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## DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING

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### LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATIONS (LCRI)

Cumulative index of LCRI to the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, second edition, 2002 revision, that have appeared in issues of Cataloging Service Bulletin. Any LCRI previously published but not listed below is no longer applicable and has been cancelled. Lines in the margins of revised interpretations indicate where changes have been made.

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#### 1.4. PUBLICATION, DISTRIBUTION, ETC., AREA. [Rev.]

*LC/PCC practice:* Apply the *MARC 21* repeatable 260 field when there are changes in the publication, distribution, etc., information of a multipart monograph, serial, or integrating resource. Guidelines for the application are posted on the Library of Congress Web site at <http://www.loc.gov/aba/cataloging/policy/> and are included as an appendix to this LCRI.

#### 1.4. PUBLICATION, DISTRIBUTION, ETC., AREA. APPENDIX. [New]

### LC/PCC guidelines for *MARC 21* repeatable 260 field

260 Publication, distribution, etc. (Imprint)

**First indicator** = Sequence of publishing statements

blank Not applicable/No information provided/Earliest available publisher

2 Intervening publisher

3 Current/latest publisher

Second indicator = Undefined

blank Undefined

**Subfield \$c** (date of publication, distribution, etc.): only one 260 field may have subfield \$c. The one 260 subfield \$c in a record is also used to record an ending date of publication, distribution, etc., for a resource that has ceased or completed publication.

Application for multipart monographs and serials:

- Subfield \$c should appear in the 260 field with indicators ##. It may not be present in that field

(1) if description is not based on first/earliest issue or part, or

(2) if the serial cataloger optionally does not provide it following CONSER Standard Record guidelines.

Application for integrating resources:

- Subfield \$c should appear in the 260 field with indicators 3#.

→ *Alternative* for integrating resources: As long as there is only one 260 field, that 260 field may have both indicators ## and a subfield \$c. When publication, etc., information changes, the indicators in that one 260 field need to be changed to 3# or the subfield \$c needs to be moved to the new 260 field with indicators 3#.

*LC practice:* The decision to apply the alternative for integrating resources is cataloger's judgment.

**Subfield \$3** (materials specified): give information to differentiate multiple 260 fields; use angle brackets if specific beginning and/or ending information is not known.

Application for multipart monographs\*: volume numbering (found or assigned if creating a made-up set); optionally add dates of publication, distribution, etc., if helpful to clarify volumes published out of sequence

Application for serials\*: usually chronological designations

Application for integrating resources: numbering assigned to updates if present; otherwise, publication dates

\* Exception for multipart monographs and serials: subfield \$3 can be omitted in the 260 field with indicators ## if the coverage of that information is clear from the other 260 field(s) and other data in the bibliographic record.

Order of 260 fields: Give fields in chronological order from earliest to latest.

Do not repeat specific changes of publication, etc., information in a 500 field. Use a 500 field if giving a general note about changes not given in an additional 260 field(s): e.g., "Place of publication varies."

#### A. MULTIPART MONOGRAPHS and SERIALS

1. Creating the record for a multipart monograph or serial:

a. Give the earliest publication, etc., information in a 260 field.

```
260 ## $a Earliest place of publication, etc. : $b  
Earliest publisher, etc., $c Beginning date
```

2. Updating the multipart monograph or serial record because information has changed and the new information is necessary for identification or access:

a. Modify the existing 260 field only to add subfield \$3.

```
260 ## $3 span for first publication statement: $a  
Earliest place of publication, etc. : $b  
Earliest publisher, etc., $c Beginning date
```

b. Add another 260 field for the current publication, etc., information.

```
260 3# $3 beginning information for later  
publication information: $a Current place of  
publication, etc. : $b Current publisher,  
etc.
```

3. Updating the multipart monograph or serial record because information has changed again and the new information is necessary for identification or access:

a. Do nothing to the 260 field with indicators ##.

b. Modify the 260 field with indicators 3# to change the first indicator to "2" and close the span of information in \$3.

c. Add a third 260 field for the current publication, etc., information.

```
260 3# $3 beginning information for later  
publication information: $a Current place of  
publication, etc. : $b Current publisher,  
etc.
```

4. Updating the multipart monograph or serial record another time because information has changed again and the new information is necessary for identification or access:

a. Do nothing to the 260 field with indicators ## or to the 260 field with indicators 2#.

b. Modify the 260 field with indicators 3# to change the first indicator to "2" and close the span of information in \$3.

c. Add a fourth 260 field for the current publication, etc., information.

260 3# \$3 beginning information for later publication information: \$a Current place of publication, etc. : \$b Current publisher, etc.

## B. INTEGRATING RESOURCES

### 1. Creating the record for an integrating resource:

- a. Give the current publication, etc., information in a 260 field.<sup>1</sup>

260 3# \$a Current place of publication, etc. : \$b Current publisher, etc., \$c Beginning date of integrating resource

### 2. Updating the integrating resource record because information has changed

- a. Revise the existing 260 field to give current information in subfields \$a and \$b and add subfield \$3.

260 3# \$3 beginning information for this publication information: \$a Current place of publication, etc. : \$b Current publisher, etc., \$c Beginning date of integrating resource

- b. If the earlier publication, etc., information is necessary for identification or access, give it in a new 260 field.

260 ## \$3 span for earlier publication information: \$a Earlier place of publication, etc. : \$b Earlier publisher, etc.

### 3. Updating the integrating resource record because information has changed again:

- a. Revise the existing 260 field with indicators 3# to give current information in subfields \$3, \$a, and \$b.

260 3# \$3 beginning information for this publication Information: \$a Place of publication, etc. : \$b Publisher, etc., \$c Beginning date of integrating resource

- b. Do nothing to the existing 260 field with indicators ##.

- c. If the intervening publication, etc., information is necessary for identification or access, give it in a new 260 field:

260 2# \$3 span for intervening publication Information: \$a Intervening place of publication, etc. : \$b Intervening publisher, etc.

### 4. Updating the integrating resource record another time because information has changed again:

- a. Revise the existing 260 field with indicators 3# to give current information in subfields \$3, \$a, and \$b.

---

<sup>1</sup> See alternative for integrating resources on p. 14.

260 3# \$3 beginning information for this publication  
Information: \$a Current place of publication,  
etc. : \$b Current publisher, etc., \$c  
Beginning date of integrating resource

b. Do nothing to the existing 260 field with indicators ##.

c. Do nothing to the existing 260 field with indicators 2#.

d. If the intervening publication, etc., information is necessary for identification or access, add it in a fourth 260 field:

260 2# \$3 span for intervening publication  
Information: \$a Intervening place of  
publication, etc. : \$b Intervening publisher,  
etc.

### EXAMPLES

#### Numbered multipart monograph

When first cataloged:

260 ## \$a Chicago : \$b ABC Publishers, \$c 2009-

When publisher changes and the new information is necessary for identification or access:

260 ## \$3 v. 1-3: \$a Chicago : \$b ABC Publishers, \$c  
2009-  
260 3# \$3 v. 4- : \$a Chicago : \$b DEF Publishers

When place and publisher changes and the new information is necessary for identification or access:

260 ## \$3 v. 1-3: \$a Chicago : \$b ABC Publishers,  
\$c 2009-  
260 2# \$3 v. 4-5: \$a Chicago : \$b DEF Publishers  
260 3# \$3 v. 6- : \$a Boston : \$b JKL Publishers

When publisher changes again and the new information is necessary for identification or access:

260 ## \$3 v. 1-3: \$a Chicago : \$b ABC Publishers,  
\$c 2009-  
260 2# \$3 v. 4-5: \$a Chicago : \$b DEF Publishers  
260 2# \$3 v. 6-8: \$a Boston : \$b JKL Publishers  
260 3# \$3 v. 9- : \$a Boston : \$b RST Publishers

#### Serial

When first cataloged:

260 ## \$a Denver : \$b Smith Publishers, \$c 2009-

When publisher changes and the new information is necessary for identification or access:

260 ## \$3 July 2009-Jan. 2010: \$a Denver : \$b Smith  
Publishers, \$c 2009-

260 3# \$3 Apr. 2010- : \$a Denver : \$b North  
Publishers

When place and publisher changes and the new information is necessary for identification or access:

260 ## \$3 July 2009-Jan. 2010: \$a Denver : \$b Smith  
Publishers, \$c 2009-

260 2# \$3 Apr. 2010-<July 2010>: \$a Denver : \$b  
North Publishers

260 3# \$3 <July 2011->: \$a Minneapolis : \$b Carl  
Publishers

When publisher changes again and the new information is necessary for identification or access and the serial ceases in 2013:

260 ## \$3 July 2009-Jan. 2010: \$a Denver : \$b Smith  
Publishers, \$c 2009-2013.

260 2# \$3 Apr. 2010-<July 2010>: \$a Denver : \$b  
North Publishers

260 2# \$3 <July 2011>- Jan. 2013: \$a Minneapolis :  
\$b Carl Publishers

260 3# \$3 Apr. 2013-July 2013: \$a Minneapolis : \$b  
Hall Publishers

### **Integrating resource**

When first cataloged:<sup>2</sup>

260 3# \$a Seattle : \$b Richards Co., \$c 2009-

When publisher changes:

260 3# \$3 2010- : \$a Seattle : \$b Haugen Co., \$c  
2009-

-- if the earlier publication, etc., information is necessary for identification or access, give it in a new 260 field:

260 ## \$3 2009: \$a Seattle : \$b Richards Co.

When place and publisher change:

260 ## \$3 2009: \$a Seattle : \$b Richards Co.  
260 3# \$3 2012- : \$a Sacramento : \$b Short Co., \$c  
2009-

-- if the intervening publication information is necessary for identification or access, give it in a new 260 field:

260 2# \$3 2010-2011: \$a Seattle : \$b Haugen Co.

---

<sup>2</sup> See alternative for integrating resources on p. 14.

When publisher changes again:

```
260 ## $3 2009: $a Seattle : $b Richards Co.  
260 2# $3 2010-2011: $a Seattle : $b Haugen Co.  
260 3# $3 2014- : $a Sacramento : $b Long Co., $c  
2009-
```

-- if the intervening publication information is necessary for identification or access, give it in a new 260 field:

```
260 2# $3 2012-2013: $a Sacramento : $b Short Co.
```

260 fields if all intervening information is included:

```
260 ## $3 2009: $a Seattle : $b Richards Co.  
260 2# $3 2010-2011: $a Seattle : $b Haugen Co.  
260 2# $3 2012-2013: $a Sacramento : $b Short Co.  
260 3# $3 2014- : $a Sacramento : $b Long Co., $c  
2009-
```

## 1.6. SERIES AREA

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#### **Introduction**

Transcribe in the series area the title of any comprehensive publication (monographic series, other serial, multipart item, integrating resource) of which the item is a part.

Unless a specific category is mentioned, the term "series" in any of the 1.6 LCRI's means any of the comprehensive publications mentioned above.

### Organization of the LCRI's on Series

This general LCRI (1.6) addresses situations in which a series statement should be given in a bibliographic record. LCRI 1.6A2 gives information about sources for the series statement. LCRI's for 1.6B-C, E-H deal with the separate data elements given in a series statement. LCRI 1.6J includes information about some special situations in which more than one series statement is given. The intent is that these LCRI's deal with the series statement only as an area of bibliographic description; however, until a new introductory rule or LCRI is written for AACR2 Chapter 21, LCRI 1.6 and LCRI 1.6H will continue to include some information about the number of series headings appropriate to specific situations.

See AACR2 rule 21.30L and LCRI 21.30L for information about access points for series.

On June 1, 2006, LC announced a change in policy applying to all bibliographic resources (monographs, serials, and integrating resources) in series. LC now analyzes and classifies separately all parts of monographic series and of multipart monographs with the exception of those categories listed in LCRI 13.3.

As of the same date, LC does not give "controlled" access points for series in new LC original cataloging (CIP and non-CIP) bibliographic records, does not update series access points in existing bibliographic records, and does not consult, make, or update series authority records. (Exception for consulting SARs: see LCRI 25.5B for determining "conflict.") LC will "pass through" the series information already in bibliographic records used by LC as copy (CIP/LC partner records, PCC records, and non-PCC (including Casalini) records).

PCC practice: Transcription of the series statement is mandatory if applicable. Searching for series authority records, tracing the series, and the creation and maintenance of series authority records are optional.

### Series or Phrases

Distinguish between phrases that are true series and those that are not, with the latter sometimes included elsewhere in the bibliographic record (e.g., given as a quoted note) and sometimes not transcribed at all. A decision on series vs. phrase does not apply to such specific information as publishers' and plate numbers for printed music or publishers' stock numbers for sound recordings; such numbers are addressed in AACR2 rules 5.7B19 and 6.7B19.

*PCC practice:* If a decision concerning the phrase has not been recorded in the national authority file, base the current decision primarily on judgment. The guidelines below apply to some common situations; it is *not* a closed list. Generally, make SARs for categories 1) through 5).

1) If the phrase is essentially an unnumbered statement of the name of the body from which the item emanates, reject it as a series. Give the phrase as a quoted note if the name of the emanating body is not given elsewhere in the bibliographic record (e.g., in the publication, distribution, etc., area; in a note for the issuing body).

*in source:* An American Astronautical Society Publication  
260 ## \$a San Diego, Calif. : \$b Published for the  
American Astronautical Society by Univelt, \$c  
1992.

*(Reject the phrase as a series; do not give it as a quoted note)*

*in source:* An Evangelical Theological Society Publication

260 ## \$a Grand Rapids : \$b Zondervan, \$c 1987.  
500 ## \$a "An Evangelical Theological Society  
publication."  
(Reject the phrase as a series; give it as a quoted note)

2) If the phrase is essentially a *numbered* statement of the name, initialism/acronym, or part of the name of the body from which it emanated and that body is not a commercial publisher, transcribe the information in the series area.

