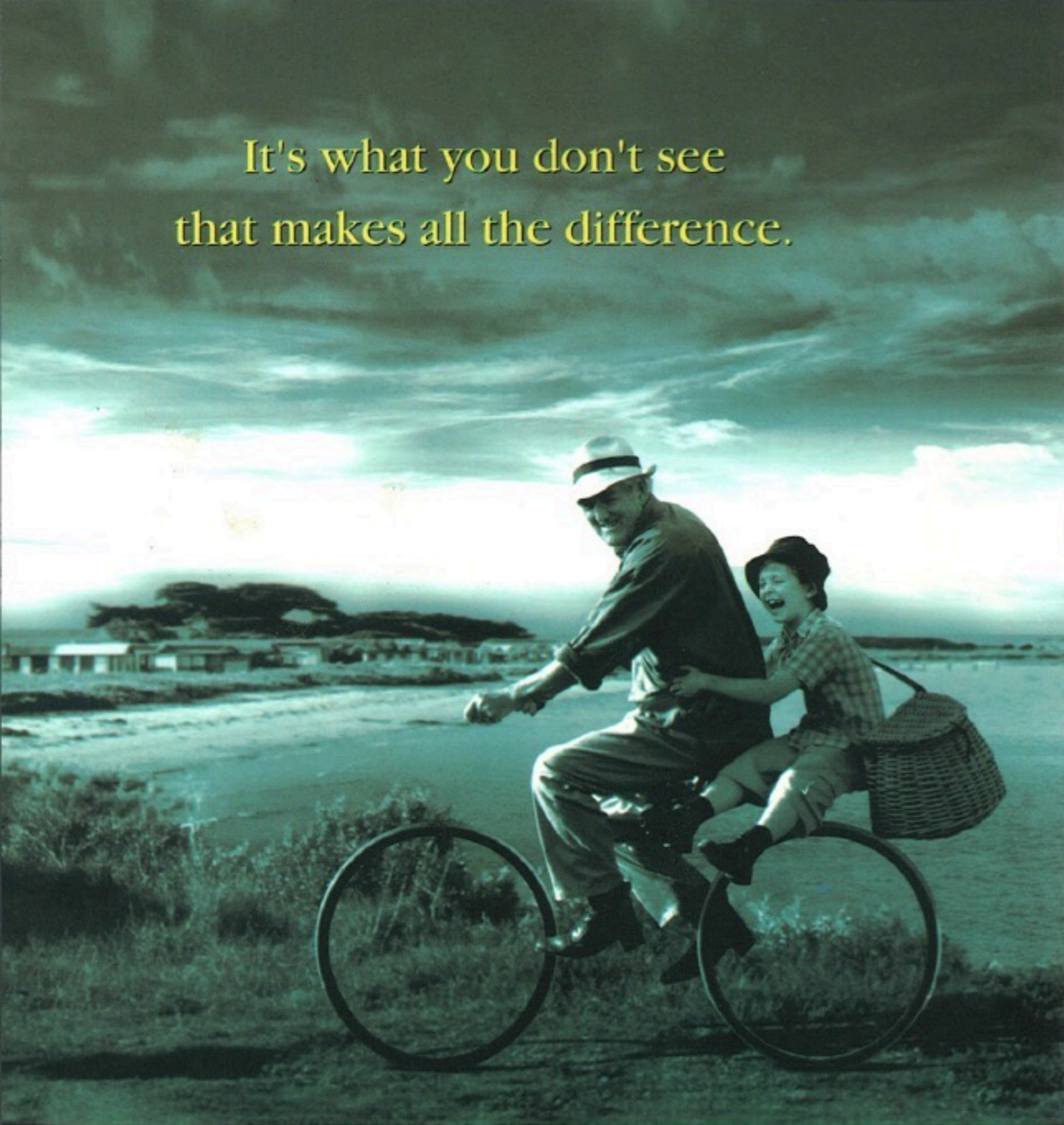
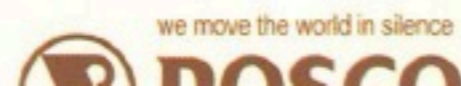


It's what you don't see
that makes all the difference.



