

Transkriptionstabelle für das Han'gŭl-Alphabet nach McCune-Reischauer

1. Vokale:

a. Grundvokale:

ㅏ	ㅑ	ㅓ	ㅕ	ㅗ	ㅛ	[einfach]
a	ö	o	u	ü	i	

ㅛ	ㅕ	ㅗ	ㅛ		[jotiert]
ya	yö	yo	yu		

b. zusammengesetzte Vokale

ㅚ	ㅞ	ㅙ	ㅜ	ㅟ	ㅢ
ae	yae	e	ye	oe	wi

ㅘ	ㅚ	ㅜ	ㅟ
wa	wae	wö	we

2. Konsonanten:

a. Einfache Konsonanten

ㄱ [kiyök]	im Anlaut		immer k	가다 [kada]
	im Inlaut	1.	g zwischen Vokalen g nach ㄴ, ㄹ, ㅁ, ㅇ Achtung: zwischen n und g wird ein Apostroph gesetzt	사기 [sagi] 물건 [mulgön] 천기 [ch'ön'gi]
		2.	ng vor ㄴ, ㄹ, ㅁ	식물 [singmul]
		3.	k' nach ㅎ k' nach ㄴㅎ und ㄹㅎ Achtung: h fällt jeweils weg	종게 [chok'e] 안고 [ank'o]
		4.	k vor und nach allen anderen Konsonanten	학생 [haksaeng]
	im Auslaut		immer k	떡 [ttök]
ㄴ [niün]	im Anlaut		immer n	나비 [nabi]
	im Inlaut	1.	l wenn ㄹ vorangeht oder folgt	신랑 [sillang]
		2.	n in allen anderen Fällen Achtung: zwischen n und g wird ein Apostroph gesetzt	한문 [hanmun] 연구 [yön'gu]

	im Auslaut		immer n	산 [san]
ㄷ [tigüt]	im Anlaut		immer t	다방 [tabang]
	im Inlaut	1.	d zwischen Vokalen außer s. 5. d nach ㄴ, ㄹ, ㅁ, ㅇ	하다 [hada] 간단 [kandan]
		2.	t nach allen anderen Konsonanten außer s. 6.	벽돌 [pyöktol]
		3.	n vor ㄴ, ㄹ, ㅁ	만며느리 [manmyönüri]
		4.	s vor ㅅ	굳세다 [kusseda]
		5.	j im Silbenauslaut vor ㅀ und allen jotierten Vokalen	반달이 [pandaji]
		6.	t' nach ㅎ t' nach ㄴㅎ und ㄹㅎ Achtung: h fällt jeweils weg	좋다 [choŧ'a] 좋지 않다 [choch'i ant'a]
	im Auslaut		immer t	만 [mat]
ㄹ [riül]	im Anlaut	1.	nicht transkribiert vor ㅀ und jotierten Vokalen beim Sinokoreanischen	력사>역사> [yöksa]
		2.	n vor allen anderen Vokalen beim Sinokoreanischen	로동>노동> [nodong]
		3.	r oder l bei fremdsprachlichen Wörtern in Anlehnung an die Ausgangssprache	라디오 [radio] 레몬 [lemon]
		4.	r bei nordkoreanischen Eigennamen oder Begriffen	리 [Ri] 로동 [rodong]
	im Inlaut	1.	r zwischen Vokalen r vor ㅎ	나라 [nara] 잘하다 [charhada]
		2.	l vor allen anderen Konsonanten l nach ㄴ, ㄹ	날마다 [nalmada] 논리학 [nollihak]
		3.	n nach allen anderen Konsonanten	독립 [tongnip]
	im Auslaut		immer l	발 [pal]
ㅁ [miüm]	im Anlaut		immer m	만두 [mandu]
	im Inlaut			감기 [kamgi]
	im Auslaut			몸 [mom]