*in source:* Buckinghamshire Record Society No. 21  
490 \$a Buckinghamshire Record Society ; \$v no.  
21

*in source:* HAZ 6  
490 \$a HAZ ; \$v 6

3) If the phrase is essentially a numbered/unnumbered statement of the commercial publisher or includes a sub-imprint name or name of a subsidiary, a division, etc., of a publishing firm, reject it as a series. Give the phrase as a quoted note if the name is not given in the publication, distribution, etc., area.

*in source:* DAW Books No. 761  
260 ## \$a New York : \$b DAW Books, \$c 1991.  
(Reject the phrase as a series; do not give it as a quoted note)

*in source:* A Raccoon Pamphlet  
260 ## \$a Memphis, Tenn. : \$b Raccoon Books, \$c 1982.  
(Reject the phrase as a series; do not give it as a quoted note)

*in source:* An Interscience publication  
260 ## \$a New York : \$b Wiley, \$c 1993.  
500 ## \$a "An Interscience publication."  
(Reject the phrase as a series; give as a quoted note)

4) If the phrase includes the name of an in-house editor or the name or designation of some other official of the firm, etc., reject it as a series. Give the phrase as a quoted note.

500 ## \$a "A Helen and Kurt Wolff book."

5) If a named lecture series appears on the item as a series title, i.e., it is not extracted from another context (e.g., other title information, prefatory material) *and* it has or is likely to have data that remain constant from issue to issue, treat the name of the lecture series as a series title. In case of doubt, do not treat the name as a series. If the name is rejected as a series, record the name in the title and statement of responsibility area or give the name with associated data in a quoted note.

245 10 \$a From morality to religion : \$b being the  
Gifford lecture delivered at the University of  
St.Andrews, 1938 / \$c ...

245 10 \$a Lincoln—an immortal sign \$h [sound  
recording]: \$b the first lecture in the  
Lincoln sesquicentennial lectures, The  
enduring Lincoln / \$c ...

500 ## \$a "Stephanos Nirmalendu Ghose lectures on  
comparative religion, 1972-73"--3rd prelim. p.

6) Do not treat as a series a number that cannot be associated with a series title. Generally, do not treat as a series a combination of letters or letters and numbers that cannot be associated with a series title if there is evidence that the combination is assigned either to every item the entity issues for control purposes or to certain

groups of items for internal control or identification. Give the information as a quoted note; do not give the note on a bibliographic record for a serial.

500 ## \$a "UC-13. "  
500 ## \$a "CRN 780206-00050. "  
500 ## \$a "SP-MN. "

7) If the phrase is a slogan, motto, prize, etc., reject it as a series. Give it as a quoted note if it appears on the chief source.

*in source:* 25 años de paz  
(*Reject the phrase as a series*)

*in source:* 50-letiiu pobedy posviashchaetsia  
(*"Dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the victory"*)  
(*Reject the phrase as a series*)

*in source:* Workers of the whole world, unite!  
(*Reject the phrase as a series*)

*in source:* Premio Casa de las Américas 1994  
(*Reject the phrase as a series*)

8) If an unnumbered genre/characterizing word in the singular form or plural form having singular meaning (e.g., "Novel," "Mystery," "Témoignage," "Essai," "Piano solo," "Graphics," "Multimedia") appears only on the cover or container, reject it as a series. Generally, do not give it as a quoted note.

9) If an unnumbered phrase indicating a broad subject or category (e.g., "Computers," "Etiquette," "Contemporary history," "Educational software") appears only on page 4 of cover or the flaps or on container, reject it as a series; the phrase is provided by the publisher/manufacturer for retail stores, etc. Do not give it as a quoted note.

10) If the publisher's listing is subdivided into broad categories, generally do not consider the captions to be series titles unless (a) the same phrases appear elsewhere in the item as series titles, (b) the phrases include a word such as "series," "library," "collection," etc., or (c) there is other evidence of intent to consider the captions to be series titles (e.g., the titles listed under each caption are numbered sequentially). Do not give as quoted notes.

*in source:* Romans et nouvelles  
(*listing of six titles with authors -- no numbering*)  
Théorie et essais  
(*listing of four titles with authors -- no numbering*)  
(*Reject both captions as series titles: words do not appear elsewhere as series titles*)

*in source:* Vocal solos  
(*listing of nine titles --- no numbering*)  
Choral arrangements  
(*listing of ten titles --- no numbering*)  
Dance orchestrations  
(*listing of three titles -- no numbering*)  
(*Reject all captions as series titles: words do not appear elsewhere as series titles*)

## Republications

When cataloging a republication, transcribe in the series area a series statement relating only to the republication.

```
490    $a Pierpont Morgan Library music manuscript  
      Reprint series  
490    $a Reprints in Canadian history
```

In the bibliographic history note, transcribe, in parentheses, a series statement for the original series only if the original series statement was also reproduced in the republication. (Cf. LCRI 2.7B7)

### Selected Issues of Periodicals Published Separately

Several publishers (e.g., Haworth Press, Pergamon Press) publish separate hardcover or softcover editions of *selected* issues of their periodicals.

*LC/PCC practice:* Do not consider such a separately published issue to constitute an integral part of the periodical, i.e., do not consider it an analyzable issue of the periodical. In the bibliographic record for the separately published issue, give the pertinent information as a note, not as a series statement. (Cf. LCRI 21.30G for the related work added entry.)

```
500 ## $a Published also as v. 17, no. 1/2, 1993 of  
      The Cataloging and classification quarterly
```

### Supplements and Special Numbers to Serials

*Numbered supplements.* Treat a numbered supplement to a serial as a series.

```
in source: Supplement to Word  
           monograph number 3  
490    $a Supplement to Word ; $v monograph no. 3
```

```
in source: Journal of Ultrastructure Research  
           Supplement 7  
490    $a Journal of ultrastructure research.  
           Supplement ; $v 7
```

*Special numbers and unnumbered supplements*

*LC/PCC practice:* Do not treat a special number or an unnumbered supplement to a serial as a series. Give the information in a note if it is not already recorded in the title and statement of responsibility area. (Cf. LCRI 21.30G for the related work added entry.)

```
500 ## $a Special number of Malaysian journal of  
      tropical geography.  
500 ## $a "Supplemento all'Annuario statistico  
      italiano"—T.p. verso.  
500 ## $a "Allegato al n. 7/85 di Musica jazz."
```

(*Note:* A supplement that is numbered only in relation to a particular number of a serial (e.g., supplements 1 and 2 to v. 10, no. 1 of the serial) is considered to be unnumbered since there isn't a separate numbering system for that supplement.)

### Series Title Grammatically Connected to Title of Item

*LC/PCC practice:* If the series title is grammatically linked to the title of the item being cataloged, do *not* separate the series title from the latter. Record the grammatically-linked title as the title proper of the item; record information in the series area only if the series title is presented separately in another source in the item.

```
title on t.p.: Case Presentations in Heart Disease
```

*another source lists titles: Case Presentations in Arterial Disease, Case Presentations in Clinical Geriatric Medicine, Case Presentations in Endocrinology and Diabetes, Case Presentations in Gastrointestinal Diseases, etc.*  
*no source in item giving series title "Case Presentations" separately*

100 1# \$a Mackintosh, Alan.  
245 10 \$a Case presentations in heart disease  
(no 4XX field)

## **Motion Pictures, Television Programs, and Videorecordings**

*Note:* LC uses the cataloging manual *Archival Moving Image Materials* for its moving image materials cataloging. This manual has different guidelines than those in AACR2 about the choice and construction of titles proper and series titles.

*PCC practice:* Use AACR2 when cataloging motion pictures, television programs, and videorecordings. Do not request changes in LC's bibliographic records for motion pictures, television programs, and videorecordings.

### 1.6B. TITLE PROPER OF SERIES

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##### **Inaccuracy in Title Proper of Series**

##### **Only Some Parts in a Series**

##### **Embedded Series Titles**

##### **Series Title in Two or More Languages or Scripts**

##### **Single Letter or Group of Letters at End of Title Proper**

##### **Recording Section Title Without the Title Common to All Sections**

##### **Single Series Statement Encompassing More Than One Series**

---

##### **Inaccuracy in Title Proper of Series**

Do not correct an inaccuracy in the title proper of a series; transcribe such an inaccuracy according to rule 1.0F1. If the series title proper appears in full and in the form of an acronym or initialism in the prescribed source for the series area, the choice of which form to transcribe as series title proper in the series area is cataloger's judgment.

##### *PCC practice*

When determining headings in series authority records for serials (including monographic series) and integrating resources: 1) if there is an inaccuracy in the title proper, correct that inaccuracy in the heading (rule 12.1B1); 2) if the series title appears in full and as an acronym or initialism in the prescribed source, use the full form in the heading (rule 12.1B2). For multipart monograph headings, correct any inaccuracy; the choice of full form vs. acronym or initialism in the heading for a multipart monograph is cataloger's judgment.

## Only Some Parts in a Series

If some parts of an item are issued in a series and the other parts are not, precede the series title with an indication of the particular parts to which the series title applies. Separate the indication of the particular parts from the series title with a colon-space.

300 \$a 2 v. ; \$c 28 cm.  
490 \$3 v. 1: \$a Dance and dancers to-day ; \$v  
13

*LC practice:* When only some parts of an item are issued in a series and the series is classified as a collection, include the call number of the series, enclosed in parentheses, at the end of the series statement.

490 \$3 1974- : \$a Alaska local government \$1  
(JS3.A4A64)  
(Series statement is on a bibliographic record for a serial; numbering  
of volumes in series is not included)

## Embedded Series Titles

If a series statement is not formally presented, select the series title proper carefully, ensuring that extraneous words the publisher did not intend to be part of the title proper are excluded.

*p. preceding t.p.:* Concrete city is the fourteenth volume in  
the *Essential poets* series published by  
Guernica Editions

490 \$a Essential poets ; \$v 14th v.

*t.p. verso:* This book is #9 in the DAMASCUS ROAD  
continuing series of modern writing and is  
published at 6271 Hill Drive, Wescosville,  
Route #2, Pennsylvania.

490 \$a Damascus road ; \$v #9

## Series Title in Two or More Languages or Scripts

If a series title appears in two or more languages or scripts, choose as the title proper for the series statement the title that matches the language (or the clearly predominant language) of the particular item being cataloged. If this criterion cannot be applied, choose the first series title as the title proper. (For recording series titles in other languages or scripts as parallel titles, see AACR2 rule 1.6C and LCRI 1.6C.)

## Single Letter or Group of Letters at End of Title Proper

When a letter or group of letters is presented in the item in combination with its numbering, determine whether the letter or letters constitutes a part of the title proper or part of the numbering system. Consider the letter or letters to constitute part of the title proper if, were the letter or letters omitted from the title proper and recorded as part of numbering, the resulting title would be identical to other series titles emanating from the same corporate body.

*in source:* Report-HTKK-TKO-A41  
490 \$a Report-HTKK-TKO-A ; \$v 41

*in source:* Report-HTKK-TKO-B41  
490 \$a Report-HTKK-TKO-B ; \$v 41

*in source:* Bulletin A1  
490 \$a Bulletin. A ; \$v 1

*in source:* Bulletin B1  
490 \$a Bulletin. B ; \$v 1

When information is not available or in case of doubt, treat the letter or letters as part of the numbering system (cf. LCRI 1.6G).

*in source:* Study AB-1  
490 \$a Study ; \$v AB-1

*in source:* Study AB-2  
490 \$a Study ; \$v AB-2

### Recording Subseries Title When Main Series Title is Not Present

AACR2 rule 12.1B6 stipulates that "If the title of a section or supplement is presented in the chief source of information without the title that is common to all sections, give the title of the section or supplement as the title proper." For purposes of recording information in the series area, "section" refers to a subseries title and "common title" generally refers to a main series title. In some cases, the title proper comprises a configuration that would be regarded as a designation of a subseries followed by the subseries title were a main series title present.

Serie G, Estudios doctrinales  
Serie E, Varios  
Serie B, Forskningsrapporter

*LC/PCC practice:* When such configurations are being recorded in the absence of a main series title, use a dash (two adjacent hyphens) in place of a comma-space to make it absolutely clear that the entire configuration is the title.

490 \$a Serie G—Estudios doctrinales ; \$v 26  
490 \$a Serie E—Varios / Instituto de  
Investigaciones Jurídicas ; \$v 8  
490 \$a Serie B--Forskningsrapporter /  
Yleisradio Oy., Suunnittelu- ja  
tutkimusosasto ; \$v 3

### Single Series Statement Encompassing More Than One Series

When the series statement on the resource being cataloged encompasses more than one series, transcribe the information according to the guidelines below.

a) *Single series statement.* If the information is presented with no or minimal extraneous wording, transcribe it as a single series statement.

*in source:* Publicación núm. 3 del Centro de Estudios  
Bilbitanos y núm 750 de la Institución  
"Fernando el Católico"  
490 \$a Publicación núm. 3 del Centro de Estudios  
Bilbitanos y núm 750 de la Institución  
"Fernando el Católico"

b) *Quoted note.* If the information includes extraneous wording grammatically linked or not easily omitted, transcribe it as a quoted note.

500 \$a "Ce volume fait également partie de ...  
Grandes publications tome XXIII,  
et de la collection des Cahiers de  
l'Association interuniversitaire de l'Est

dont il constitue le no 21."