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.



The Revised Romanization of Korean



The Revised Romanization of Korean

2000

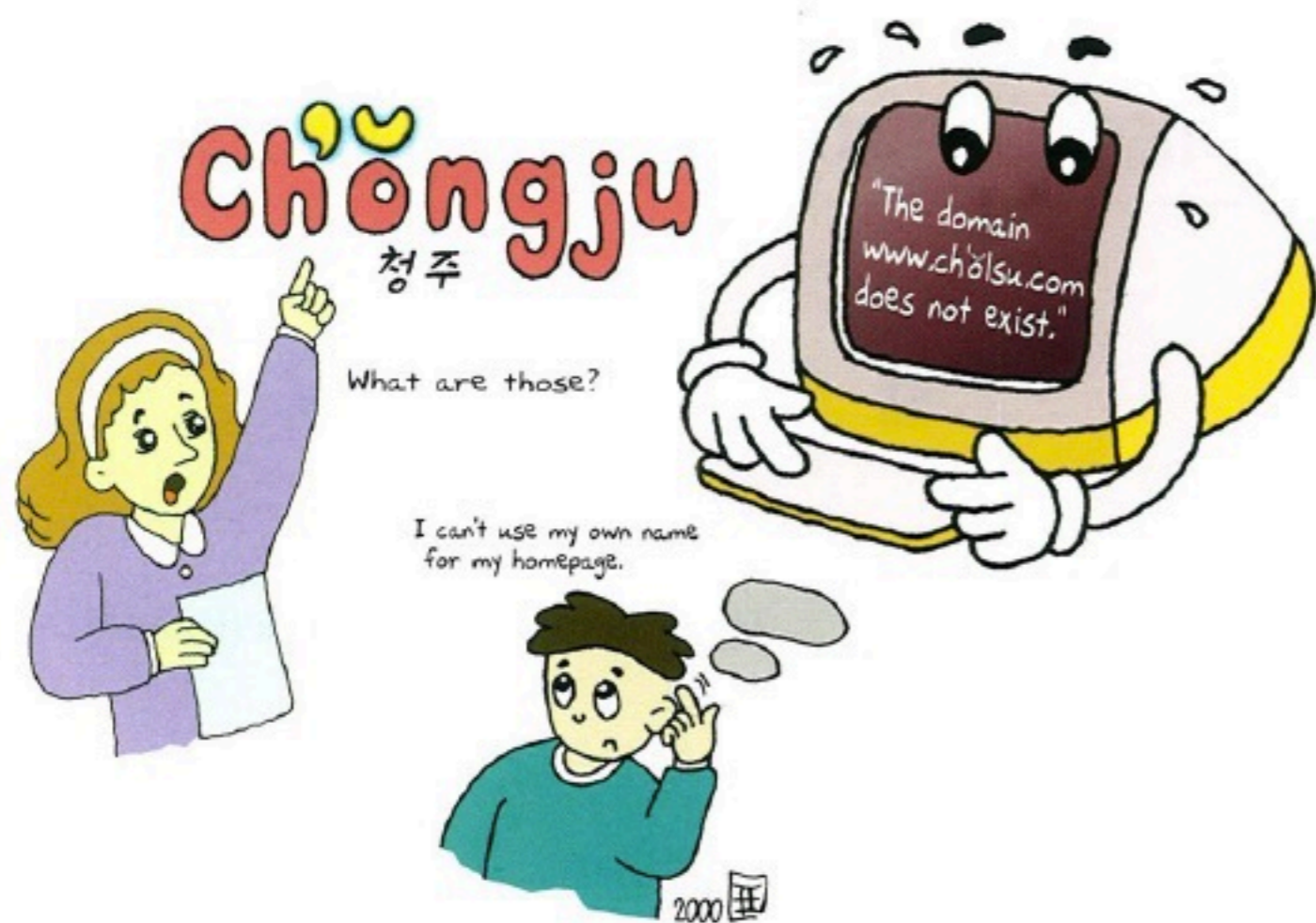
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF THE KOREAN LANGUAGE
MINISTRY OF CULTURE & TOURISM

