

## APPENDIX A

### ENGLISH-TO-KOREAN STANDARD CONVERSION RULES

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Foreign Word Transcription

#### Section 1 Transcription of English

Write according to the first rule, or write with regard to the items that come next.

##### Part 1 Voiceless Stops ([p],[t],[k])

- 1) Word-final voiceless stops ([p],[t],[k]) following a short vowel are written as codas.

<Examples>

gap [gæp] → *kæp*    cat [kæt] → *k<sup>h</sup>æs*

book [bʊk] → *puk*

- 2) Voiceless stops ([p],[t],[k]) that occur between short vowels and any consonants except liquids and nasals ([l],[r],[m]) are written as codas.

<Examples>

apt [æpt] → *æpt<sup>h</sup>i*    setback [setbæk] → *sespæk*

act [ækt] → *ækt<sup>h</sup>i*

- 3) For cases of word-final and pre-consonantal voiceless stops ([p],[t],[k]) other than those above, 'i' is inserted.

<Examples>

stamp [stæmp] → *sit<sup>h</sup>æmp<sup>h</sup>i*

cape [keip] → *k<sup>h</sup>eip<sup>h</sup>i*

nest [nest] → *nesit<sup>h</sup>i*

part [part] → *p<sup>h</sup>at<sup>h</sup>i*

desk [desk] → *tesik<sup>h</sup>i*

make [meik] → *meik<sup>h</sup>i*

apple [æpl] → *æp<sup>h</sup>il*

mattress [mætris] → *mæt<sup>h</sup>ilisi*

chipmunk [tʃɪpmʌŋk] → *tʃip<sup>h</sup>imənk<sup>h</sup>i*    sickness [sɪknɪs] → *sik<sup>h</sup>inisi*

##### Part 2 Voiced Stops ([b],[d],[g])

- 1) 'i' is inserted after word-final and all pre-consonantal voiced stops.

<Examples>

bulb [bʌlb] → *pəlp<sup>h</sup>i*

land [lænd] → *lænti*

zigzag [zɪgzæg] → *tʃɪkɪtʃæki*    lobster [lɒbstə] → *lobisit<sup>h</sup>ə*

kidnap [kɪdnæp] → *k<sup>h</sup>itɪnæp<sup>h</sup>i*    signal [sɪgnəl] → *sikinəl*

##### Part 3 Fricatives ([s], [z], [f], [v], [θ], [ð], [ʃ], [ʒ])

- 1) 'i' is inserted after word-final and preconsonantal ([s], [z], [f], [v], [θ], [ð])  
 <Examples>  
 mask [ma:sk] → *masik<sup>h</sup>i* jazz [dʒæz] → *tʃætʃi*  
 graph [græpf] → *kilæp<sup>h</sup>i* olive [ɒliv] → → *ollipi*  
 thrill [θril] → *silil* bathe [beɪð] → *peiti*
- 2) Word-final [ʃ] is written as 'ʃi', preconsonantal [ʃ] is written as 'ʃyu', and prevocalic [ʃ] is written according to the following vowel as 'sya', 'syæ', 'syʌ', 'sye', 'syo', 'syu', 'si'.  
 <Examples>  
 flash [flæʃ] → *pillæsi* shrub [ʃrʌb] → *syuləpi*  
 shark [ʃa:k] → *syak<sup>h</sup>u* shank [ʃæŋk] → *syæŋk<sup>h</sup>i*  
 fashion [fæʃən] → *p<sup>h</sup>æsyən* sheriff [ʃerɪf] → *syelip<sup>h</sup>i*  
 shopping [ʃɒ piŋ] → *syop<sup>h</sup>iŋ* shoe [ʃu:] → *syu*  
 shim [ʃim] → *sim*
- 3) Word-final and preconsonantal [ʒ] is written as 'tʃi' and prevocalic [ʒ] is written as 'tʃ'.  
 <Examples>

mirage [mira:ʒ] → *milatʃi* vision [viʒən] → *pitʃən*

**Part 4 Affricates** ([ts],[dz],[tʃ],[dʒ])

- 1) Word-final and preconsonantal [ts], [dz] are written 'tʃ<sup>h</sup>i', 'tʃi'; [tʃ], [dʒ] are written 'tʃ<sup>h</sup>i', 'tʃi'.  
 <Examples>

Keats [ki:ts] → *k<sup>h</sup>itʃ<sup>h</sup>i* odds [ɒdz] → *otʃi*  
 switch [swɪtʃ] → *siwitʃ<sup>h</sup>i* bridge [brɪdʒ] → *pilitʃi*  
 Pittsburgh [pɪtsbə:g] → *p<sup>h</sup>itʃ<sup>h</sup>ipək<sup>h</sup>i* hitchhike [hɪtʃhaɪk] → *hitʃ<sup>h</sup>ihaik<sup>h</sup>i*