ㅍ [piüp]	im Anlaut		immer p	바다 [p a da]
	im Inlaut	1.	b zwischen Vokalen b nach, ㄴ, ㄹ, ㅁ, ㅇ	가 b ang [kab a ng] 갈 bi [kal b i]
		2.	m vor ㄴ, ㄹ, ㅁ	합 n ida [ham n ida]
		3.	p vor und nach allen anderen Konsonanten	약 p ang [yak p ang]
	im Auslaut		immer p	밥 [pap p]
ㅅ [siot]	im Anlaut		immer s	술 [sul]
	im Inlaut	1.	s zwischen Vokalen s im Silbenanlaut nach allen Konsonanten außer ㄹ s im Silbenauslaut vor ㅅ, ㅆ	무 s ik [mus i k] 감 s u [kam s u] 맛 s al [mas s al]
		2.	ss nach ㄹ	실 s u [sil ss u]
		3.	n vor ㄴ, ㄹ, ㅁ	잇 m om [in m om]
		4.	t vor allen anderen Konsonanten	옷 k am [ot k am]
	im Auslaut		immer t	갓 [kat t]
ㅇ [iüng]	im Anlaut		wird nicht transkribiert, da Nullanlaut	오늘 [on ü l]
	im Inlaut	1.	nicht transkribiert im Silbenanfang, da Nullanlaut	모 y ang [moy a ng]
		2.	ng im Silbenschluss	항 s ang [hang s ang]
	im Auslaut		immer ng	빵 [pp a ng]
ㅈ [chiüt]	im Anlaut		immer ch	자 g i [ch a gi]
	im Inlaut	1.	j zwischen Vokalen j nach ㄴ, ㄹ, ㅁ, ㅇ	가 g ang [kaj a ng] 민 j ok [min j ok]
		2.	ch nach allen anderen Konsonanten außer s. 5.	국 g e [kuk ch e]
		3.	n vor ㄴ, ㄹ, ㅁ	벗 n amu [pö n namu]
		4.	t vor allen anderen Konsonanten außer s. 6	낫 g öl [nat g yöl]
		5.	ch' nach ㅎ	종 g 지 않다 [cho ch' i ant'a]
			ch' nach ㄴㅎ und ㄹㅎ Achtung: h fällt jeweils weg	알 g 지 않다 [al ch' i ant'a]
		6.	s vor ㅅ	맞 s 습니다 [mas s ümnida]

	im Auslaut		immer t	낮 [nat]
ㄷ [ch'iüt]	im Anlaut		immer ch'	초대 [ch'odae]
	im Inlaut	1.	ch' zwischen Vokalen ch' nach allen Konsonanten	고추 [koch'u] 김치 [kimch'i]
		2.	n vor ㄴ, ㄹ, ㅁ	몇리 [myönni]
		3.	s vor ㅅ	꽃송이 [kkossongi]
		4.	t vor allen anderen Konsonanten	낮가죽 [natkajuk]
	im Auslaut		immer t	숯 [sut]
ㅋ [k'iük]	im Anlaut		immer k'	코 [k'o]
	im Inlaut	1.	k' zwischen Vokalen k' vor allen Konsonanten außer ㄴ, ㄹ, ㅁ	바퀴 [pak'wi] 부엌바닥 [puök'padak]
		2.	ng vor ㄴ, ㄹ, ㅁ ng vor ㅀ, gleichzeitig wird der Nullanlaut zu n	부엌문 [puöngmun] 부엌일 [puöngnil]
	im Auslaut		immer k	부엌 [puök]
ㅌ [t'iüt]	im Anlaut		immer t'	탑 [t'ap]
	im Inlaut	1.	immer t' außer vor ㅀ und allen jotierten Vokalen, dann ch'	같이 [kach'i]
		2.	n vor ㄴ, ㄹ, ㅁ, ㅇ	날말 [nanmal]
		3.	s vor ㅅ	같습니다 [kassümnida]
	im Auslaut		immer t	밭 [pat]
ㅍ [p'iüþ]	im Anlaut		immer p'	팔 [p'al]
	im Inlaut	1.	p' zwischen Vokalen p' vor und nach allen anderen Konsonanten außer vor ㄴ, ㄹ, ㅁ	피페 [p'ip'ye] 숲길 [sup'kil]
		2.	m vor ㄴ, ㄹ, ㅁ	앞문 [ammun]
	im Auslaut		immer p	숲 [sup]
ㅎ [hiüt]	im Anlaut		immer h	하늘 [hanül]