SEOUL
REPUBLIC OF KOREA

C o n t e n t s

- 1 Why change?
- 2 What has been changed?
- 3 Frequently asked questions
- 4 The Romanization of Korean (Full text)
- 5 Examples

1 Why change?



The old system does not show important phonetic differences.

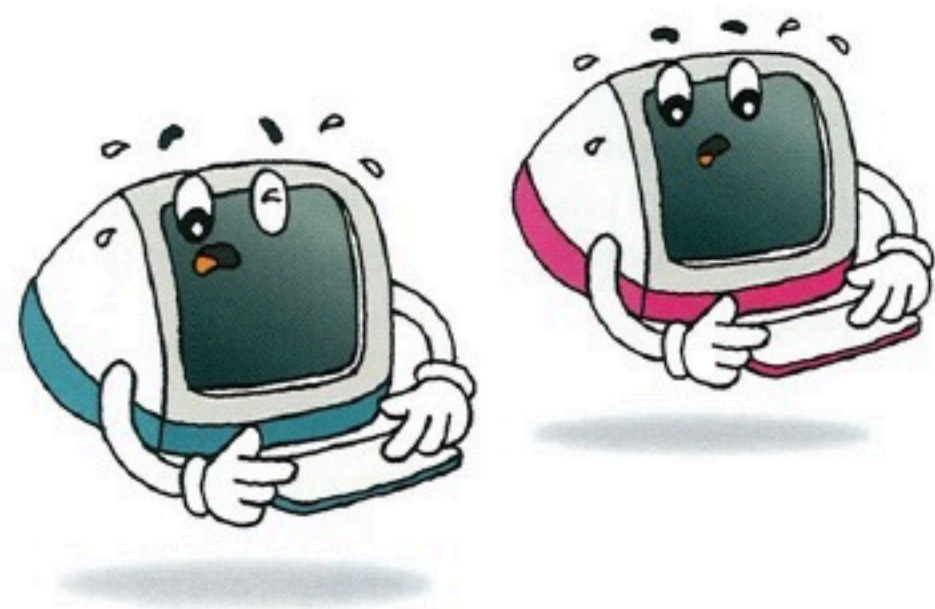
- In everyday usage, the old system was far too often used without the apostrophe. This made it impossible to differentiate between ㄱ, ㄷ, ㅂ, ㅈ and ㅋ, ㅌ, ㅍ, ㅊ respectively or between the sounds represented by these letters. Without revising the system used to Romanize Korean, these consonants would continue 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 어 from 오, and 으 from 우. 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.