- 2) Prevocalic [tʃ], [dʒ] are written as 'tʃ<sup>h</sup>', 'tʃ'.  
 <Examples>

chart [tʃɑ:t] → *tʃ<sup>h</sup>at<sup>h</sup>i* virgin [və:dʒɪn] → *pitʃin*

**Part 5 Nasals** ([m],[n],[ŋ])

- 1) Word-final and preconsonantal nasals are all written as codas.  
 <Examples>

steam [sti:m] → *sit<sup>h</sup>im* corn [kɔ:n] → *k<sup>h</sup>on*  
 ring [rɪŋ] → *liŋ* lamp [læmp] → *læmp<sup>h</sup>i*  
 hint [hint] → *hint<sup>h</sup>i* ink [ɪŋk] → *iŋk<sup>h</sup>i*

- 2) Intervocalic [ŋ] is written as the coda → *ŋ* of the preceding syllable.  
 <Examples>

hanging [hæŋɪŋ] <*hæNiN*> longing [lɔŋɡɪŋ] *loŋiŋ*

**Part 6 Liquids** ([l])

- 1) Word-final and preconsonantal [l] is written as a coda.  
 <Examples>

hotel [houtel] → *hot<sup>h</sup>el* pulp [pʌlp] → *p<sup>h</sup>əlp<sup>h</sup>i*

- 2) When word-internal [l] comes before a vowel or before a nasal ([m],[n]) not followed by a vowel, it is written <*ll*>. However, [l] following a nasal ([m],[n])

is written <l> even if it comes before a vowel.

<Examples>

slide [slaid] → *sillaiti*      film [film] → *p<sup>h</sup>illim*  
helm [helm] → *hellim*      swoln [swouln] → *siwəllin*  
Hamlet [hæmlit] → *hæmlis*    Henley [henli] → *henli*

### Part 7 Long Vowels

The length of a long vowel is not separately transcribed.

<Examples>

team [ti:m] → *t<sup>h</sup>im*    route [ru:t] → *lut<sup>h</sup>i*

### Part 8 Diphthongs ([ai], [au], [ei], [ɔi], [ou], [auə])

For diphthongs, the phonetic value of each monophthong is realized and written separately, but [ou] is written as <o> and [auə] is written as <awΛ>.

<Examples>

time [taim] → *t<sup>h</sup>aim*      house [haus] → *hausi*  
skate [skeit] → *sukheyithu*    oil [ɔil] → *oil*  
boat [bout] → *pothu*      tower [tauə] → *t<sup>h</sup>awə*

### Part 9 Semivowels ([w],[j])

- 1) [w] is written according to the following vowel as [wə], [wɔ], [wou] become <wΛ>, [wa] becomes <wa>, [wæ] becomes <wæ>, [we] becomes <we>, [wi] becomes <wi>, and [wu] becomes <u>.

<Examples>

word [wɔ:d] → *wəti*    want [wɔnt] → *wənt<sup>h</sup>i*  
woe [wou] → *wə*      wander [wandə] → *wantə*  
wag [wæg] → *wæki*    west [west] → *wesithi*  
witch [wiʃ] → *wiʃ<sup>h</sup>i*    wool [wul] → *ul*

- 2) When [w] occurs after a consonant, two separate syllables are written; however, [gw], [hw], [kw] are written as a single syllable.

<Examples>

swing [swiŋ] → *siwiŋ*      twist [twist] → *t<sup>h</sup>iwisit<sup>h</sup>i*  
penguin [peŋgwin] → *p<sup>h</sup>ɛŋkwin*    whistle [hwisl] → *hwisil*  
quarter [kwɔ:tə] → *k<sup>h</sup>wət<sup>h</sup>ə*

- 3) The semivowel [j] combines with the following vowel to be written <ya>, <yæ>, <yΛ>, <ye>, <yo>, <yu>, <i>. However, [jə] following [d], [l], [n] is written individually as <di-Λ>, <li-Λ>, <ni-Λ>.

<Examples>

yard [ja:d] → *yati*      yank [jæŋk] → *yæŋk<sup>h</sup>i*  
yearn [jɛ:n] → *yen*      yellow [jelou] → *yello*  
yawn [jɔ:n] → *yon*      you [ju:] → *yu*  
year [jiə] → *iə*  
Indian [indjən] → *intiən*    battalion [bətæljən] → *pət<sup>h</sup>ælliən*  
union [ju:njən] → *yuniən*

### Part 10 Compound Words

- 1) In a compound, words that can stand alone that have combined to form the compound are written as they are when they occur independently.

<Examples>

cuplike [kʌplaɪk] → *k<sup>h</sup>əplaik<sup>h</sup>i*      bookend [bukend] → *pukenti*  
headlight [hedlaɪt] → *hetɪlaɪt<sup>h</sup>i*      touchwood [tʌtʃwud] → *t<sup>h</sup>əʃ<sup>h</sup>uti*  
sit-in [sɪtɪn] → *sisin*      bookmaker [bukmeɪkə] → *pukmeik<sup>h</sup>ə*  
flashgun [flæʃgʌn] → *p<sup>h</sup>ɪlæsɪkən*      topknot [tɒpnɒt] → *t<sup>h</sup>ɒpnɒs*

- 2) Words written with spaces in the source language may be written with or without spaces in Korean.

<Examples>

Los Alamos [ləs æləməʊs] → *losiællemosi/losi ælləmosi*  
top class [tɒpkləs] → *t<sup>h</sup>ɒpk<sup>h</sup>illæsi/t<sup>h</sup>ɒp k<sup>h</sup>illæsi*