	im Inlaut	1.	h zwischen Vokalen	구하다 [ku h ada]
		2.	s vor ㅅ	중섭니다 [choss ü mnida]
		3.	' (Aspiration) vor ㄱ, ㄷ, ㅈ Achtung: h fällt dann weg	중게 [chok'e]
		4.	h nach allen anderen Konsonanten	손해 [son h ae]
	im Auslaut		nicht vorhanden	

b. Doppelkonsonanten

ㄱㅅ [ssanggiyöök]	im Anlaut		immer kk	꿀 [k ku l]
	im Inlaut	1.	immer kk (außer vor oder nach ㄱ wenn dieses mit k transkribiert wird, dann insgesamt kk)	꺾다[kk ö kkta] 꼭꼭[kk ö kkok]
		2.	ng vor ㄴ, ㄹ, ㄷ	강 ng 라고 [kkang ng ŕago]
	im Auslaut		immer k	밖[p a k]
ㄷㄷ [ssangdigüt]	im Anlaut		immer tt	딸[t ta l]
	im Inlaut		immer tt (außer vor oder nach Konsonanten, die mit t transkribiert werden, dann insgesamt tt)	따뜻하다 [ttatt ü thada] 못따다 [mott a da]
	im Auslaut		nicht vorhanden	
ㅃㅃ [ssangbiöp]	im Anlaut		immer pp	뽕[p pu l]
	im Inlaut		immer pp (außer vor oder nach Konsonanten, die mit p transkribiert werden, dann insgesamt pp)	뽕뽕 [ppa e ppae] 무릎뽕 [mur ü pp y ö]
	im Auslaut		nicht vorhanden	
ㅆㅆ [ssangsiot]	im Anlaut		immer ss	쌀 [s sa l]
	im Inlaut	1.	ss zwischen Vokalen ss nach Konsonanten	비싸다 [piss a da] 눈싸움 [nun ss aum]
		2.	n vor ㄴ, ㄹ, ㄷ	강 n ayo [kann y o]
		3.	t vor allen anderen Konsonanten	했 ke tta [ha e tk e tt a]
		4.	bei vorausgehendem oder nachfolgendem ㅅ insgesamt ss	있습니다 [iss ü mnida]
	im Auslaut		nicht vorhanden	
ㅈㅈ	im Anlaut		immer tch	짜다 [t ch ada]

[ssangjiüt]	im Inlaut		immer tch (außer nach ㄷ, ㄸ, ㅌ, ㅊ, ㅌ, ㅊ, wenn diese mit t transkribiert werden, dann insgesamt tch)	꼼짝 [kkomt tch ak] 밑짝 [mit tch ak]
	im Auslaut		nicht vorhanden	

c. Zusammengesetzte Konsonanten

ㄱ	im Anlaut		nicht vorhanden	
	im Inlaut	1.	ks zwischen Vokalen	넋이 [nǒ ksi]
		2.	ng vor ㄴ, ㄹ, ㅁ	넋만 [nǒ ng man]
		3.	k vor allen anderen Konsonanten	넋두리 [nǒ k turi]
	im Auslaut		immer k	넋 [nǒ k]
ㄴ	im Anlaut		nicht vorhanden	
	im Inlaut	1.	nh zwischen Vokalen	안아요 [an h ayo]
		2.	n + Aspiration (') von ㄱ, ㄷ, ㅌ, ㅊ Achtung: h fällt dann weg	만다 [mant' a]
		3.	n vor n	꿈는 점 [kkünnün chǒm]
		4.	ns vor s	안습니다 [an ss ümnida]
	im Auslaut		nicht vorhanden	
ㄷ	im Anlaut		nicht vorhanden	
	im Inlaut	1.	nj zwischen Vokalen	안아요 [an j ayo]
		2.	n vor allen anderen Konsonanten	안다 [an t a]
		3.	nch' vor ㅎ Achtung: h fällt dann weg	안히다 [an ch' ida]
	im Auslaut		nicht vorhanden	
ㄹ	im Anlaut		nicht vorhanden	
	im Inlaut	1.	lg zwischen Vokalen	읽었습니다 [il g össümnida]
		2.	l vor ㄱ, ㅋ, ㆁ	읽고 [il g o]
		3.	ng vor ㄴ, ㄹ, ㅁ	읽는다 [in g nūnda]
		4.	lk' vor ㅎ Achtung: h fällt dann weg	불히다 [pul k' ida]
		5.	k vor allen anderen Konsonanten	글다 [kü k ta]
	im Auslaut		immer k	닭 [ta k]