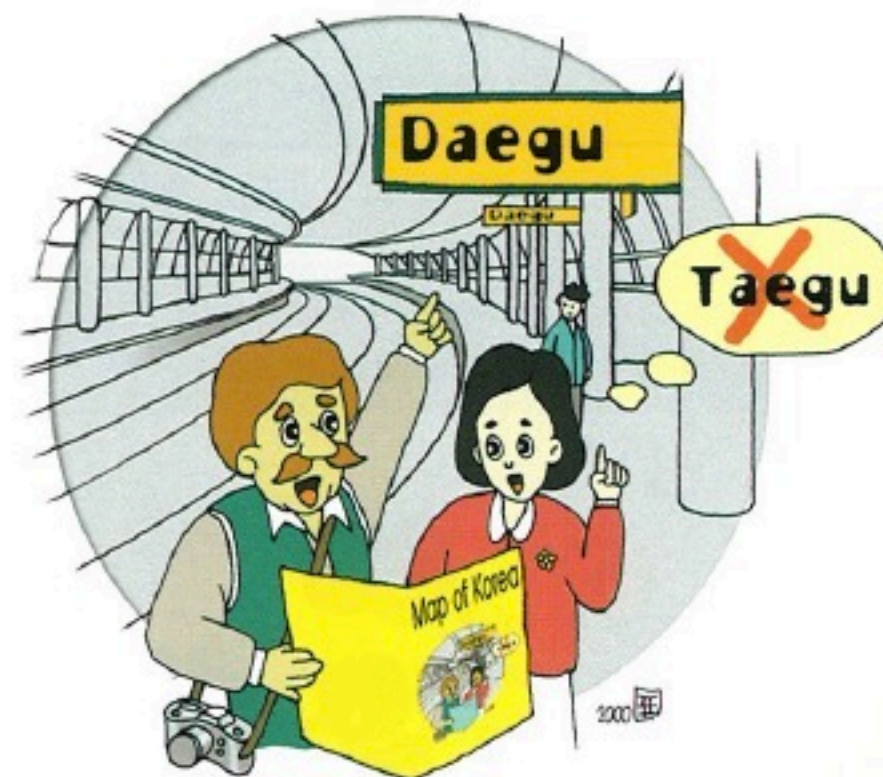
The old system was not user-friendly for the information age.

- The old system was not appropriate for the information age. The breve (the “~” of *õ* and *ũ*) 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.



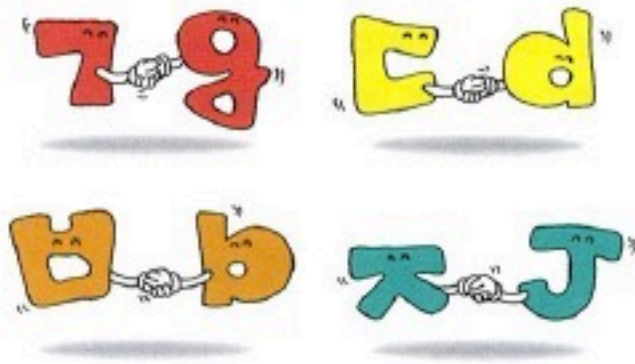
What has been changed? 2

1. ㅋ, ㅌ, ㅍ, and ㅊ have been changed from *k*, *t*, *p*, and *ch* to *g*, *d*, *b*, and *j*.
2. 어 and 으 have been changed from *õ* and *ũ* 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.



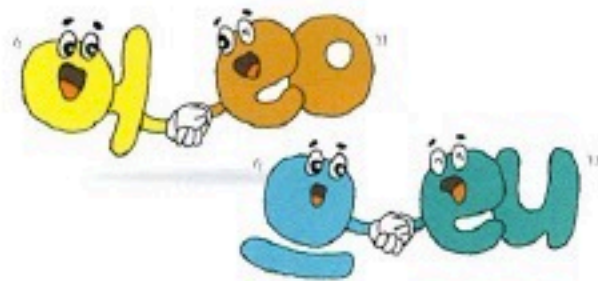
1. ㄱ, ㄷ, ㅌ, and ㅈ have been changed from *k*, *t*, *p*, and *ch* to *g*, *d*, *b*, and *j*.

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



2. 어 and 으 have been changed from *ǒ* and *ǔ* to *eo* and *eu*.

- 청주 Chǒngju → Cheongju
- 한글 Hangǔl → Hangeul



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

- 판문점 P'anmunjǒm → Panmunjeom
- 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]	Sinmunno
종로	[종노]	Jongno
독립문	[동님문]	Dongnimmun
국민	[궁민]	gungmin
법문	[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
- 갯바위 Gatbawi
- 합천 Hapcheon
- 무극 Mugeuk
- 장산곶 Jangsangot
- 정읍 Jeongeup

Frequently asked questions **3**

A few minutes and anyone can learn the new system!



