 경상남도 | Kyŏngsangnam-do | ▶ | Gyeongsangnam-do |
| 경상북도 | Kyŏngsangbuk-do | ▶ | Gyeongsangbuk-do |
| 경주 | Kyŏngju | ▶ | Gyeongju |
| 경포대 | Kyŏngp'odae | ▶ | Gyeongpodae |
| 고구려 | Koguryŏ | ▶ | Goguryeo |
| 고려 | Koryŏ | ▶ | Goryeo |
| 공주 | Kongju | ▶ | Gongju |
| 광주 | Kwangju | ▶ | Gwangju |
| 광화문 | Kwanghwamun | ▶ | Gwanghwamun |
| 구세 | Kuksae | ▶ | Guksae |
| 군산 | Kunsan | ▶ | Gunsan |
| 금강 | Kŭmgang | ▶ | Geumgang |
| 금강산 | Kŭmgangsan | ▶ | Geumgangsan |
| 김포 | Kimpo | ▶ | Gimpo |
| 김해 | Kimhae | ▶ | Gimhae |

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|-----|-------------|---|--------------|
| 낙동강 | Naktonggang | ▶ | Nakdonggang |
| 남대문 | Namdaemun | ▶ | Namdaemun |
| 남태령 | Namtaeryŏng | ▶ | Namtaeryeong |
| 내장산 | Naejangsan | ▶ | Naejangsan |

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|------|---------------|---|---------------|
| 다도해 | Tadohae | ▶ | Dadohae |
| 다보탑 | Tabotap | ▶ | Dabotap |
| 대관령 | Taegwallyŏng | ▶ | Daegwallyeong |
| 대구 | Taegu | ▶ | Daegu |
| 대동강 | Taedonggang | ▶ | Daedonggang |
| 대전 | Taejon | ▶ | Daejeon |
| 대한민국 | Taehanmin-guk | ▶ | Daehanminguk |
| 덕수궁 | Tŏksugung | ▶ | Deoksugung |
| 독도 | Tokto | ▶ | Dokdo |
| 독립문 | Tongnimmun | ▶ | Dongnimmun |
| 동강 | Tonggang | ▶ | Donggang |
| 동두천 | Tongduch'on | ▶ | Dongducheon |
| 두만강 | Tuman-gang | ▶ | Dumangang |

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| | | | |
|-----|------------|---|-------------|
| 명동 | Myŏng-dong | ▶ | Myeong-dong |
| 목포 | Mokpo | ▶ | Mokpo |
| 무궁화 | Mugunghwa | ▶ | Mugunghwa |
| 무호 | Muk'ho | ▶ | Mukho |

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|-----|--------------|---|---------------|
| 백두산 | Paektusan | ▶ | Baekdusan |
| 백령도 | Paengnyŏngdo | ▶ | Baengnyeongdo |
| 백제 | Paekche | ▶ | Baekje |
| 부곡 | Pugok | ▶ | Bugok |
| 부산 | Pusan | ▶ | Busan |
| 부여 | Puyŏ | ▶ | Buyeo |
| 분당 | Pundang | ▶ | Bundang |
| 불고기 | pulgogi | ▶ | bulgogi |
| 불국사 | Pulguksa | ▶ | Bulguksa |

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|-----|-----------|---|-----------|
| 서울 | Seoul | ▶ | Seoul |
| 석가탑 | Sŏkkat'ap | ▶ | Seokgatap |
| 설악산 | Sŏraksan | ▶ | Seoraksan |
| 성남 | Sŏngnam | ▶ | Seongnam |
| 속리산 | Sŏngnisan | ▶ | Songnisan |
| 속초 | Sokch'o | ▶ | Sokcho |
| 송탄 | Songtan | ▶ | Songtan |
| 신라 | Shilla | ▶ | Silla |

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|-----|-------------|---|--------------|
| 암록강 | Amnokkang | ▶ | Amnokgang |
| 애국가 | Aegukka | ▶ | Aegukga |
| 여의도 | Yŏuido | ▶ | Yeouido |
| 영등포 | Yŏngdŭngp'o | ▶ | Yeongdeungpo |