#### 1.6J. MORE THAN ONE SERIES STATEMENT

If some parts or issues of a multipart item or serial are published in one series and other parts/issues are published in another series, precede each series title with an indication of the particular parts or issues to which that series title applies. If a series has changed its title (cf. AACR2 21.2C and its LCRI), treat each title as a separate series. Separate the indication of the particular parts from the series title with a colon-space.

```
300 $a 5 v. ; $c 14 cm.
490 $3 v. 1, 3-5: $a Music bibliographies ;
    $v 12, 15, 21-22
490 $3 v. 2: $a Baroque musical studies ; $v
    2
    (Volumes of multipart item are in different series)

300 $a 10 v. : $b ill. ; $c 28 cm.
490 $3 v. 1-8: $a Anthropological
    monographs ; $v no. 23-30
490 $3 v. 9-10: $a Art and anthropological
    Monographs ; $v no. 31-32
    (Title of series changed with no. 31)

300 $a v. ; $c 28 cm.
490 $3 1969-1979: $a DHEW publication
490 $3 1980- : $a DHHS publication
    (Title of series changed. Series statement is on a bibliographic record
    for a serial; numbering of volumes in series is not included)
```

If all the parts or issues appear in one series and some of the parts or issues appear also in another series, precede the second series title with an indication of the particular parts or issues applicable to that title.

```
300 $a 3 v. ; $c 20 cm.
490 $a Testi del Risorgimento ; $v 4-6
490 $3 v. 2: $a Saggi e documentazioni ; $v
    17
```

#### 1.7B20. COPY BEING DESCRIBED, LIBRARY'S HOLDINGS, AND RESTRICTIONS ON USE

*LC practice:* Routinely make notes on any special features or imperfections of the copy being described. Carefully distinguish between such copy-specific notes and other kinds of notes that record information valid for all copies of an edition. Introduce copy-specific notes with the phrase "LC copy ..." or "LC set ..." or "LC has ..." as appropriate. Formulate the note according to current cataloging conventions, including those for ending punctuation. Add the *MARC Code List for Organizations* (MCLO) code for LC (DLC) in subfield \$5 at the end of the field without any ending punctuation. Generally do not make such notes for serials or integrating resources; use field 590 instead.

```
500 ## $a LC copy imperfect: all after leaf 44
    wanting. $5 DLC
500 ## $a LC set incomplete: v. 12 wanting. $5
    DLC
500 ## $a LC has 24 parts. $5 DLC
    (Item as issued has more than 24 parts)
500 ## $a LC set lacks slides 7-9. $5 DLC
```

500 ## \$a LC has v. 1, 3-5, and 7 only. \$5 DLC  
500 ## \$a LC has no. 20, signed by author. \$5  
DLC  
500 ## \$a LC has no. 145. \$5 DLC

590 ## \$a LC copy not updated.  
(Integrating loose-leaf publication)

## 2.7B17. SUMMARY.

*LC practice:* Bibliographic records issued by the Library of Congress may include summaries, reviews, and abstracts from various sources, both internal and external. They are included either in MARC 21 field 520 (Summary, Etc.) or 856 (Electronic Location and Access). Those written by LC staff are not attributed. Those from other sources are enclosed within quotation marks (except those retained in records used for copy cataloging) and are attributed.

### Field 520

Input **summaries written by LC staff** in field 520 with Indicator 1 set to **blank** (display constant "Summary"). Do not include statements of attribution.

*Background:* Records for which LC staff may write summaries include those:

- 1) originating in LC overseas offices (042 = lcode) to indicate the subject content of materials in languages not readily known in the U.S.;
- 2) for material intended for young readers most likely to be included in organized collections such as those found in school or public libraries (042 = lcac);
- 3) for electronic resources.

Input **summaries obtained from external sources** in field 520 with Indicator 1 set to **blank** (display constant "Summary"), in quotation marks, and with attribution. Examples of these include:

- 1) those provided by publishers in the Cataloging in Publication (CIP) program; attribution:  
... -- \$c Provided by publisher.
- 2) those occurring in records supplied by vendors and used as the basis for LC original cataloging; attribution:  
... -- \$c Provided by vendor.
- 3) those taken directly from resources themselves; attribution:  
... -- \$c Unedited summary from book.

LC staff do not write reviews for bibliographic records. However, when officially sanctioned by LC management, they can be obtained from external sources. Input such **reviews** in field 520 with Indicator 1 set to **1** (display constant "Review:"), in quotation marks, and with attribution. Some examples of attribution are:

- 1) ... -- \$c Reviewed Mar. 2004, "Best Free Reference Web Sites 2004." RUSA Quarterly, Fall 2004. Comp. by the MARS Best Free Websites Committee, RUSA, ALA.;
- 2) ... -- \$c Handbook of Latin American Studies, v. 58. \$u <http://www.loc.gov/hlas/>

Input **abstracts** obtained from external sources (LC staff do not write abstracts for bibliographic records) in field 520 with Indicator 1 set to **3** (display constant "Abstract:"), in quotation marks, and with attribution. Some examples of attribution are:

1) ... -- \$c World Bank Web site.

Retain **summaries, reviews, and abstracts already present** in field 520 in records used for copy cataloging (042 = lccopycat, pcc, etc.). Retain any attribution already present. If none is present, add the attribution:

... -- \$c Source other than Library of Congress.

However, do not enclose the summary, review, or abstract within quotation marks.

### Field 856

**Note:** Providing 856 links to publisher descriptions, reviews, summaries, etc. is generally done as part of projects sanctioned by LC management.

Provide links to publisher descriptions in field 856 and include subfield \$3 (Materials specified) containing "Publisher description".

Provide links to externally obtained reviews in field 856 and include a subfield \$3 (Materials specified) that characterizes the review and its source, for example:

*In link to externally obtained review:*

856 42 \$3 Book review (H-Net) ...

Provide links to summaries in field 856 and include a subfield \$3 (Materials specified) that characterizes the summary and its source, for example:

*In link to summary scanned from book:*

856 41 \$3 Unedited summary from book ...

### 12.6B1. SERIES STATEMENTS.

#### Serials: In Numbered Series

Record the number of the series in the series statement in the three situations listed below. *PCC practice:* Include the number in the series added entry for the first and second situations; see the specific instruction for the third situation. Examples illustrate PCC practice.

- 1) a single issue of a serial is in a series;

490 \$3 v. 1: \$a Contributions in seismology ;  
\$v no. 13  
830 \$a Contributions in seismology ; \$v no. 13.

- 2) a known span of issues of a serial is in a span of consecutive numbers of a series;

490 \$3 v. 1-4: \$a Smithsonian miscellaneous  
Collections ; \$v v. 19-22  
830 \$a Smithsonian miscellaneous collections ;

\$v v. 19-22.

3) all issues of the serial in the series carry the same number of the series. If part of the series number is the same on all issues of the serial, record only that part. *PCC practice*: include that part in the added entry for the series.

```
490 $3 1970-1982: $a KBL bulletin ; $v 101-2
830 $a KBL bulletin ;$v 101-2.

490 $a DHEW publication ; $v no. (NCES)
830 $a DHEW publication ; $v no. (NCES)
```

### Serial Record for Subseries in Numbered Main Series

When a serial bibliographic record is created for a subseries in a numbered main series, also give the main series in the series area.

```
245 $a Research papers in psychology. $p
      Behavior modification studies
490 $a Research papers in psychology
```

### 13.3. ANALYSIS OF MONOGRAPHIC SERIES AND MULTIPART MONOGRAPHS.

*LC practice*:

On June 1, 2006, LC announced a change in policy applying to all bibliographic resources (monographs, serials, and integrating resources) in series. LC now analyzes and classifies separately all parts of monographic series and of multipart monographs with the exception of those categories listed at the end of this LCRI. As of the same date, LC does not give “controlled” access points for series in new LC original cataloging (CIP and non-CIP) bibliographic records, does not update series access points in existing bibliographic records, and does not consult, make, or update series authority records. (Exception for consulting SARs: see LCRI 25.5B for determining “conflict.”) LC will “pass through” the series information already in bibliographic records used by LC as copy (CIP/LC partner records, PCC records, and non-PCC (including Casalini) records).

*PCC practice*:

Transcription of the series statement is mandatory if applicable. Searching for series authority records, tracing the series, and the creation and maintenance of series authority records are optional.

### Monographic Series

When a publication in a monographic series that is analyzed in full lacks a title other than that of the comprehensive title or has a title that is dependent on the comprehensive title, prepare a separate bibliographic record for that part, regardless of whether the part is numbered or not. Apply the following when preparing the record.

- 1) Transcribe the comprehensive title as the common title of the analytic.
- 2) If there is numbering only, transcribe the numbering as the section title; if there is numbering and also a dependent title, transcribe the numbering as enumeration (cf. 12.1B6) and the dependent title as the section title; if there is a dependent title but no numbering, transcribe the dependent title as the section title.
- 3) Do not formulate a series statement for the analytic record.

245 10 \$a Studies in gypsy lore. \$n Volume 25

245 10 \$a Studies in 19th century French  
literature. \$n Volume 57, \$p Paris /  
\$c edited ...

### Multipart Monographs

1) *Classified separately.* When a part of a multipart monograph that is classified separately lacks a title other than that of the comprehensive title or has a title that is dependent on the comprehensive title, prepare a separate bibliographic record for that part, regardless of whether the part is numbered or not. Apply the following when preparing the record:

a) Transcribe the comprehensive title as the common title of the analytic.

b) If there is numbering only, transcribe the numbering as the section title; if there is numbering and also a dependent title, transcribe the numbering as enumeration or alphabetic designation and the dependent title as the section title; if there is a dependent title but no numbering, transcribe the dependent title as the section title.

c) Do not formulate a series statement for the analytic record.

245 10 \$a Recent trends in elementary education.  
\$n Volume 1, \$p Introduction

(1) *Mixture of independent and dependent titles.* If a multipart monograph consists of parts whose individual titles are a mixture, i.e., some are independent of the comprehensive title and some are dependent on it, give a regular series statement in the records of the analytics with *independent* titles.

The art of sewing  
(An unnumbered multipart item)  
Basic tailoring  
(Title of analytic)

245 \$a Basic tailoring / \$c ...  
300 \$a 203 p. ; 26 cm.  
490 \$a The art of sewing

For the analytics with *dependent* titles, use the technique described in 1) above, i.e., do not give a series statement on the record for the analytic.

The sporting scene  
(Title of analytic)

130 #0 \$a Art of sewing. \$p Sporting scene  
245 14 \$a The art of sewing. \$p The sporting  
scene / \$c ...  
300 ## \$a 203 p. ; \$c 26 cm.

(2) *All titles dependent titles: unnumbered.* If all the titles of the parts are dependent on the comprehensive title and the multipart monograph is unnumbered, for the analytics transcribe the comprehensive title as the common title and the title of the part as a section title.

100 1# \$a Bates, James D.  
245 10 \$a Minnesota legal forms. \$p Probate /  
\$c ...

100 1# \$a Roer, Kathleen M.  
245 10 \$a Minnesota legal forms. \$p Residential  
Real estate / \$c ...

### Exceptions to the LC Series Policy to Analyze in Full and Classify Separately

A. The following categories will *not be analyzed* and will be *classed as a collection*; series authority records will not be consulted, created, or updated:

1. Numbered multipart monographs with all parts lacking analyzable titles
2. Unnumbered multipart monographs cataloged per “2A cataloging” guidelines (“2A cataloging” is a local LC practice to create a made-up collected set record for an unnumbered multipart monograph, assigning numbers to parts as received)
3. Auction and sales catalogs
4. Legal multipart monographs identified by LC’s Law Library
5. Numbered monographic series already assigned these treatment decisions prior to June 1, 2006 (issues identified by presence of check-in records in acquisitions units)

B. The following category will *not be analyzed* and *will not be classified*; series authority records will not be consulted, created, or updated:

1. Technical report series identified by LC’s Science, Technology, and Business Division or LC’s Asian Division and shelved in those divisions

C. The following categories will be *analyzed in full* but will be *classed as a collection*; series authority records will not be consulted, created, or updated:

1. Scholarly collections of music historical sources eligible to be classed together in M2
2. “Web access to monographic series” project in LC’s Social Sciences Cataloging Division
3. Microform sets
4. Proceedings of a single conference published in more than one volume with analyzable volume titles
5. Legal monographic series and multipart monographs identified by LC’s Law Library

D. The following category will be *analyzed in full: applies to analyzable parts* and will be *classed as a collection*; series authority records will not be consulted, created, or updated.

1. Complete editions of collected works of individual composers (classed in M3)  
Prepare separate bibliographic records only<sup>1</sup> for parts that meet one of the following criteria (applying the definition of musical work in 25.25A, footnote 9):
  - a) A single part (in one or more physical volumes) contains a single musical work or a single excerpt from a work.
  - b) A single part (in one or more physical volumes) contains two musical works or two excerpts from one or two works.

E. Existing LC shelflist records missing in LC’s database now being input to the database: the records will reflect the existing series decisions (i.e., presence or absence of controlled series access point; a classed-separately or a classed-as-a-collection call number) at the time the resource was cataloged originally.

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<sup>1</sup>The purpose of this restriction is to avoid analytic bibliographic records for parts of such sets that would themselves receive collective uniform titles under 25.34B or 25.34C.

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**Series Added Entry Guidelines** (For PCC libraries only – the Library of Congress will no longer provide controlled series access)

*LC practice:*

On June 1, 2006, LC announced a change in policy applying to all bibliographic resources (monographs, serials, and integrating resources) in series. LC now analyzes and classifies separately all parts of monographic series and of multipart monographs with the exception of those categories listed in LCRI 13.3. As of the same date, LC does not give “controlled” access points for series in new LC original cataloging (CIP and non-CIP) bibliographic records, does not update series access points in existing bibliographic records, and does not consult, make, or update series authority records. LC will “pass through” the series information already in bibliographic records used by LC as copy (CIP/LC partner records, PCC records, and non-PCC (including Casalini) records).