▶ REASONS FOR REVISION

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

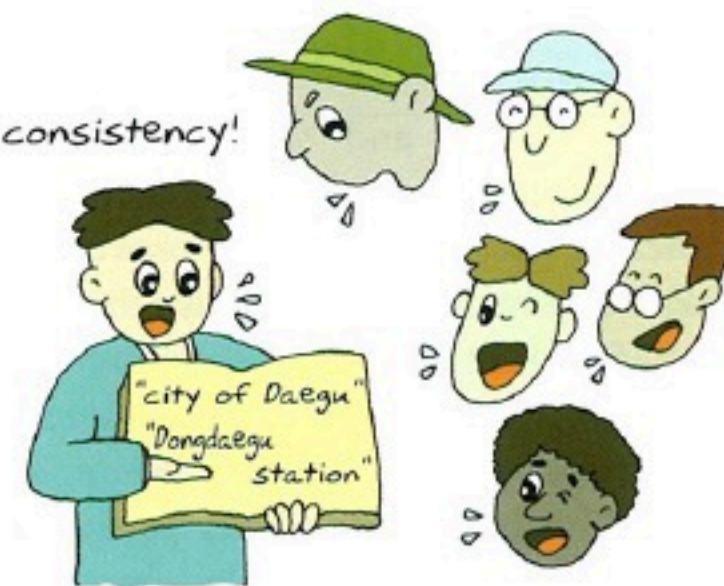
While it is true that the old system has been widely used around the world to record the pronunciation of Korean, from a general linguistic point of view it had various shortcomings even in the rare cases where the breve and apostrophe were not omitted. The difference between some voiced and non-voiced 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 *Kumkang* and *Hankuk*, for 금강 and 한국 instead of *Kūngang* and *Han-guk*, as would have been correct according to the old system. There were contradictions as well. 대구 was written *Taegu* but 동대구, the name of its largest passenger bus terminal, was Romanized as *Tongdaegu*. And because ㅈ, ㅊ, and ㅉ have to be written so that a distinction is maintained between ㅊ, ㅉ, and ㅊ, people rarely wrote ㅈ, ㅊ, and ㅉ 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 ㅈ, ㅊ, and ㅉ 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, ㆁ, and ㄴ” and “ㄷ, ㅌ, ㅍ, and ㅍ?”

Massive confusion occurs if the distinctions are not made between “ㄱ, ㅋ, ㆁ, and ㄴ” and “ㄷ, ㅌ, ㅍ, and ㅍ.” 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 어 and 오, and the difference between 으 and 우 so important?

어 and 오 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 으 and 우. Korean family names are an easy example, as the names 선 and 손 both become *Son* when the breve is omitted, just as 성 and 송 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 성 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 성 as *Sung* just to make this distinction. It then becomes a matter of guesswork to determine whether it represents 성 or 송. In the new system, however, 성 would be written as *Seong*, which can not be confused with any other name.

▶ THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE KOREAN LANGUAGE

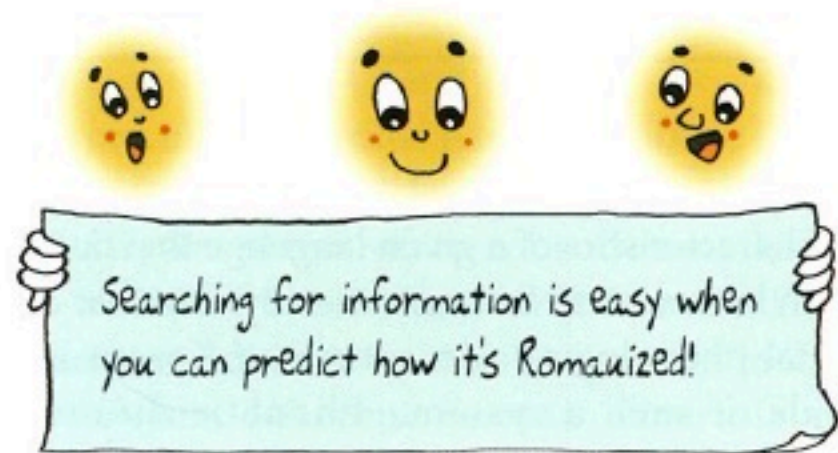
“Why not just write Korean as it sounds to Westerners?”