ㄹ	im Anlaut		nicht vorhanden	
	im Inlaut	1.	lm zwischen Vokalen	움아가다 [olmagada]
		2.	m vor allen anderen Konsonanten	굶주리다 [kumjurida]
	im Auslaut		immer m	얌 [am]
ㄴ	im Anlaut		nicht vorhanden	
	im Inlaut	1.	lb zwischen Vokalen	넙이 [nölbi]
		2.	lp' vor ㅎ Achtung: h fällt dann weg	넙히다 [nölp'ida]
		3.	l vor ㄱ, ㄴ, ㄷ, ㄹ, ㅁ, ㅂ, ㅅ, ㅈ	여덟개 [yödölgae]
		4.	p vor allen anderen Konsonanten	넙적다리 [nöpchöktari]
	im Auslaut		immer l	여덟 [yödöl]
ㄷ	im Anlaut		nicht vorhanden	
	im Inlaut	1.	ls zwischen Vokalen	굳이 [kolsi]
		2.	l vor allen anderen Konsonanten	돋비늘 [tolbinül]
	im Auslaut		immer l	외굳 [woegol]
ㄹ	im Anlaut		nicht vorhanden	
	im Inlaut	1.	lt' zwischen Vokalen außer s. 2.	할아먹다 [halt'amökta]
		2.	lch' vor ㅀ und allen jotierten Vokalen	할이다 [halch'ida]
		3.	l vor allen Konsonanten	할다 [halda]
	im Auslaut		nicht vorhanden	
	im Anlaut		nicht vorhanden	
ㄹ	im Inlaut	1.	lp' zwischen Vokalen	윽었다 [ülp'ötta]
		2.	m vor ㄴ	윽는다 [ümnünda]
		3.	p vor allen anderen Konsonanten	윽다 [üpta]
	im Auslaut		nicht vorhanden	
ㄹ	im Anlaut		nicht vorhanden	
	im Inlaut	1.	rh zwischen Vokalen	싫어하다 [sirhöhada]
		2.	l + Aspiration (') von ㄱ, ㄷ, ㅂ, ㅈ Achtung: h fällt dann weg	싫다 [silt'a]
		3.	l vor ㄴ	끓는 점 [kküllün chöm]
	im Auslaut		nicht vorhanden	

ㅍ	im Anlaut		nicht vorhanden	
	im Inlaut	1.	ps zwischen Vokalen	없이 [ö psi]
		2.	p zwischen 아 und 어	값어치 [ka p öch'i]
		3.	m vor ㄴ, ㄹ, ㅁ	값만 [ka m man]
		4.	p vor allen anderen Konsonanten	없다 [ö pta]
	im Auslaut		immer p	값 [ka p]

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system together with tables which can be available for ready consultation and convenient practical use. They describe the system only as applied to current standard Korean spelling and pronunciation.

These tables are also being published separately in pamphlet form.

PRINCIPLES OF THE SYSTEM

1 The McCune-Reischauer system aims at representing the pronunciation and not the spelling of Korean words. It is not a method of transcribing Korean script, letter by letter, into the latin alphabet, but takes full account of euphonic changes in the pronunciation of Korean letters.