*PCC practice:*

Transcription of the series statement is mandatory if applicable. Searching for series authority records, tracing the series, and the creation and maintenance of series authority records are optional. As of June 1, 2006, the following instructions in this LCRI apply only to PCC participants.

All the material in the remainder of this LCRI assumes the series decision recorded on the series authority record is to "trace" the series.

Unless a specific category is mentioned, the term "series" in this LCRI means any of these comprehensive items: monographic series, other serial, multipart item, integrating resource.

See AACR2 rules for the series area (1.6 ff.) and related LCRIs for information about series statements.

### **Option Decision**

*PCC practice:* Apply the optional provision for adding the numeric, etc., designation of the series in the series added entry. Give it in the form established in the series authority record.

### **Form of Series Added Entries**

Although a series statement may include a parallel title (1.6C), other title information (1.6D), a statement of responsibility (1.6E), or an ISSN (1.6F), the heading for a series consists only of one of the following: a title proper, a uniform title heading, a name heading/title proper, or a name heading/uniform title.

### **Multipart Item in a Series**

If the parts of a multipart item are separately numbered within a series, give the numbers in the series added entry as they are given in the series statement (cf. LCRI 1.6G2) and in the form established in the series authority record.

### **Integrating Resource in One or More Series**

Also provide an 8XX series added entry for any traced series included in a note. (Series not present on the latest iteration will be given in the note area instead of in the series area — cf. rule 12.6B2 and 12.7B14.2b.)

#### *existing record*

```
260 ## $a Chicago : $b CJ Press, $c 1983-  
490 1# $a Real estate professional series  
830 #0 $a Real estate professional series
```

#### *same record updated later*

```
260 ## $a Chicago : $b CJ Press, $c 1983-  
no 490 field  
500 ## $a Series title, 1983-1995: Real estate  
professional series.  
500 ## $a Description based on: release 23,  
Published in Jan. 1996.  
830 #0 $a Real estate professional series.
```

#### *existing record*

```
260 ## $a Denver : $b Smith Pub. Co.  
490 1# $a Research in library acquisitions  
500 ## $a Description based on: update 2,
```

published in 1991.  
830 #0 \$a Research in library acquisitions

*same record updated later*

260 ## \$a Denver : \$b Smith Pub. Co.  
490 1# \$a Library acquisitions  
500 ## \$a Series title <1991 >: Research in  
Library acquisitions.  
500 ## \$a Description based on: update 9,  
published in 2000.  
830 #0 \$a Research in library acquisitions.  
830 #0 \$a Library acquisitions (Denver, Colo.)

## Republications

If a republication contains the original series statement (transcribed in parentheses in the bibliographic history note—cf. LCRI 2.7B7), provide an 8XX series added entry for the series. Do not give a series added entry if the original series statement is lacking on the item even if information about the series is recorded in the bibliographic history note.

## Numbering Grammatically Integrated with Series Title

If the numbering, etc., of the series volume is grammatically integrated with the series title (cf. rule 1.6B1), in the 8XX field omit the numbering from the title and record it in subfield \$v.

490 1# \$a Publication number 22 of the  
Southwestern Iowa History Society  
830 #0 \$a Publication ... of the Southwestern  
Iowa History Society ; \$v no. 22.  
  
490 1# \$a The twenty-sixth L. Ray Buckendale  
lecture  
830 #0 \$a L. Ray Buckendale lecture ; \$v 26th.  
  
490 1# \$a 31. tom Biblioteki SIB  
830 #0 \$a Biblioteka SIB ; \$v 31. t.

## More Than One System of Numbering

If more than one system of numbering is transcribed in the series statement (cf. LCRI 1.6G), in the 8XX field subfield \$v give the numbering in the system specified in the series authority record.

490 1# \$a \_\_\_\_\_ ; \$v Bd. 6, Nr. 2 = Nr. 32  
830 #0 \$a \_\_\_\_\_ ; \$v Bd. 6, Nr. 2.

## Numbering Errors

If the number has been corrected in the series statement (cf. rule 1.6G1), give the correct number in the series added entry.

490 1# \$a Kieler historische Studien ; \$v Bd.  
24 [i.e. 25]  
830 #0 \$a Kieler historische Studien ; \$v Bd.  
25.

## Number Preceded by One or More Letters

When the numbers of items in the same series are preceded by a letter or letters varying from item to item (cf. LCRI 1.6B and LCRI 1.6G), omit the letter or letters from the 8XX subfield \$v.

*in sources of different items in series:* D1, C2, SW3, F4, etc.

490 1 \$a \_\_\_\_\_ ; \$v D1  
830 #0 \$a \_\_\_\_\_ ; \$v 1.

When the only information available is from the one item in hand, assume all items in that series will have the same letter(s) preceding the number until differing information is available. Record the letter(s) in subfield \$v.

### Numbering for Publications of the U.S. Congress

In series added entries for publications of the U.S. Congress, give the numbering relating to the numbering of the Congress and Session as the first part of subfield \$v, followed by the number of the publication within that Congress and Session.

490 1# \$a Mis. doc / 49th Congress, 1st Session,  
Senate ; \$v no. 82  
830 #0 \$a Mis. doc (United States. Congress.  
Senate) ; \$v 49th Congress, 1st  
session, no. 82.

Transcribe the information for series publications of other legislatures as above if the situations are the same.

### Main Series and Indirectly Entered Subseries

#### 1) *Main series is unnumbered*

Do not give a separate series added entry for the main series unless the main series has already appeared by itself on other publications. Instead, give a series added entry for the main series/subseries combination.

490 1# \$a Progress in nuclear energy. Series  
V, Metallurgy and fuels  
830 #0 \$a Progress in nuclear energy. \$n Series  
V, \$p Metallurgy and fuels

490 1# \$a University publications series. The  
Social sciences ; \$v no. 4  
830 #0 \$a University publications series. \$p  
Social sciences ; \$v no. 4.

*(made-up example)*

*Exception.* If the main series appears on a later publication without any subseries, at that point establish the main series separately and make the series added entry separately for this and any other item showing only the main series. However, if later forms show both the main series and a subseries, use in the added entry only the form in which the subseries is already established.

#### 2) *Main series is numbered*

Give two series added entries: one for the main series and one for the main series/subseries combination.

490 1# \$a Biblioteca de arte hispánico ; \$v 8.  
\$a Artes aplicadas ; \$v 1  
830 #0 \$a Biblioteca de arte hispánico ; \$v 8.  
830 #0 \$a Biblioteca de arte hispánico. \$p  
Artes aplicadas ; \$v 1.

### 3) *Hierarchy of numbered and unnumbered main series/subseries*

If a hierarchy of main series and multiple subseries is involved and only some are numbered, treat the unnumbered ones under 1) above and the numbered ones under 2) above.

#### **Single Series Statement Encompassing More Than One Series**

When a single series statement encompassing more than one series has been included in the bibliographic record either in the series area or as a quoted note, provide a series added entry for each traced series.

```
490 1# $a Publicación núm. 3 del Centro de
      Estudios Bilbitanos y núm 750 de la
      Institución "Fernando el Católico"
830 #0 $a Publicación ... del Centro de
      Estudios Bilbitanos ; $v no. 3.
830 #0 $a Publicación ... de la Institución
      "Fernando el Católico" ; $v no. 750.

500   $a "Ce volume fait également partie
      de ... Grandes publications tome
      XXIII, et de la collection des
      Cahiers de l'Association
      interuniversitaire de l'Est dont il
      constitue le no 21."
830 #0 $a Collection "Grandes publications" ;
      $v t. 23.
830 #0 $a Cahiers de l'Association
      Interuniversitaire de l'Est ; $v 21.
```

#### **One or Several Series Headings**

##### 1) *Language editions*

a) *Numbered series.* Distinguish between series that are issued in two or more parallel editions, i.e., complete editions in each language for which separate records and the use of uniform titles (cf. AACR2 25.3C3) are appropriate and those that are issued variously in two or more languages but for which no separate editions of the series exist in any language. If no separate editions exist, establish a single heading, basing it on the first item in the series; if the first item is not available, base the heading provisionally on the earliest item available. If the first/earliest item itself is issued in several languages, choose the language of the title proper of the series according to the provisions of AACR2 1.0A3. In case of doubt, assume that a single edition exists.

b) *Unnumbered series.* If the language of the title of the series varies, generally establish separate headings for each language form and connect the headings by simple see also references. Do not assign AACR2 25.3C uniform titles.

##### 2) *Changes in numbering (addition, omission, etc.)*

a) *Single series.* Consider that a single series exists if

(1) a numbered series has some random issues lacking numbering;

(2) a series first issued as unnumbered later has numbers and the numbering system takes into account the previous unnumbered issues (e.g., the first ten issues were published without numbering; numbering starts with "volume 11").

(3) a numbered series begins a new sequence of numbering either with or without wording such as “new series.” (See 1.6G1 and its LCRI.)

b) *Multiple series.* Consider that multiple series exist if

(1) an unnumbered series becomes numbered and the numbering system excludes the previous unnumbered issues;

(2) a numbered series becomes unnumbered.

c) In case of doubt, consider the series to be a single series until other differing information is available.

### 3) *Different physical media*

a) *Single series.* Consider that a single series exists if the physical medium varies within the series (not a change from only one medium to only a different medium).

b) *Successive entry of a single monographic series.* If there is a change from only one medium to only a different medium, create a successive entry heading for the monographic series published in the different medium (cf. LCRI 21.3B).

c) *Multiple series.* Consider that multiple series exist if all parts of the series are each published in two or more different physical media. If the headings for the series are the same, add a qualifier to break the conflict in the headings. If the headings are not the same, connect the headings by simple see also references.

d) In case of doubt, consider the series to be a single series until other differing information is available.

## 26.1. GENERAL RULE.

### **Scope**

In general, apply the guidelines in LCRI 26 when formulating the reference structure for new authority records and in evaluating references on existing authority records.

### **Normalization**

Do not trace a see reference that would normalize to the same form as the heading or see reference on the same record or to the same form as a heading on another record.

### **Forms of References**

In general, construct a reference in the same form in which it would be constructed if chosen as the heading. However, because the LC LC/NACO Authority File includes headings constructed according to earlier practices, in some cases references must be formulated to "match" the existing heading. Specific instructions are below.

#### 1) *Personal names*

a) *Dates.* Include dates in references if they have been included in the heading. If the form of reference conflicts with an established heading, resolve the conflict by using dates in the reference, even if they are not used in the heading.

b) *Initials.* In references containing initials, generally include in parentheses the full form of the name represented by the initial(s) when known. However, if the initial is represented in the heading without the full form being given there, make the reference "match" the heading.

100 1# \$a Boudin, Eugène, \$d 1824-1898  
 400 1# \$a Boudin, E. \$q (Eugène), \$d 1824-1898  
 400 1# \$a Boudin, L. E. \$q (Louis Eugène), \$d  
 1824-1898  
 400 1# \$a Boudin, Louis Eugène, \$d 1824-1898

100 1# \$a Hays, James D., \$d 1926-  
 400 1# \$a Hays, J. D. \$q (James D.), \$d 1926-  
*not* 400 1# \$a Hays, J. D. \$q (James Donald), \$d  
 1926-

100 1# \$a Henao Vélez, César G.  
 400 1# \$a Vélez, César G. Henao  
*not* 400 1# \$a Vélez, César G. Henao \$q (César  
 Gabriel Henao)

Do not combine different language forms or romanizations.

100 1# \$a Arnol'dov, Arnol'd Isaevich  
 400 1# \$a Arnoldow, A. I.  
*not* 400 1# \$a Arnoldow, A. I. (Arnol'd Isaevich)

c) *Titles/epithets.* Include titles and epithets used in the heading in the reference unless, for titles, they are not appropriate to the form in the reference, or, for epithets, the purpose is to refer from a form containing a different epithet. For variant language forms for a person entered under surname, include titles of nobility and terms of honor and address in the form found in the source for the reference. If the source for the reference does not include the title, etc., use in the reference the term used in the heading, although it is in a different language.

100 0# \$a William, \$c of Auvergne, Bishop of  
 Paris, \$d d. 1249  
 400 0# \$a Guillaume, \$c d'Auvergne, Bishop of  
 Paris, \$d d. 1249

100 0# \$a Maria, Mother, \$d 1912-1977  
 400 0# \$a Gysi, Lydia, \$d 1912-1977

100 0# \$a Gruoch, \$c Queen, consort of Macbeth,  
 King of Scotland  
 400 0# \$a Gruach, \$c Queen, consort of Macbeth,  
 King of Scotland  
 400 0# \$a Macbeth, \$c Lady

100 1# \$a Custine, Astolphe, \$c marquis de, \$d  
 1790-1850

400 1# \$a K̄iüst̄in, Adolf, \$c markiz de, \$d 1790-  
 1857

100 1# \$a Aufsess, Hans Max, \$c Freiherr von  
 und zu  
 400 1# \$a Aufsess, H. M. \$q (Hans Max), \$c

Freiherr von und zu

d) *Compatible headings*. In August 2007, the policies on “AACR2 compatible” headings were relaxed by introducing guidelines permitting the revision of “AACR2 compatible” headings but requiring the revision under certain circumstances. See LCRI 22.1 for additional details.