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 ㄷ" and "ㅋ, ㅌ, 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 *대성* and *태성*, for example, become *Taesōng* 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.

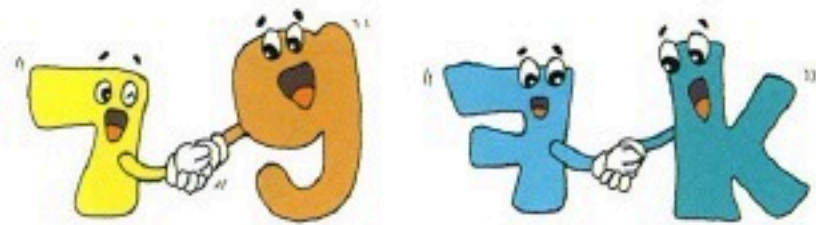


▶ CONSONANTS

Westerners tend to hear ㄱ, ㄷ, ㅂ, and ㅈ 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, ㄷ, ㅂ, and ㅈ as *k, t, p,* and *ch* when these consonants appear as the first letter in a word. But the problem is that ㅋ, ㅌ, ㅍ, and ㅊ 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, ㄷ, ㅂ, and ㅈ” and “ㅋ, ㅌ, ㅍ, and ㅊ” 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 *어* and *으*?

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

어 comes from closer to the front of the mouth than [o] and *으* 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 *어* and *eu* is *으*.

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 *어* and *으* is the best choice available for the consistent and simple Romanization of Korean.

'eo' [ʌ]

~~'어'~~ [eo] ~~'이'~~ [io] ~~'어'~~ [ʌ]

as in sun [sʌn]
love [lʌv]