2 The criterion for the phonetic values of the letters of the latin alphabet is, as in the widely-used Hepburn system for Japanese and Wade-Giles system for Chinese, "the vowels as in Italian and the consonants as in English".

3 Since Korean has more vowels than the latin alphabet, it is impossible to avoid the use of diacritical marks without causing other complications. However, only one is used: the micron over *o* and *u*.

ō is used for *ㅜ* because it is "generally speaking, most readily identified as a short *o*", and *ū* for *ㅡ* "because the pronunciation of *ㅡ* is closely related to *u* and is often confused with *ㅜ* (*u*) by Occidentals". (It might be added that *ㅜ* is often confused with *ㅓ* (*o*) by both Koreans and Occidentals).

4 Several consonant letters in the Korean alphabet represent two or more different sounds according to

their position in a word or phrase. A different letter is used in romanizing each sound: thus *ㅈ* may be written *ɾ*, *l*, or *n* and *ㅊ* as *k*, *g*, or *ng*, according to the value given to it in pronunciation.

5 Strongly aspirated consonants are indicated by the addition of the apostrophe; eg *칭찬* is romanized *ch'ingch'an* (praise).

The apostrophe is also used to separate *n* and *g* when they do not form the single sound *ng* (Korean *ㅇ*).

6 The hyphen is reserved for subsidiary divisions within words, such as *Tōksu-gung* (덕수궁), *Haein-sa* (해인사).

The diaeresis (..) is used over *e* when *ae* or *oe* are not digraphs, ie, *애* is written *ae*, but *아에* is written *aë*.

7 The following is the devisers' original example of a complete sentence romanized according to their detailed suggestions.

한글 운동은 연산군 조에 이르러 큰 액운을 당하였다.

Han'gŭl undongŭn Yōnsan-gun choē irŭrō k'ŭn aegunŭl tanghayōtta.

8 It should particularly be noted that with the exception noted above the syllables of Sino-Korean words, and especially of proper names, are not separated by hyphens.

The comprehensive table with its notes has been prepared by Mr John Harvey. But since this material may prove unwieldy for ready reference by many who need to use romanization in their daily affairs, a simplified table, covering almost all cases occurring in the transcription of proper names (ie Sino-Korean words) has been appended. In cases not covered by this simplified table, recourse can be had to the comprehensive table and its notes.

A COMPREHENSIVE CHART FOR THE ROMANIZATION OF THE KOREAN LANGUAGE ACCORDING TO THE McCUNE-REISCHAUER SYSTEM

I Consonants (Showing euphonic changes in consonant sequences within words. For intervocalic values see note 3 below.)

[illegible]

A. Irregularities in Consonant Combinations

(See Chart)

1. ㄷ is written *r* before ㅈ.
2. ㄷ is written *n* after ㄱ, ㅋ, ㆁ, and ㅇ.
3. ㄴ is written *l* before or after ㄷ.
4. ㄱ, ㄴ, and ㆁ are written *ng*, *n* and *m* before ㄴ, ㄷ or ㅁ.
5. ㄱ, ㄴ, ㆁ and ㅈ are written *g*, *d*, *b* and *j* after ㄴ, ㅁ or ㅇ. ㄱ and ㆁ are written *g* and *b* after ㄷ.
6. *Sai siot* after a vowel is written with the same letter as the following consonant (but *t* before *ch*)
7. ㅅ, ㅆ and *sai siot* are written *s* before ㅅ.
8. ㅆ before ㄱ, ㄴ or ㅈ is written as an apostrophe after the initial.