Additional examples illustrating *formats* of references (full reference structure not necessarily shown):

```
100 1# $a Scottow, Joshua, $d 1618-1698
400 0# $a J. S. $q (Joshua Scottow), $d 1618-
    1698

100 1# $a Sassoon, Siegfried, $d 1886-1967
400 0# $a Author of Memoirs of a fox-hunting
    man, $d 1886-1967
400 0# $a Memoirs of a fox-hunting man, Author
    of, $d 1886-1967

100 1# $a Evans-Pritchard, E. E. $q (Edward
    Evan)
400 1# $a Pritchard, E. E. Evans- $q (Edward
    Evan Evans-)

100 1# $a Roos, Sjoerd H. de, $d 1877-1962
400 1# $a Roos, S. H. de $q (Sjoerd H.), $d
    1877-1962

100 1# $a Sigaud de La Fond, $c M. $q (Joseph
    Aignan), $d 1730-1810
400 1# $a De La Fond, Sigaud, $c M. $q (Joseph
    Aignan), $d 1730-1810
400 1# $a La Fond, Sigaud de, $c M. $q (Joseph
    Aignan), $d 1730-1810
400 1# $a Fond, Sigaud de La, $c M. $q (Joseph
    Aignan), $d 1730-1810
```

2) *Corporate names*

a) *Qualifiers*. Include qualifiers in the reference if appropriate to the form in the reference even if the qualifier has not been used in the heading because of earlier policies or because it is not appropriate there. *Exception*: Do not add a qualifier to a reference consisting solely of an initialism unless a qualifier is required to break a conflict with the 1XX heading on another record. If such a conflict exists, a qualifier is required-- use judgement to select an appropriate term to use in the qualifier, e.g., a general term per 24.4B or the spelled-out form of the initialism found in the reference. An initialism reference on one record may be the same as an initialism reference on another record.

```
151 ## $a Ghent (Belgium)
451 ## $a Gent (Belgium)

110 2# $a Galleria nazionale d'arte moderna
    (Italy)
    410 2# $a National Gallery of Modern Art
        (Italy)

111 2# $a Conférence Europe-Afrique $d (1979 :
```

\$c Lausanne, Switzerland)  
 411 2# \$a Euro-Afrikanische Konferenz (1979 :  
 Lausanne, Switzerland)  
  
 110 2# \$a Evangelisk lutherske frikirke (Norway)  
 410 2# \$a Evangelical Lutheran Free Church of  
 Norway  
  
 110 2# \$a National Cultural History and Open-  
 air Museum  
 410 2# \$a Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese en  
 Opelugmuseum (South Africa)  
  
 110 2# \$a BANAS (Organization : Indonesia)  
 410 2# \$a B.A.N.A.S.  
  
 110 2# \$a North Carolina Wood Energy  
 Coordinating Group  
 410 2# \$a Wood Energy Coordinating Group (N.C.)  
 110 2# \$a Société des arts de Genève  
 410 2# \$a Société pour l'avancement des arts  
 (Geneva, Switzerland)  
  
 110 2# \$a BFA Educational Media  
 410 2# \$a B.F.A. Educational Media (Firm)  
  
 110 2# \$a Servicio Universitario Mundial  
 410 2# \$a SUM (Servicio Universitario Mundial)  
*(Qualifier added to reference in order to break conflict with personal  
 name heading "Sūm")*

b) *Terms of incorporation.* Construct the reference to "match" the heading with regard to the presence, absence, or form of a term of incorporation.

110 2# \$a William Claiborne, inc.  
 410 2# \$a Claiborne, inc.

### Combined References

When reference is made to two or more different headings from the same form, trace individual references rather than listing on one combined reference all headings referred to through the cataloger-generated reference technique. Use a cataloger-generated reference only when a special explanatory referral legend is needed, e.g., for pseudonymous authors (cf. LCRI 22.2B).

### Typographic Style

Generally, LC typographic style will not change.

### Initial Articles

Treat references just as headings with respect to deletion/ retention of initial articles.

## 26.3. GEOGRAPHIC NAMES AND NAMES OF CORPORATE BODIES.

Follow these principles for new headings and as closely as possible in evaluating references on existing authority records and in creating automated authority records for headings found in the machine files (or in the manual catalog, if consulted). When the particular reference structure has already been evaluated, it is not necessary to delete references not provided for by these instructions but provided for by earlier editions of these instructions.

Generally, trace a reference from variant forms of entry that apply to the name chosen for the heading. However, do not trace a reference that would normalize to the same form as the heading or see reference on the same record or to the same form as a heading on another record. For variant forms of a name, generally, trace only one reference from each variant, normally, constructing it in the form in which it would be constructed if chosen as the heading. If, however, the name chosen for the heading is not in English and the name occurs in an English form, also trace references from the variant forms of entry that apply to the English form. (If, in such a case, there are multiple English forms, choose only one of the English forms to use in tracing references from the different forms of entry.)

110 2# \$a Fogg Art Museum  
410 2# \$a William Hayes Fogg Art Museum  
410 2# \$a Harvard University. \$b Fogg Art  
Museum  
*not also* 410 2# \$a Harvard University. \$b William Hayes Fogg  
Art Museum

110 1# \$a Wyoming. \$b Mineral Development  
Division  
410 1# \$a Wyoming. \$b Mineral Division  
410 1# \$a Wyoming. \$b State Dept. of Economic  
Planning and Development. \$b Mineral  
Development Division  
*not also* 410 1# \$a Wyoming. \$b State Dept. of Economic  
Planning and Development. \$b Mineral  
Division

110 2# \$a Museum für Indische Kunst (Germany)  
410 2# \$a Museum of Indian Art (Germany)  
410 2# \$a Staatliche Museen Preussischer  
Kulturbesitz. \$b Museum für Indische  
Kunst  
410 2# \$a Staatliche Museen Preussischer  
Kulturbesitz. \$b Museum of Indian Art

110 1# \$a United States. \$b Agency for  
International Development  
410 1# \$a United States. \$b Agencia  
Internacional para el Desarrollo  
410 1# \$a United States. \$b Dept. of State. \$b  
Agency for International Development  
*not also* 410 1# \$a United States. \$b Dept. of State. \$b  
Agencia Internacional para el Desarrollo

110 1# \$a Belgium. \$b Administration de  
l'urbanisme et de l'aménagement du  
territoire  
410 1# \$a Belgium. \$b Administration of  
Urbanism and Spatial Planning

410 1# \$a Belgium. \$b Bestuur van de Stedebouw  
en de Ruimtelijke Ordening

410 1# \$a Belgium. \$b Ministère des travaux  
publics et de la reconstruction. \$b  
Administration de l'urbanisme et de  
l'aménagement du territoire

410 1# \$a Belgium. \$b Ministère des travaux  
publics et de la reconstruction. \$b  
Administration of Urbanism and  
Spatial Planning

*not also* 410 1# \$a Belgium. \$b Ministère des travaux publics  
et de la reconstruction. \$b Bestuur van de  
Stedebouw en de Ruimtelijke Ordening

  

110 1# \$a Japan. \$b Rōdōshō

410 1# \$a Japan. \$b Ministry of Labor

410 1# \$a Japan. \$b Ministry of Labour

410 1# \$a Japan. \$b Labor, Ministry of

*not also* 410 1# \$a Japan. \$b Labour, Ministry of

### Earlier Names of Corporate Bodies Now Subsumed Under the Heading for a Later Name Through a "See" Reference

Under earlier cataloging policies, when a corporate body changed its name, the heading was changed and all records revised to use the newer name. The earlier name or names was traced as a *see* reference to the later form used as the heading. In retrospectively converted records, these situations were identified by a note in the 667 field, e.g., "The following earlier name is a valid AACR2 heading: [earlier name or names in AACR2 form]."

When evaluating references, allow these *see* references to stand (correcting the form to AACR2 style, if necessary) until an item is received that requires the use of one of these earlier names as an access point. At that time, establish the heading, convert the *see* reference to a *see also* reference, and delete the 667 field note. Also, make any other necessary references (cf. LCRI 26.3B-C). Do not change any existing MARC or non-MARC bibliographic records.

110 2# \$a National Rehabilitation Association

410 2# \$a National Civilian Rehabilitation  
Conference (U.S.)

667 ## \$a The following earlier name is a valid  
AACR2  
heading: National Civilian Rehabilitation  
Conference (U.S.)

Retain the reference and note until publications are received that would require the use of the heading "National Civilian Rehabilitation Conference (U.S.)."

110 2# \$a Granville Airplane Company

410 2# \$a Granville Brothers Aircraft, inc.,  
Springfield, Mass.

667 ## \$a The following earlier name is a valid  
AACR 2 heading: Granville Brothers  
Aircraft, Inc.

Correct the reference to the AACR2 form (Granville Brothers Aircraft, Inc.) and retain it and the note until publications are received that require the use of the heading "Granville Brothers Aircraft, Inc."

## Unused Subdivisions

Under earlier cataloging policies, certain corporate subdivisions were not established. Instead, the heading for the parent body was used whenever the subheading would have been used. Usually, an internal LC reference was made from the unused subdivision to the heading for the parent body. In earlier periods of this practice, the unused subdivisions were only listed on the manual authority records for the parent body or were given in a form explanatory reference.

In the automated system, these unused subdivisions are identified by the following statement in the 667 field:

```
667 ## $a Unused subdivision: [list of subdivisions,
                               e.g., Administrative Branch; Personnel
                               Section; Research Unit]
```

Whenever one of these unused subdivisions is to be used in current cataloging, establish the subdivision and use it henceforth in all cataloging for which it is appropriate, leaving the existing bibliographic records as they are. Do not make any references between the two headings for the parent and the subdivision, and cancel any references that may already exist in the automated name authority file. Delete the name of the subdivision from the 667 field of the authority record for the parent body.

## Information/Publication Agencies

Under AACR1, rule 18A1, references were made to a parent body from subordinate units that functioned as information or publication agencies. Whenever one of these agencies is encountered in current cataloging, use it henceforth in all cataloging for which it is appropriate, leaving the existing bibliographic records unchanged. Do not make any reference between the two headings for the parent body and the information/ publication agency, and cancel any references that may already exist in the automated name authority file.

If the information/publication agency has been established separately, apply these instructions both when the information/publication agency is needed for immediate use as a heading and when it is not (e.g., it is encountered in handling the authority record for the parent body). If, however, the information/publication agency has only been traced as an unused subdivision reference on the manual authority record for the parent body, handle it according to the instructions above for unused subdivisions.

## 26.5A. REFERENCES TO ADDED ENTRIES FOR SERIES AND SERIALS. SERIES.

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### **General Guidelines for See Also References**

#### **See Also References by Category of Series Authority Record**

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- 2) Multipart items
- 3) Series-like phrases

### **Introduction**

*LC practice:*

On June 1, 2006, LC announced a change in policy applying to all bibliographic resources (monographs, serials, and integrating resources) in series. LC now analyzes and classifies separately all parts of monographic series and of multipart monographs with the exception of those categories listed in LCRI 13.3. As of the same date, LC does not give “controlled” access points for series in new LC original cataloging (CIP and non-CIP) bibliographic records, does not update series access points in existing bibliographic records, and does not consult, make, or update series authority records. (Exception for consulting SARs: see LCRI 25.5B for determining “conflict.”) LC will “pass through” the series information already in bibliographic records used by LC as copy (CIP/LC partner records, PCC records, and non-PCC (including Casalini) records).

*PCC practice:*

Transcription of the series statement is mandatory if applicable. Searching for series authority records, tracing the series, and the creation and maintenance of series authority records are optional. As of June 1, 2006, the following instructions in this LCRI apply only to PCC participants creating and maintaining series authority records.

Although rule 26.5A addresses only see references for traced series, this LCRI contains guidelines for see *and* see also references on series authority records for *all* categories represented by such authority records (monographic series, other serials, multipart items, series-like phrases) *regardless* of local treatment decisions concerning analysis, classification, and tracing practices. Unless a specific category is mentioned, the word “series” in this LCRI applies to all four categories.

*N.B.:* Full reference structure is *not* given for each example.

If an added entry is needed for a series in a bibliographic record, or if the heading for a series is needed as part of a heading/reference in a name/series authority record, use the heading on the series' own AACR2 bibliographic record or authority record.

### **General Guidelines for See References**

In title references (subfield \$a, subfield \$n, and subfield \$p) and title portions of name/title references, omit an initial article unless it is to be filed on.

Add a qualifier to a reference if it conflicts with the heading of another publication according to the guidelines in LCRI 25.5B.

Add the qualifier “(Series)” to a reference if it is identical to a personal or corporate (including geographic) name (cf. LCRI 25.5B).

Do *not* break a conflict between see references.

When using an existing series authority record, add any appropriate references not already in the record. Do *not* delete references made according to earlier policies.

### **Types of See References**

1) *Alternative forms not selected as series heading*

a) *Heading is uniform title*

(1) Give a name/title proper reference for the situations listed below. If the heading includes a parenthetical qualifier, do *not* include that qualifier when recording the title proper in the reference.

(a) when a body responsible for the series is a noncommercial one or is a commercial one whose responsibility extends beyond that of merely publishing the series; in this context, consider university presses as “commercial”;

130 #0 \$a Environmental sciences and

application  
 410 2# \$a United Nations Institute for Training  
 and Research. \$t Environmental  
 sciences and application

130 #0 \$a Langues à l'INALCO  
 410 2# \$a Insitut national des langues et  
 Civilizations orientales. \$t Langues  
 à l'INALCO

130 #0 \$a Studies in education (London, England)  
 410 2# \$a University of London. \$b Institute of  
 Education. \$t Studies in education

130 #0 \$a Occasional paper (Mendocino Academy  
 of Science)  
 410 2# \$a Mendocino Academy of Science. \$t  
 Occasional paper

(b) when the name, an initialism/acronym, or part of the name of a corporate body is in the series title even if that body is not responsible for the series; however, do not make the reference if the body is a commercial publisher responsible only for publishing the series;

130 #0 \$a Harvard historical monographs  
 410 2# \$a Harvard University. \$t Harvard  
 historical monographs  
 410 2# \$a Harvard University. \$b Dept. of  
 History. \$t Harvard historical  
 monographs  
*(Department of History is responsible for the series)*

(c) when the title of a *numbered* series consists solely of a form of a corporate body's name whether or not that form of name is identical with the name of the corporate body given as the heading on the body's name authority record.