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|-----|--------------|---|--------------|
| 영산강 | Yŏngsan-gang | ▶ | Yeongsangang |
| 예천 | Yech'ŏn | ▶ | Yecheon |
| 완도 | Wando | ▶ | Wando |
| 울릉도 | Ullŭngdo | ▶ | Ulleungdo |
| 울산 | Ulsan | ▶ | Ulsan |
| 원주 | Wonju | ▶ | Wonju |
| 의정부 | Ūjŏngbu | ▶ | Uijeongbu |
| 인천 | Inch'ŏn | ▶ | Incheon |
| 일산 | Ilisan | ▶ | Ilisan |
| 임진각 | Imjin-gak | ▶ | Imjingak |
| 임진강 | Imjin-gang | ▶ | Imjingang |

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|------|---------------|---|--------------|
| 잠실 | Chamshil | ▶ | Jamsil |
| 전라남도 | Chŏ'llanam-do | ▶ | Jeollanam-do |
| 전라북도 | Chŏ'llabuk-do | ▶ | Jeollabuk-do |
| 전주 | Chŏnju | ▶ | Jeonju |
| 제주 | Cheju | ▶ | Jeju |
| 제주도 | Chejudo | ▶ | Jejudo |
| 조치원 | Chochiwŏn | ▶ | Jochiwon |
| 종로 | Chongno | ▶ | Jongno |
| 종묘 | Chongmyŏ | ▶ | Jongmyŏ |
| 지리산 | Chirisan | ▶ | Jirisan |
| 진도 | Chindo | ▶ | Jindo |
| 진해 | Chinhae | ▶ | Jinhae |

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| | | | |
|------|--------------------|---|-------------------|
| 창경궁 | Ch'anggyŏnggung | ▶ | Changgyeonggung |
| 창덕궁 | Ch'angddŏkkung | ▶ | Changdeokgung |
| 창원 | Ch'ang-won | ▶ | Changwon |
| 천안 | Ch'ŏnan | ▶ | Cheonan |
| 첨성대 | Ch'ŏmsŏngdae | ▶ | Cheomseongdae |
| 청량리 | Ch'ŏngnyangni | ▶ | Cheongnyangni |
| 청주 | Ch'ŏngju | ▶ | Cheongju |
| 춘천 | Ch'unch'ŏn | ▶ | Chuncheon |
| 충청남도 | Ch'ungch'ŏngnam-do | ▶ | Chungcheongnam-do |
| 충청북도 | Ch'ungch'ŏngbuk-do | ▶ | Chungcheongbuk-do |
| 칠보산 | Ch'ilbosan | ▶ | Chilbosan |

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|-----|-------------|---|------------|
| 태극기 | T'aegukki | ▶ | Taegukgi |
| 태백산 | T'aebaeksan | ▶ | Taebaeksan |
| 태종대 | T'aejongdae | ▶ | Taejongdae |

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| | | | |
|-----|------------|---|------------|
| 파주 | P'aju | ▶ | Paju |
| 판교 | P'an-gyo | ▶ | Pangyo |
| 판문점 | P'anmunjŏm | ▶ | Panmunjeom |
| 평택 | P'yŏngtaek | ▶ | Pyeongtaek |
| 포천 | P'ocheon | ▶ | Pocheon |
| 포항 | P'ohang | ▶ | Pohang |

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| | | | |
|------|----------------|---|----------------|
| 하회 | Hahoe | ▶ | Hahoe |
| 한강 | Han-gang | ▶ | Hangang |
| 한글 | Han-gul | ▶ | Hangeul |
| 한라산 | Hallasan | ▶ | Hallasan |
| 한복 | hanbok | ▶ | hanbok |
| 해운대 | Haeundae | ▶ | Haeundae |
| 홍도 | Hongdo | ▶ | Hongdo |
| 화랑 | hwarang | ▶ | hwarang |
| 훈민정음 | Hunminjeongeum | ▶ | Hunminjeongeum |