B. Notes

1. The initial and final consonants of words are romanized as indicated by the capital letters in the chart. (Divisions between words do not prevent sound changes in spoken Korean, but for romanization purposes it is most practical to indicate them only within words, following the word division in the standard orthography.)
2. Combinations of final and initial consonants of syllables within a word are romanized with their word final and word initial values unless otherwise indicated in the chart.
3. Between vowels, single consonants are romanized with their initial values except for ㄱ, ㄷ, ㅂ and ㅈ which are romanized *g*, *d*, *b*, and *j*, and except for ㅊ and ㅌ as syllabic finals before ㅛ or palatalized vowels, which are romanized *j* and *ch'*; double consonants are romanized as if they were final and initial. (ㄴ, ㄷ, ㅌ and ㅍ have their initial value before vowels only when the vowels are in inflectional endings. Otherwise they are romanized *d*, just as in the same situation ㄹ and ㄽ are romanized *g* and ㅍ is romanized *b*.)

4. As a syllabic initial, ㅇ is not romanized, since it stands for the absence of a consonant in this position.
5. The standard language pronounces and writes ㅐ as a word initial and ㅑ as a word initial before ㅣ or palatalized vowels only in a few native Korean words and foreign loanwords. If they are found in these positions in Sino-Korean, neither should be romanized before ㅣ or a palatalized vowel and ㅐ should be romanized *n* before other vowels.
6. Standard orthography does not indicate the presence of *sai siot* (+ ㅅ in the chart) between consonants, and the provision for indicating it between a vowel and a consonant by adding a final ㅅ to the preceding syllable is not always followed. It is almost impossible to catch all these omissions without complete familiarity with the language, but doubtful cases should be checked. *Sai siot* occurs regularly between ㅐ and ㅑ, ㅅ or ㅆ in Sino-Korean words, and *sai siot* always occurs between a native verb stem final ㅓ or ㅗ and ㅈ, ㅊ, ㅅ or ㅆ as inflection initials. The possibility that a final ㅅ may represent *sai siot* should always be considered.
7. ㅅ is romanized *sh* rather than *s* before ㅈ to indicate the lip-rounding which accompanies it in this position. (Its palatalization before ㅣ and palatalized vowels is not indicated.)
8. ㅛ, ㅜ and ㅠ combining with ㅎ should be written *nch*', *lk*', and *lp*'.
9. Some sequences of final and initial consonants within a word are so rare that their existence is doubtful. They are indicated with brackets on the chart.

C. Inconsistencies and Ambiguities

After consonants (other than homorganic stops) the letters *k*, *t*, *p*, and *ch*, which normally represent the unvoiced plosives, stand for the the forced plosives

otherwise written *kk*, *tt*, *pp*, and *tch*. This device simplifies consonant clusters which would be unwieldy without being helpful. It also makes it possible to ignore the automatic change of the ordinary plosives (and ㅅ) into their forced equivalents after ㅈ, ㅊ and ㅆ. Since the ordinary plosives are also forced by *sai siot*, are aspirated by ㅎ, and are written *g*, *d* and *b* after ㅓ, ㅗ or ㅛ, and *g* and *b* after ㅐ to show that they are voiced, no ambiguity can result.

The application of this principle to forced consonants preceded by homorganic stops (or the identical reducing of "triple consonants") means that these clusters are not distinguished from forced consonants. This is probably ambiguous more in theory than in practice, since it seems to be hard to confirm that this distinction, which analogy suggests, is consistent and significant in spoken Korean. Forced consonants, particularly after short vowels in native Korean words, frequently seem to be preceded by an intrusive homorganic stop.

Syllabic initial ㅎ is romanized *h* after *k*, *t*, and *p* for the sake of simplicity and because, while it would tempt mispronunciation if it replaced the apostrophe after initial aspirates, it can be read fairly correctly in this position. The combination of a plosive and ㅎ is traditionally considered to equal an aspirate, but a homorganic stop usually intrudes before it, as it often does before other aspirates, under the same conditions as before forced consonants. *H* in this position therefore indicates either aspiration or a homorganic aspirate.

The spelling of the names of the letters ㅈ, ㅊ, ㅆ, ㅈ, ㅊ, ㅆ, and ㅎ is artificial in that it does not conform to actual pronunciation in all cases. In the unlikely event of needing to romanize these names followed by inflectional endings they should be transcribed in accordance with the pronunciation.