130 #0 \$a Suffolk Records Society (Series)  
 410 2# \$a Suffolk Records Society. \$t Suffolk  
 Records Society

130 #0 \$a HAZ (Series)  
 410 2# \$a Historical Association of Zambia. \$t  
 HAZ

130 #0 \$a Institut sotsialististicheskogo prava  
 (Series)  
 410 2# \$a Institute on Socialist Law. \$t  
 Institut sotsialististicheskogo prava

130 #0 \$a University of Warsaw, Institute of  
 Psychology (Series)  
 410 2# \$a Uniwersytet Warszawski. \$b Instytut  
 Psychologii. \$t University of Warsaw,  
 Institute of Psychology

(2) Give a reference from title proper when it differs from the uniform title except when the difference is the addition of a language name or a parenthetical qualifier.

130 #0 \$a EDI policy seminar report. \$l Spanish  
 430 #0 \$a Informe de un seminario de política  
 del IDE

130 #0 \$a Information (Zurich, Switzerland). \$l  
French  
(reference not given from title proper in English: Information)

130 #0 \$a Skrifter (Dansk folkemindesamling)  
(reference not given from title proper: Skrifter)

b) *Heading is name/title proper*

(1) Give a reference from title proper.

110 2# \$a Library of Congress. \$b Manuscript  
Division. \$t Registers of papers in  
the Manuscript Division of the  
Library of Congress  
430 #0 \$a Registers of papers in the Manuscript  
Division of the Library of Congress  
100 1# \$a Breuil, Henri, \$d 1877-1961. \$t Rock  
paintings of southern Africa  
430 #0 \$a Rock paintings of southern Africa

(2) Give a reference from name/title proper for another person or corporate body sharing responsibility for the series. (Generally, do not give a reference from a body when the heading is under a personal name.)

100 1# \$a Brenner, Barbara. \$t Hide and seek  
science  
400 1# \$a Chardiet, Bernice. \$t Hide and seek  
science

c) *Heading is name/uniform title*

(1) Generally, give a reference from title proper.

100 1# \$a James, Henry, \$d 1811-1882. \$t  
Selections. \$f 1983  
430 #0 \$a Selected works of Henry James, Sr. \$f  
1983  
100 1# \$a Sterne, Laurence, \$d 1713-1768. \$t  
Works. \$f 1978  
430 #0 \$a Florida edition of the works of  
Laurence Sterne. \$f 1978

(2) Generally, give a reference from name/title proper when the title proper differs from the uniform title except when the difference is the addition of a language name, a date, or a parenthetical qualifier.

100 1# \$a James, Henry, \$d 1811-1882. \$t  
Selections. \$f 1983  
430 #0 \$a Selected works of Henry James, Sr. \$f  
1983  
400 1# \$a James, Henry, \$d 1811-1882. \$t  
Selected works of Henry James, Sr. \$f  
1983  
100 1# \$a Sterne, Laurence, \$d 1713-1768. \$t  
Works. \$f 1978  
430 #0 \$a Florida edition of the works of  
Laurence Sterne. \$f 1978

400 1# \$a Sterne, Laurence, \$d 1713-1768. \$t  
Florida edition of the works of  
Laurence Sterne. \$f 1978

(3) Give a reference from name/title proper for another person or corporate body sharing responsibility for the series. (Generally, do not give a reference from a body when the heading is under a personal name.)

100 1# \$a Landau, L. D. \$q (Lev Davidovich), \$d  
1908-1968. \$t Teoreticheskaia fizika  
400 1# \$a Lifshits, E. M. \$q (Evgenii  
Mikhailovich. \$t Teoreticheskaia  
fizika

2) *Variants of title proper in another source in same/another issue*

Give a reference from a variant title found in the same item or found in another item with the same series title proper. Construct the reference in the same form, title or name/title, that would be used as the heading; generally, do not give references that are variations of these references.

a) *Parallel titles.* Give references for all parallel titles. If the heading is a main series and subseries, use the same language, when present, for all parts of the parallel main series/parallel subseries reference(s).

130 #0 \$a Befolkningsstatistik og sociologisk  
statistik  
430 #0 \$a Bevölkerungs- und Sozialstatistik  
430 #0 \$a Demographic and social statistics  
430 #0 \$a Statistiques démographiques et  
sociales  
430 #0 \$a Statistiche demografiche e sociali  
430 #0 \$a Sociale en bevolkingsstatistiek  
  
130 #0 \$a Europäische Hochschulschriften. \$n  
Reihe XXV, \$p Forst- und  
Holzwirtschaft  
430 #0 \$a Publications universitaires  
européennes. \$n Série XXV, \$p  
Sciences forestières  
430 #0 \$a European university studies. \$n  
Series XXV, \$p Forestry and forest  
products

b) *Other titles.* If important for access to the heading, give a reference from another form of the series title proper found on another source (e.g., on cover, on spine, on map panel, on label) of the same item or on another source of another item having the same series title proper.

130 #0 \$a Composers series (Contemporary  
Records (Firm))  
430 #0 \$a Contemporary composers series  
(Composers series was form on label; Contemporary composers series  
was form on container for same item)  
  
130 #0 \$a Mathematical chemistry  
430 #0 \$a Mathematical chemistry series  
(Mathematical chemistry was form on ser. t.p.; Mathematical chemistry  
series was form on cover)

130 #0 \$a Historical geography research series  
 430 #0 \$a Research paper series (Institute of  
 British Geographers. Historical  
 Geography Research Group)  
 (Later issue with same series title proper on t.p. had cover p. 3 title:  
 Research paper series)

### 3) Partial titles

Construct the reference in the form, title or name/title, that would be used as the heading; generally, do not give references that are variations of these references.

a) *Typographical prominence.* Give a reference when part of the series title is given typographical prominence.

130 #0 \$a Springer proceedings in physics  
 430 #0 \$a Proceedings in physics  
 (On source "Springer" appears on one line and "proceedings in  
 physics" on another line; other sources in item indicate title begins  
 with "Springer")

b) *Subseries or section title.* Give a reference from the subseries or section title unless that title is dependent on the main/common title or is misleading without that title. Do not include a preceding designation in the reference.

130 #0 \$a Petite bibliothèque. \$n Série C, \$p  
 Science récréative  
 430 #0 \$a Science récréative  
 130 #0 \$a Soviet scientific reviews supplement  
 series. \$p Physiology and general  
 biology  
 430 #0 \$a Physiology and general biology  
 130 #0 \$a Contributions in political science.  
 \$p Soviet and American studies on the  
 Third World  
 430 #0 \$a Soviet and American studies on the  
 Third World

c) *Generic noun.* Give a reference from the series title or subseries/section title omitting the introductory generic noun (e.g., Serie, Collection, Schriftenreihe) when that noun is followed by a noun or noun phrase. If the partial title reference would consist only of a proper name, add the qualifier "(Series)" to that reference.

130 #0 \$a Schriftenreihe Christliche  
 Perspektiven im Sport  
 430 #0 \$a Christliche Perspektiven im Sport  
 130 #0 \$a Colección Documentos (Universidad  
 Nacional del Litoral)  
 430 #0 \$a Documentos (Universidad Nacional del  
 Litoral)  
 130 #0 \$a Coleção "Paulo Freire"  
 430 #0 \$a Paulo Freire (Series)

d) *Person's forename, initial, or title.* When the series title begins with a person's forename(s), initial(s), or title, give a reference

from the surname and the remainder of the title;  
from the forename(s) and/or initial(s) and surname and remainder of the title.

130 #0 \$a Dr. Leonard P. Schultz ichthyological  
reprint  
430 #0 \$a Schultz ichthyological reprint  
430 #0 \$a Leonard P. Schultz ichthyological  
reprint

4) *Variations in title proper that are not "major changes" (applies only to monographic series, other serials, and series-like phrases)*

When the title proper or series-like phrase found on an earlier or later issue differs from the form used in the heading, give a *see* reference from the earlier/later form if the difference does not constitute a major change (cf. AACR2 21.2C and LCRI 21.2C). Construct the reference in the form, title or name/title, that would be used as the heading; generally, do not give references that are variations of these references.

130 #0 \$a Veröffentlichungen des Kölnischen  
Geschichtsvereins e.V.  
430 #0 \$a Veröffentlichung des Kölnischen  
Geschichtsvereins e.V.  
(later issue had title: Veröffentlichung des Kölnischen  
Geschichtsvereins e.V.; singular/plural change isn't a major change)

130 #0 \$a Bulletin (Southern Humanities  
Conference)  
430 #0 \$a Bulletin of the Southern Humanities  
Conference  
(later issues had title: Bulletin of the Southern Humanities Conference;  
same body's name added to or subtracted from the title isn't a major  
change)

130 #0 \$a Wiley series in psychology of crime,  
policing, and law  
430 #0 \$a Wiley series in the psychology of  
crime, policing, and law  
(later issue had title: Wiley series in the psychology of crime, policing,  
and law; addition/omission of article isn't a major change)

130 #0 \$a Ankara Üniversitesi Hukuk Fakültesi  
yayınları. \$p Döner sermaye yayınları  
430 #0 \$a Ankara Üniversitesi Hukuk Fakültesi  
yayınları. \$p AÜHF döner sermaye  
yayınları  
(later issue had title: Ankara Üniversitesi Hukuk Fakültesi yayınları.  
AÜHF döner sermaye yayınları; addition of body's initialism isn't a  
major change)

130 #0 \$a Seriiia "Bibliofil'skie redkosti"  
430 #0 \$a Bibliofil'skie redkosti  
(addition/deletion of type of resource isn't a major change)

5) *Fluctuating titles*

a) *Different languages.* If the language of the numbered monographic series title proper on later issues varies according to the language of the text, give a reference from the series title proper in the other language(s). (Cf. LCRI 21.2C.) However, if there are parallel editions in different languages, establish separate headings (cf. LCRI 1.6).

130 #0 \$a Taschenbücher zur Musikwissenschaft  
430 #0 \$a Pocketbooks of musicology

b) Regular pattern. If the title proper on later issues of a monographic series varies according to a regular pattern, give a reference from that later title.

6) *Other situations*

a) *Substitutions.* Use judgment when deciding whether a reference that is a modification of the form used in the heading (spelled out form for an abbreviation, word for symbol, word for numeral, arabic numeral for roman numeral, two words for compound word, initialism without periods for initialism with periods, etc.) is appropriate. Consider whether users might expect that form to have been the established form and whether the substitution would occur in the first five words. Construct the reference in the form, title or name/title, that would be used as the heading; generally, do not give references that are variations of these references.

130 #0 \$a Mathématiques & applications  
430 #0 \$a Mathématiques et applications

130 #0 \$a Advances in colour chemistry series  
430 #0 \$a Advances in color chemistry series

130 #0 \$a Database search aids  
430 \$0 \$a Data base search aids

b) *Other title information.* Give a reference from the other title information when it could be construed as the series title proper or subseries title. When an acronym or initialism of the title proper of a serial or an integrating resource is present (cf. AACR2 12.1B2), give a reference from the acronym or initialism.

130 #0 \$a Worldly philosophy  
430 #0 \$a Studies at the intersection of  
philosophy and economics  
(*Later issue had series subtitle: Studies at the intersection of  
philosophy and economics*)

130 #0 \$a Österreichische Schriftenreihe zum  
Gewerblichen Rechtsschutz, Urheber-  
und Medienrecht  
430 #0 \$a ÖSGRUM

c) *Title of series/serial.*

Give a reference from the name of the main series (in its AACR2 form) and subseries when a subseries is not entered subordinately to the main series (cf. LCRI 1.6H).

130 #0 \$a De signo  
430 #0 \$a Collana Sapiens. \$p De signo  
(*Subseries De signo is not entered subordinately to the main series; no  
source in preliminaries or publisher's listing in item has both main  
series title Collana Sapiens and subseries title*)

Give a reference from the name of the serial (in its AACR2 form) and title of series when the name of a serial is contained in the series title proper.