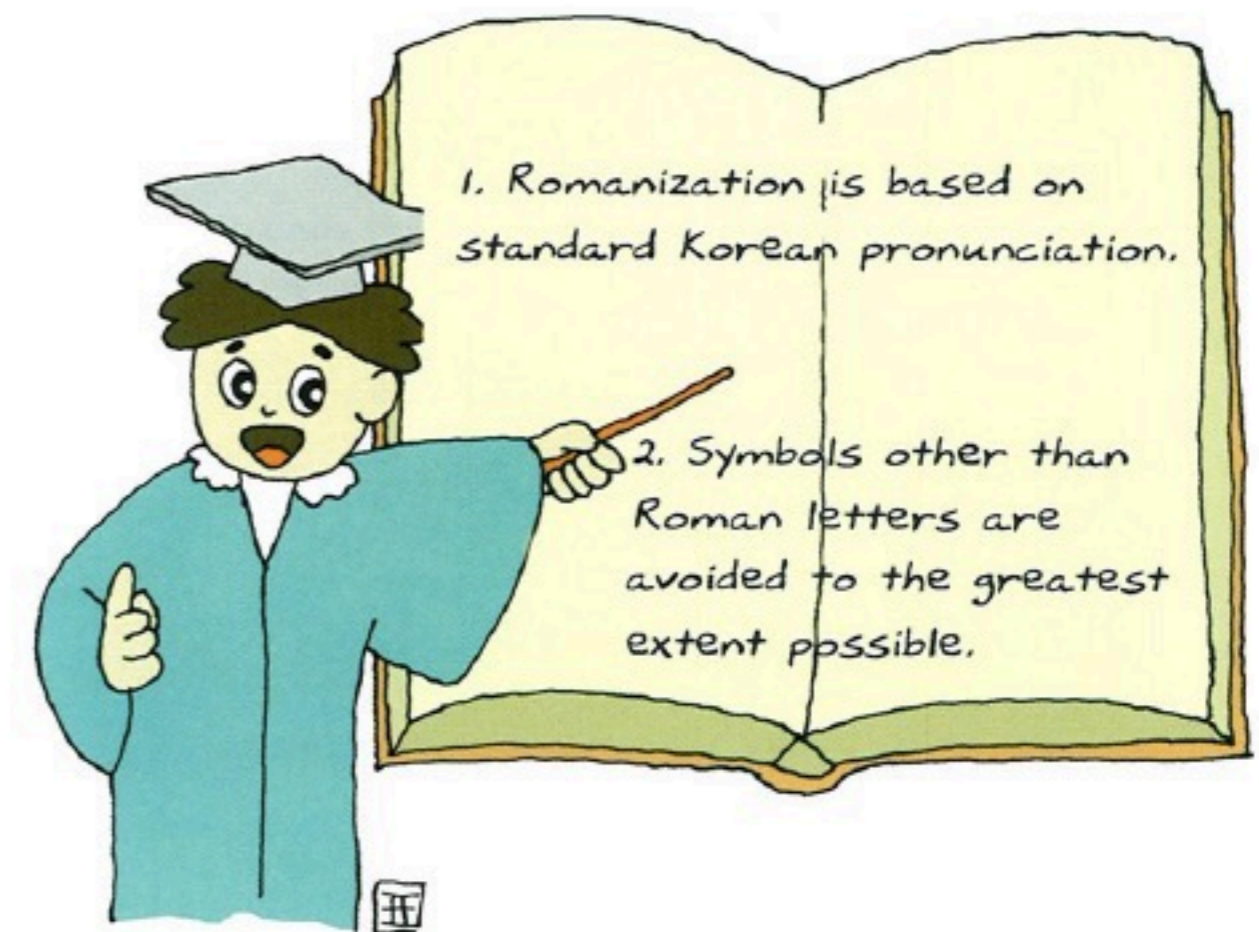
▶ BUSINESS NAMES

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 *Samseong* and *Hyeondae*, 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	ㅡ	ㅣ	ㅞ	ㅟ	ㅛ	ㅜ
a	eo	o	u	eu	i	ae	e	oe	wi

• diphthongs

ㅑ	ㅓ	ㅕ	ㅗ	ㅛ	ㅜ	ㅝ	ㅟ	ㅛ	ㅜ	ㅟ
ya	yeo	yo	yu	yae	ye	wa	wae	wo	we	ui

Note 1 : ㅟ is transcribed as *ui*, even when pronounced as ㅟ.

Note 2 : Long vowels are not reflected in Romanization.

(2) Consonants are transcribed as follows:

• plosives(stops)

ㄱ	ㄲ	ㅋ	ㄷ	ㄸ	ㅌ	ㅍ	ㅑ	ㅑ
g, k	kk	k	d, t	tt	t	b, p	pp	p

• affricates

ㅈ	ㅉ	ㅊ
j	jj	ch

• nasals

ㄴ	ㅁ	ㅇ
n	m	ng

• fricatives

ㅅ	ㅆ	ㅎ
s	ss	h

• liquids

ㄹ
r, l

Note 1 : The sounds ㄱ, ㄷ, and ㅍ 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	벗곶[벗곶]	beotkkot
한밭[한밭]	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.
ㄹㄹ is transcribed as *ll*.

e.g.

구리	Guri	설악	Seorak
칠곡	Chilgok	임실	Imsil
울릉	Ulleung	대관령[대관령]	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[뱅마]	Baengma	신문로[신문노]	Sinmunno
종로[중노]	Jongno	왕십리[왕심니]	Wangsimni
별내[별래]	Byeollae	신라[실라]	Silla

2. The case of the epenthetic ㄴ and ㄹ

e.g.

학여울[항녀울]	Hangnyeoul	알약[알략]	allyak
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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.

