

# Transcription of texts in Korean. Guidelines for publication in “The Polish Journal of the Arts and Culture. New Series”

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A key to the international Revised Romanization of Korean – the official language Romanization system used in South Korea (this system should be used consistently in the articles written in English):

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KOREAN LETTER AND ROMANIZATION	EXAMPLE
<b>Vowels</b>	
ㅏ a	<i>aja</i>
ㅓ eo	<i>seol</i>
ㅗ o	<i>mom</i>
ㅜ u	<i>uri</i>
ㅡ eu	<i>eumak</i>
ㅣ i	<i>il</i>
ㅐ ae	<i>aengmusae</i>
ㅔ e	<i>ne</i>
ㅚ oe	<i>oegyo</i>
ㅜㅣ w	<i>wi</i>

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**Diphthongs**

ㅑ ya	<i>yaksa</i>
ㅕ yeo	<i>yeonseup</i>
ㅛ yo	<i>yosae</i>
ㅠ yu	<i>yuhak</i>
ㅟ yae	<i>yaegi</i>
ㅞ ye	<i>Yerim</i>
ㅘ wa	<i>wang</i>
ㅚ wae	<i>waeguk</i>
ㅜ wo	<i>wonhada</i>
ㅞ we	<i>wenmanhada</i>
ㅢ ui	<i>Uija</i>

**Consonants**

ㄱ k (final position)	<i>Hanguk</i>
ㄱ g (initial position)	<i>gasu</i>
ㄲ kk (final position)	<i>bakk</i>
ㄲ kk (initial position)	<i>kkot</i>
ㄴ n	<i>nara</i>
ㄷ t (final position)	<i>got</i>
ㄷ d (initial position)	<i>dari</i>
ㄸ tt (final position)	<i>meoritti</i>
ㄸ tt (initial position)	<i>ttalgi</i>
ㄹ l (final position)	<i>byeol</i>
ㄹ r (initial position)	<i>riheoseol</i>
ㅁ m	<i>makdaegi</i>
ㅂ p (final position)	<i>kimbap</i>
ㅂ b (initial position)	<i>bugeun</i>
ㅃ pp	<i>ppalli</i>
ㅅ t (final position)	<i>ppaetda</i>
ㅅ s (initial position)	<i>sanyang</i>
ㅆ t (final position)	<i>geuraetdeoni</i>
ㅆ ss (initial position)	<i>sseuregi</i>
ㅇ ng (final position)	<i>wang</i>
ㅇ ∅ (initial position)	∅ (marks a vowel)
ㅈ t (final position)	<i>nat</i>
ㅈ j (initial position)	<i>Jeju</i>

KOREAN LETTER AND ROMANIZATION	EXAMPLE
<b>Consonants</b>	
ㅈ jj	<i>jjaeda</i>
ㅊ t (final position)	<i>bit</i>
ㅊ ch (initial position)	<i>chada</i>
ㅋ k	<i>kare</i>
ㅌ t	<i>taeksi</i>
ㅍ p	<i>pokgyeok</i>
ㅎ h	<i>Hanguk</i>

Further guidelines:

- Korean-style name order should be observed: the first name follows the family name (e.g. Gim Jonghyeon),
- the first name should be written as a joined word (e.g. Yangjun, Minsu),
- ㄱ, ㄷ, ㅂ, ㄹ when preceding a vowel should be transcribed as *g, d, b, r*, when preceding a consonant or standing at the end of the word should be transcribed as *k, t, p, l* (except for names, e.g. Gim Sukjong, not: Gim Sugjong).

In case of doubts it is recommended to refer to the website of the [National Institute of Korean Language](http://www.korean.go.kr).<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>[http://www.korean.go.kr/front\\_eng/roman/roman\\_01.do](http://www.korean.go.kr/front_eng/roman/roman_01.do).