130 #0 \$a Quaderni della Rivista italiana di  
musicologia  
430 #0 \$a Rivista italiana di musicologia. \$p  
Quaderni della Rivista italiana di  
musicologia

(*Rivista italiana di musicologia is a separately published serial*)

d) *Multipart item: change of title or change in person or body responsible.* If the title proper changes (AACR2 21.2A1), give a reference from the later title. If the person or body responsible for the multipart item changes (AACR2 21.3A2), give a name/title proper reference from the later person or body.

e) *Romanization/word division.* Give a reference from a form representing another romanization or word division policy.

```
130 #0 $a Jibi inkoka rinsho
430 #0 $a Jibiinkoka rinsho
```

f) *Change in parenthetical qualifier not requiring a new record.* If there is a change in parenthetical qualifier in the series heading and a new record is not required (cf. LCRI 25.5B), give a reference from the series title proper and the changed qualifier if it would help in identification.

```
130 #0 $a Wissenschaftliche Reihe (Husum,
Schleswig-Holstein, Germany)
430 #0 $a Wissenschaftliche Reihe (Nienburg,
Germany)
```

g) *Introductory words to title proper.* If introductory words to the title proper were not transcribed as part of the title proper in the heading (1.1B1), give a reference from the title including those words.

```
130 #0 $a Easy handcrafts series
430 #0 $a Scandinavian heritage presents easy
Handcrafts series
```

h) *Correction of title proper of a serial or an integrating resource.* If the title proper in the heading has been transcribed in a corrected form (cf. AACR2 12.0F, 12.1B1), give a reference for the title as it appears on the serial or integrating resource.

```
130 #0 $a Studies in American art
430 #0 $a Studies in Amerrican art
```

i) *Pre-AACR2 form of heading.* Optionally, include information about the pre-AACR2 form of heading in the series authority record. If there is a one-to-one relationship, give a reference from the pre-AACR2 form of heading and code subfield \$w appropriately. If there is not a one-to-one relationship or if the reference normalizes to the same form as a heading or another reference, give the pre-AACR2 heading information in a note.

```
130 #0 $a Bulletin of the Scripps Institution
of Oceanography, University of
California, San Diego
410 1# $w nnaa $a California. $b University. $b
Scripps Institution of
Oceanography, La Jolla. $t
Bulletin
```

```
130 #0 $a APA private practice series
667 ## $a Includes the old catalog headings:
American Psychological Association.
APA private practice series; American
Psychological Association. A.P.A.
private practice series
```

*(made-up example; not a one-to-one relationship: only one heading needed for AACR2 but two headings needed earlier)*

130 #0 \$a Monograph (International Violin,  
Guitar Makers & Musicians Association)  
667 ## \$a Previous to AACR2 covered by the  
heading: International Violin, Guitar  
Makers & Musicians Association.  
Monograph  
*(made-up example; not a one-to-one relationship: two headings needed  
for AACR2; other heading: Monograph (Violin, Guitar Makers &  
Musicians Association); only one heading needed earlier because  
name change of body was handled via latest entry cataloging)*

130 #0 \$a Journal of mathematical biology. \$p  
Supplement  
667 ## \$a Old catalog heading: Journal of  
Mathematical biology : supplement

j) *Miscellaneous.* Give any other see reference not already mentioned if it is important for access to the heading.

130 #0 \$a Discussion paper (University of East  
Anglia. School of Development Studies)  
430 #0 \$a Development studies discussion paper  
*(Cataloger's judgment whether series title should be recorded as  
Discussion paper or Development studies discussion paper based on  
presentation; reference given from form not chosen as approach to the  
heading for someone who would have chosen the other form as series  
title)*

### General Guidelines for See Also References

If the earlier or later heading is not represented by its own series authority record, give the earlier or later information in a note instead of giving a see also reference. End such a note with the label "[unevaluated heading]."

130 #0 \$a Occasional paper (University of  
Singapore. Dept. of Political Science)  
667 ## \$a Continues: Singapore (City).  
University. Dept. of Political  
Science. Occasional paper series -  
Department of Political Science,  
University of Singapore [unevaluated  
heading]

### See Also References by Category of Series Authority Record

#### 1) *Monographic series and other serials*

If a new series authority record is required by AACR2 21.2C or 21.3B and related LCRI, connect the series authority records for the earlier and later headings with see also references.

For numbered monographic series, code subfield \$w to indicate whether the reference is for the earlier or later heading. Generally, do not code subfield \$w for unnumbered monographic series.

130 #0 \$a Royal Institute of Philosophy  
lectures  
530 #0 \$w b \$a Royal Institute of Philosophy  
supplement  
  
130 #0 \$a Royal Institute of Philosophy

supplement

530 #0 \$w a \$a Royal Institute of Philosophy  
lectures

130 #0 \$a Weidenfeld psychology series  
530 #0 \$a Weidenfeld modern psychology series  
(series is unnumbered: subfield \$w is not coded)

130 #0 \$a Weidenfeld modern psychology series  
530 #0 \$a Weidenfeld psychology series  
(series is unnumbered: subfield \$w is not coded)

## 2) Multipart items

Remember that a change in main entry heading or title of a multipart item is handled with a *see* reference (see 6)d) above).

## 3) Series-like phrases

If a new series authority record is required by AACR2 21.2C or 21.3B and related LCRIs, connect the series authority records for the earlier and later headings with *see also* references. Generally, do not code subfield \$w.

130 #0 \$a Golden Press book  
530 #0 \$a Golden Press modern book

130 #0 \$a Golden Press modern book  
530 #0 \$a Golden Press book

## **ROMANIZATION**

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At the end of this issue is the final, approved revision of the romanization table for Korean. It can also be found at <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cps/romanization/korean.pdf>

## **SUBJECT CATALOGING**

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### **SUBJECT HEADINGS OF CURRENT INTEREST**

*Weekly Lists 18-31, 2009*

African American vice-presidential candidates (*May Subd Geog*)  
 African American presidential candidates (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Alaska Natives (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Automotive event data recorders (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Big game hunters (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Biocomputers (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Celebrity chefs (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Celebrity impersonators (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Chinoiserie (Art) (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Chocolate milk (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Chores (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Dancehall (Music) (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Direct-to-consumer medical device advertising (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Education ministers (*May Subd Geog*)

Electric bicycles (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Exceptionalism (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Fan clubs (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Food courts (*May Subd Geog*)  
 French restaurants (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Gaza War, 2008-2009 (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Haptic devices (*May Subd Geog*)  
 High-efficiency toilets (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Hillclimbing (Automobile racing) (*May Subd Geog*)  
 iPod touch (Digital music player)  
 Japonism (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Malware (Computer software) (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Octuplets (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Online authorship (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Organic beer (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Oval Office (White House, Washington, D.C.)  
 Recycling cooperatives (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Right to Internet access (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Roaming (Telecommunication) (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Rubber garments (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Self-settled trusts (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Sequence photography (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Social cognitive theory (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Sound-powered telephones (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Spread betting (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Streaming audio (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Student response systems (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Urban sanitation (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Vegetable wines (*May Subd Geog*)  
 Webometrics (*May Subd Geog*)

### **REVISED LC SUBJECT HEADINGS**

The list below comprises headings that were changed or cancelled on weekly lists 16-29, 2009

<i>Cancelled Heading</i>	<i>Replacement Heading</i>	<i>May Subd Geog</i>
A4 (Locomotive)	Class A4 (Steam locomotives)	NO
Alibates Flint Quarries and Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture National Monument (Tex.)	Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument (Tex.)	NO
Alien labor	Foreign workers	YES
Alien labor—Language	Foreign workers—Language	NO
Alien labor in literature	Foreign workers in literature	NO
Alien labor in motion pictures	Foreign workers in motion pictures	NO
Alien labor, African	Foreign workers, African	YES
Alien labor, Algerian	Foreign workers, Algerian	YES
Alien labor, Angolan	Foreign workers, Angolan	YES
Alien labor, Antillean	Foreign workers, Antillean	YES
Alien labor, Arab	Foreign workers, Arab	YES
Alien labor, Aruban	Foreign workers, Aruban	YES
Alien labor, Asian	Foreign workers, Asian	YES
Alien labor, Australian	Foreign workers, Australian	YES
Alien labor, Austrian	Foreign workers, Austrian	YES
Alien labor, Bangladeshi	Foreign workers, Bangladeshi	YES

Alien labor, Barbadian	Foreign workers, Barbadian	YES
Alien labor, Belarusian	Foreign workers, Belarusian	YES
Alien labor, Bolivian	Foreign workers, Bolivian	YES
Alien labor, Botswana	Foreign workers, Botswanan	YES
Alien labor, Brazilian	Foreign workers, Brazilian	YES
Alien labor, Bulgarian	Foreign workers, Bulgarian	YES
Alien labor, Cambodian	Foreign workers, Cambodian	YES
Alien labor, Canadian	Foreign workers, Canadian	YES
Alien labor, Chinese	Foreign workers, Chinese	YES
Alien labor, Colombian	Foreign workers, Colombian	YES
Alien labor, Cook Islands	Foreign workers, Cook Islander	YES
Alien labor, Curaçaoan	Foreign workers, Curaçaoan	YES
Alien labor, Czech	Foreign workers, Czech	YES
Alien labor, Dominican	Foreign workers, Dominican	YES
Alien labor, Dutch	Foreign workers, Dutch	YES
Alien labor, East Asian	Foreign workers, East Asian	YES
Alien labor, East Indian	Foreign workers, East Indian	YES
Alien labor, Ecuadorian	Foreign workers, Ecuadorian	YES
Alien labor, Egyptian	Foreign workers, Egyptian	YES
Alien labor, Ethiopian	Foreign workers, Ethiopian	YES
Alien labor, Flemish	Foreign workers, Flemish	YES
Alien labor, French	Foreign workers, French	YES
Alien labor, French-Canadian	Foreign workers, French-Canadian	YES
Alien labor, Galician	Foreign workers, Galician	YES
Alien labor, German	Foreign workers, German	YES
Alien labor, Ghanaian	Foreign workers, Ghanaian	YES
Alien labor, Greek	Foreign workers, Greek	YES
Alien labor, Guatemalan	Foreign workers, Guatemalan	YES
Alien labor, Guyanese	Foreign workers, Guyanese	YES
Alien labor, Haitian	Foreign workers, Haitian	YES
Alien labor, Hungarian	Foreign workers, Hungarian	YES
Alien labor, Icelandic	Foreign workers, Icelandic	YES
Alien labor, Indochinese	Foreign workers, Indochinese	YES
Alien labor, Indonesian	Foreign workers, Indonesian	YES
Alien labor, Irish	Foreign workers, Irish	YES
Alien labor, Italian	Foreign workers, Italian	YES
Alien labor, Jamaican	Foreign workers, Jamaican	YES
Alien labor, Japanese	Foreign workers, Japanese	YES
Alien labor, Jordanian	Foreign workers, Jordanian	YES
Alien labor, Korean	Foreign workers, Korean	YES
Alien labor, Latin American	Foreign workers, Latin American	YES
Alien labor, Latvian	Foreign workers, Latvian	YES
Alien labor, Lesotho	Foreign workers, Lesothan	YES
Alien labor, Lithuanian	Foreign workers, Lithuanian	YES
Alien labor, Malian	Foreign workers, Malian	YES
Alien labor, Mediterranean	Foreign workers, Mediterranean	YES
Alien labor, Mexican	Foreign workers, Mexican	YES
Alien labor, Moluccan	Foreign workers, Moluccan	YES
Alien labor, Moroccan	Foreign workers, Moroccan	YES
Alien labor, Mozambican	Foreign workers, Mozambican	YES
Alien labor, Nepali	Foreign workers, Nepali	YES
Alien labor, New Zealand	Foreign workers, New Zealand	YES
Alien labor, North African	Foreign workers, North African	YES
Alien labor, Pakistani	Foreign workers, Pakistani	YES
Alien labor, Peruvian	Foreign workers, Peruvian	YES
Alien labor, Philippine	Foreign workers, Philippine	YES

Alien labor, Polish	Foreign workers, Polish	YES
Alien labor, Polynesian	Foreign workers, Polynesian	YES
Alien labor, Portuguese	Foreign workers, Portuguese	YES
Alien labor, Romanian	Foreign workers, Romanian	YES
Alien labor, Russian	Foreign workers, Russian	YES
Alien labor, Samoan	Foreign workers, Samoan	YES
Alien labor, Senegalese	Foreign workers, Senegalese	YES
Alien labor, Serbian	Foreign workers, Serbian	YES
Alien labor, Slovak	Foreign workers, Slovak	YES
Alien labor, Slovenian	Foreign workers, Slovenian	YES
Alien labor, Somali	Foreign workers, Somali	YES
Alien labor, South Asian	Foreign workers, South Asian	YES
Alien labor, Southeast Asian	Foreign workers, Southeast Asian	YES
Alien labor, Spanish	Foreign workers, Spanish	YES
Alien labor, Sri Lankan	Foreign workers, Sri Lankan	YES
Alien labor, Sudanese	Foreign workers, Sudanese	YES
Alien labor, Surinamese	Foreign workers, Surinamese	YES
Alien labor, Swazi	Foreign workers, Swazi	YES
Alien labor, Swedish	Foreign workers, Swedish	YES
Alien labor, Swiss	Foreign workers, Swiss	YES
Alien labor, Syrian	Foreign workers, Syrian	YES
Alien labor, Thai	Foreign workers, Thai	YES
Alien labor, Tongan	Foreign workers, Tongan	YES
Alien labor, Tunisian	Foreign workers, Tunisian	YES
Alien labor, Turkish	Foreign workers, Turkish	YES
Alien labor, Ukrainian	Foreign workers, Ukrainian	YES
Alien labor, Vietnamese	Foreign workers, Vietnamese	YES
Alien labor, Walloon	Foreign workers, Walloon	YES
Alien labor, West German	Foreign workers, West German	YES
Alien labor, West Indian	Foreign workers, West Indian	YES
Alien labor, Yemeni	Foreign workers, Yemeni	YES
Alien labor, Yugoslav	Foreign workers, Yugoslav	YES
Alien labor, Zimbabwean	Foreign workers, Zimbabwean	YES
Alien laborers' families	Foreign workers' families	YES
Altars, Buddhist	Buddhist altars	YES
Altars, Buddhist—New Jersey	Buddhist altars—New Jersey	
Archaeological sites—Interpretive programs	Antiquities—Interpretive programs	YES
Art objects, Buddhist	Buddhist art objects	YES
Art, Botswana	Art, Botswanan	YES
Art, Buddhist	Buddhist art	YES
Art, Georgian (Transcaucasian)	Art, Georgian (South Caucasian)	YES
Art, Transcaucasian	Art, South Caucasian	NO
Art, Walbiri	Art, Warlpiri	YES
Art, Zen Zen art		YES
Arts, Walbiri	Arts, Warlpiri	YES
Arts, Zen	Zen arts	YES
Atlases, Botswana	Atlases, Botswanan	NO
Atlases, Lesotho	Atlases, Lesothan	NO
Auclair family	Le Clere family	NO
Authors, Botswana	Authors, Botswanan	YES
Authors, Lesotho	Authors, Lesothan	YES
Baraguyu (African people)	Parakuyo (African people)	YES
Barrel organ, Hydraulic	Hydraulic barrel organ	YES
Bats (Transcaucasian people)	Bats (South Caucasian people)	YES
Berlin Hauptbahnhof-Lehrter Bahnhof (Berlin, Germany)	Berlin Hauptbahnhof (Berlin, Germany)	NO