종고[조코]	joko	농다[노타]	nota
잡혀[자펴]	japyeo	낱지[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		
제주도	Jeju-do	의정부시	Uiyeongbu-si
양주군	Yangju-gun	도봉구	Dobong-gu
신창읍	Sinchang-eup	삼죽면	Samjuk-myeon
인왕리	Inwang-ri	당산동	Dangsan-dong
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	Geungnakjeon
안압지	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, ㅌ** 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	짚	jip
밖	bakk	값	gabs
붓꽃	buskkoch	먹는	meogneun
독립	doglib	문리	munli
물엿	mul-yeos	굳이	gud-i
종다	johda	가곡	gagog
조랑말	jolangmal	없었습니다	eobs-eoss-seubnida

ㄱ

강남	Kangnam	▶	Gangnam
강릉	Kangnŭng	▶	Gangneung
강원도	Kang-won-do	▶	Gangwon-do
강화도	Kanghwado	▶	Ganghwado
개성	Kaesŏng	▶	Gaeseong
거북선	Kŏbuksŏn	▶	Geobukseon
거제도	Kŏjedo	▶	Geojedo
경기도	Kyŏnggi-do	▶	Gyeonggi-do
경복궁	Kyŏngbokkung	▶	Gyeongbokgung
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
국새	Kuksae	▶	Guksae
군산	Kunsan	▶	Gunsan
금강	Kŭmgang	▶	Geumgang
금강산	Kŭmgangsan	▶	Geumgangsan
김포	Kimp'o	▶	Gimpo
김해	Kimhae	▶	Gimhae

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낙동강	Naktonggang	▶	Nakdonggang
남대문	Namdaemun	▶	Namdaemun
남태령	Namt'aeryŏng	▶	Namtaeryeong
내장산	Naejangsan	▶	Naejangsan

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

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명동	Myŏng-dong	▶	Myeong-dong
목포	Mokp'o	▶	Mokpo
무궁화	Mugunghwa	▶	Mugunghwa
목호	Muk'o	▶	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	Songnisan	▶	Songnisan
속초	Sokch'o	▶	Sokcho
송탄	Songt'an	▶	Songtan
신라	Shilla	▶	Silla

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압록강	Amnokkang	▶	Amnokgang
애국가	Aegukka	▶	Aegukga
여의도	Yŏūido	▶	Yeouido
영등포	Yŏngdŭngp'o	▶	Yeongdeungpo

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

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잠실	Chamshil	▶	Jamsil
전라남도	Chŏllanam-do	▶	Jeollanam-do
전라북도	Chŏllabuk-do	▶	Jeollabuk-do
전주	Chŏnju	▶	Jeonju
제주	Cheju	▶	Jeju
제주도	Chejudo	▶	Jejudo
조치원	Choch'iwon	▶	Jochiwon
종로	Chongno	▶	Jongno
종묘	Chongmyo	▶	Jongmyo
지리산	Chirisan	▶	Jirisan
진도	Chindo	▶	Jindo
진해	Chinhae	▶	Jinhae

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창경궁	Ch'anggyōnggung	▶	Changgyeonggung
창덕궁	Ch'angdōkkung	▶	Changdeokgung
창원	Ch'ang-won	▶	Changwon
천안	Ch'ōnan	▶	Cheonan
첨성대	Ch'ōmsōngdae	▶	Cheomseongdae
청량리	Ch'ōngnyangni	▶	Cheongnyangni
청주	Ch'ōngju	▶	Cheongju
춘천	Ch'unch'ōn	▶	Chuncheon
충청남도	Ch'ungch'ōngnam-do	▶	Chungcheongnam-do
충청북도	Ch'ungch'ōngbuk-do	▶	Chungcheongbuk-do
칠보산	Ch'ilbosan	▶	Chilbosan

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태극기	T'ægūkki	▶	Taegeukgi
태백산	T'aebaeksan	▶	Taebaeksan
태종대	T'aejongdae	▶	Taejongdae

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파주	P'aju	▶	Paju
판교	P'an-gyo	▶	Pangyo
판문점	P'anmunjōm	▶	Panmunjeom
평택	P'yōngt'aek	▶	Pyeongtaek
포천	P'och'ōn	▶	Pocheon
포항	P'ohang	▶	Pohang

ㅎ

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