Birth control libraries	Family planning libraries	YES
Botswana drama (English)	Botswanan drama (English)	YES
Botswana fiction (English)	Botswanan fiction (English)	YES
Botswana literature	Botswanan literature	YES
Botswana literature (English)	Botswanan literature (English)	YES
Brock, Harry (Fictitious character)	Brock, Harry (Fictitious character : Roby)	NO
Bronze figurines, Buddhist	Buddhist bronze figurines	YES
Bronzes, Buddhist	Buddhist bronzes	YES
Calendar, Buddhist	Buddhist calendar	YES
Canons Ashby (England)	Canons Ashby (England : Manor)	NO
Carkeek Park (Seattle, Wash.)	Carkeek Park (Seattle, Wash. : 1929- )	NO
Catá	Catá (Musical instrument)	YES
Cave temples, Buddhist	Buddhist cave temples	YES
Cave temples, Buddhist—China	Buddhist cave temples—China	
Cave temples, Buddhist—India	Buddhist cave temples—India	
Cave temples, Jaina	Jaina cave temples	YES
Ceramic sculpture, Georgian (Transcaucasian)	Ceramic sculpture, Georgian (South Caucasian)	YES
Childhood in art	Children in art	NO
Childhood in literature	Children in literature	NO
Childhood in motion pictures	Children in motion pictures	NO
Children of alien laborers	Children of foreign workers	YES
Children's sermons, Buddhist	Buddhist children's sermons	YES
Children's stories, Botswana (English)	Children's stories, Botswanan (English)	YES
Civilization, Buddhist	Buddhist civilization	NO
Clapper (Musical instrument)	Clappers (Musical instrument)	YES
Class 20 (Diesel locomotive)	Class 20 (Diesel locomotives)	NO
Class 37 (Diesel locomotive)	Class 37 (Diesel locomotives)	NO
Class 47 (Diesel locomotive)	Class 47 (Diesel locomotives)	NO
Class 56 (Diesel locomotive)	Class 56 (Diesel locomotives)	NO
Class 60 (Diesel locomotive)	Class 60 (Diesel locomotives)	NO
Class 73 (Electro-diesel locomotive)	Class 73 (Electro-diesel locomotives)	NO
Class 74 (Electro-diesel locomotive)	Class 74 (Electro-diesel locomotives)	NO
Classification, Colon	Colon classification	NO
Classification, Faceted	Faceted classification	NO
Coins, Georgian (Transcaucasian)	Coins, Georgian (South Caucasian)	YES
College catalogs	Universities and colleges--Curricula--Catalogs	NO
Color prints, Buddhist	Buddhist color prints	YES
Communication in birth control	Communication in family planning	YES
Communication in the family	Communication in families	YES
Communication in the family—Religious aspects	Communication in families—Religious aspects	NO
Communication in the family—Religious aspects—Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.]	Communication in families—Religious aspects—Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.]	NO
Communism and family	Communism and families	YES
Computers and family	Computers and families	YES
Cookery, Cook Islands	Cookery, Cook Islander	NO
Cookery, Georgian (Transcaucasian)	Cookery, Georgian (South Caucasian)	NO
County (Steam locomotive)	County Class (Steam locomotives)	NO
Cranberry-girdler	Cranberry girdler	YES
Decoration and ornament, Buddhist	Buddhist decoration and ornament	YES
Decorative arts, Buddhist	Buddhist decorative arts	YES
Deltic (Diesel locomotive)	Deltics (Diesel locomotives)	NO
Demonology, Buddhist	Buddhist demonology	YES
Dhimal dialect	Dhimal language	YES
Diplomatic and consular service, Botswana	Diplomatic and consular service, Botswanan	YES
Drawing, Buddhist	Buddhist drawing	YES

Duchess (Steam locomotive)	Duchess Class (Steam locomotives)	NO
Dulcimer and guitar music	Guitar and dulcimer music	YES
Evolution (Diesel locomotive)	Evolution Series (Diesel locomotives)	NO
Family	Families	YES
Family—Biblical teaching	Families—Biblical teaching	NO
Family—Charts, diagrams, etc.	Families—Charts, diagrams, etc.	NO
Family—Economic aspects	Families—Economic aspects	YES
Family—Effect of strikes and lockouts on	Families—Effect of strikes and lockouts on	YES
Family—Folklore	Families—Folklore	NO
Family—Health and hygiene	Families—Health and hygiene	YES
Family—History	Families—History	NO
Family—Koranic teaching	Families—Koranic teaching	NO
Family—Longitudinal studies	Families—Longitudinal studies	NO
Family—Mental health	Families—Mental health	YES
Family—Prayers and devotions	Families—Prayers and devotions	NO
Family—Press coverage	Families—Press coverage	YES
Family—Psychic aspects	Families—Psychic aspects	YES
Family—Psychological aspects	Families—Psychological aspects	NO
Family—Puerto Rico	Families—Puerto Rico	
Family—Religious aspects	Families—Religious aspects	NO
Family—Religious aspects—Baptists, [Catholic Church, etc.]	Families—Religious aspects—Baptists, [Catholic Church, etc.]	NO
Family—Religious aspects—Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.]	Families—Religious aspects—Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.]	NO
Family—Religious life	Families—Religious life	YES
Family—Religious life—Sermons	Families—Religious life—Sermons	NO
Family—Religious life—Sermons—Outlines, syllabi, etc.	Families—Religious life—Sermons—Outlines, syllabi, etc.	NO
Family—Research	Families—Research	YES
Family—Research—Bibliography	Families—Research—Bibliography	NO
Family—Study and teaching	Families—Study and teaching	YES
Family—Taxation	Families—Taxation	YES
Family—Taxation—Law and legislation	Families—Taxation—Law and legislation	YES
Family—Testing	Families—Testing	NO
Family—Time management	Families—Time management	YES
Family—United States	Families—United States	
Family in art	Families in art	NO
Family in dreams	Families in dreams	YES
Family in literature	Families in literature	NO
Family in mass media	Families in mass media	NO
Family in motion pictures	Families in motion pictures	NO
Family in textbooks	Families in textbooks	YES
Family on postage stamps	Families on postage stamps	NO
Family on television	Families on television	NO
Federal aid to birth control	Federal aid to family planning	YES
Ferrymead Heritage Park (N.Z.)	Ferrymead Heritage Park (Christchurch, N.Z.)	NO
Folk dancing, Georgian (Transcaucasian)	Folk dancing, Georgian (South Caucasian)	YES
Folk songs, Setu	Folk songs, Seto	YES
Fort Buford (Fort Buford, N.D.)	Fort Buford (N.D.)	NO
Fort Washington (Md.)	Fort Washington (Md. : Fort)	NO
Foul brood, American	American fowlbrood	YES
Foul brood, European	European fowlbrood	YES
Fox Glacier (N.Z.)	Fox Glacier/Te Moeka o Tuawe (N.Z.)	NO
Frafra language	Farefare language	YES
France—History—Louis Philip, 1830-1848	France—History—Louis Philippe, 1830-1848	NO
Funeral rites and ceremonies, Buddhist	Buddhist funeral rites and ceremonies	YES

Funeral rites and ceremonies, Zen	Zen funeral rites and ceremonies	YES
Gauntlet (Fighter planes)	Gauntlet (Fighter plane)	NO
Georgians (Transcaucasians)	Georgians (South Caucasians)	YES
Georgians (Transcaucasians)—United States	Georgians (South Caucasians)—United States	
Gilt bronzes, Buddhist	Buddhist gilt bronzes	YES
Gods, Buddhist	Buddhist gods	YES
Gods, Buddhist, in art	Buddhist gods in art	NO
Grange (Steam locomotive)	Grange Class (Steam locomotives)	NO
Hayu dialect	Wayu language	YES
Heresies, Buddhist	Buddhist heresies	YES
Heretics, Buddhist	Buddhist heretics	YES
Holleyman family	Holleman family	NO
Household shrines, Buddhist	Buddhist household shrines	YES
Humanitarian assistance, Taiwanese	Humanitarian assistance, Taiwan	YES
Humor in advertising	Wit and humor in advertising	YES
Humor in business	Wit and humor in business	YES
Humor in education	Wit and humor in education	YES
Humor in motion pictures	Wit and humor in motion pictures	NO
Hymek (Diesel locomotive)	Hymeks (Diesel locomotives)	NO
Icons, Georgian (Transcaucasian)	Icons, Georgian (South Caucasian)	YES
Illumination of books and manuscripts, Buddhist	Buddhist illumination of books and manuscripts	YES
Illumination of books and manuscripts, Georgian (Transcaucasian)	Illumination of books and manuscripts, Georgian (South Caucasian)	YES
Internet and family	Internet and families	YES
Investments, Lesotho	Investments, Lesothan	YES
Iron sculpture, Buddhist	Buddhist iron sculpture	YES
Jews, Georgian (Transcaucasian)	Jews, Georgian (South Caucasian)	YES
Joint family	Joint families	YES
Jubilee (Steam locomotive)	Jubilee Class (Steam locomotives)	NO
Kaimai-Mamaku State Forest Park (N.Z.)	Kaimai-Mamaku Forest Park (N.Z.)	NO
Kanemata Site (Myōkōkōgen-machi, Japan)	Kanemata Site (Myōkō-shi, Japan)	NO
Kawchottine language	Kawchottine dialect	YES
Korea (South)—History—1988-	Korea (South)—History—1988-2002	NO
Korea (South)—History—1988-	Korea (South)—History—2002-	NO
Labor unions—Rules and practice	Labor union rules	YES
Leader (Steam locomotive)	Leader Class (Steam locomotives)	NO
Legends, Buddhist	Buddhist legends	YES
Legends, Buddhist—China	Buddhist legends—China	
Legends, Buddhist, in literature	Buddhist legends in literature	NO
Lesotho drama (English)	Lesothan drama (English)	YES
Lesotho literature (English)	Lesothan literature (English)	YES
Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge (Fla.)	Arthur R. Marshall Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge (Fla.)	NO
Magic, Buddhist	Buddhist magic	NO
Managalasi language	Ese language	YES
Mark	Marks (Medieval land tenure)	YES
Marovany music	Marovany (Box zither) music	YES
Marriage customs and rites, Buddhist	Buddhist marriage customs and rites	YES
Masques, Korean	Kamyōngŭk plays	YES
Mass media and alien labor	Mass media and foreign workers	YES
Mass media and the family	Mass media and families	YES
Mass media in birth control	Mass media in family planning	YES
Maungapohatu Mountain (N.Z.)	Maungapohatu (N.Z. : Mountain)	NO
Medicine, Buddhist	Buddhist medicine	YES
Memorial rites and ceremonies, Buddhist	Buddhist memorial rites and ceremonies	YES
Memorial rites and ceremonies, Zen	Zen memorial rites and ceremonies	YES

Method (Acting)	Method acting	NO
Monasteries, Buddhist	Buddhist monasteries	YES
Monasticism and religious orders for women, Buddhist	Buddhist monasticism and religious orders for women	YES
Monasticism and religious orders for women, Buddhist—Rules	Buddhist monasticism and religious orders for women—Rules	NO
Monasticism and religious orders, Buddhist	Buddhist monasticism and religious orders	YES
Monasticism and religious orders, Buddhist—Dietary rules	Buddhist monasticism and religious orders—Dietary rules	NO
Monasticism and religious orders, Buddhist—Education	Buddhist monasticism and religious orders—Education	YES
Monasticism and religious orders, Buddhist—Government	Buddhist monasticism and religious orders—Government	NO
Monasticism and religious orders, Buddhist—Habit	Buddhist monasticism and religious orders—Habit	NO
Monasticism and religious orders, Buddhist—Rules	Buddhist monasticism and religious orders—Rules	NO
Monasticism and religious orders, Zen	Zen monasticism and religious orders	YES
Monasticism and religious orders, Zen—Rules	Zen monasticism and religious orders—Rules	NO
Motuhora Island (South Auckland, N.Z.)	Moutuhora Island (N.Z.)	NO
Muhammad Dhu al-Qarnayn ibn Ayn al-Dawlah, d. 1162—In the Koran	Alexander, the Great, 356-323 B.C.—In the Koran	NO
Mural painting and decoration, Buddhist	Buddhist mural painting and decoration	YES
Mural painting and decoration, Georgian (Transcaucasian)	Mural painting and decoration, Georgian (South Caucasian)	YES
Mural painting and decoration, Georgian (Transcaucasian)—Byzantine influences	Mural painting and decoration, Georgian (South Caucasian)—Byzantine influences	NO
Mural painting and decoration, Tantric-Buddhist	Tantric-Buddhist mural painting and decoration	YES
Mythology, Georgian (Transcaucasian)	Mythology, Georgian (South Caucasian)	YES
Mythology, Walbiri	Mythology, Warlpiri	YES
Ngoma music	Ngoma (Drum) music	YES
Nigeria—Politics and government—1993-	Nigeria—Politics and government—1993-2007	NO
Nigeria—Politics and government—1993-	Nigeria—Politics and government—2007-	NO
Novelists, Botswana	Novelists, Botswanan	YES
Novelists, Lesotho	Novelists, Lesothan	YES
Painting, Buddhist	Buddhist painting	YES
Painting, Buddhist—Japan	Buddhist painting—Japan	
Painting, Georgian (Transcaucasian)	Painting, Georgian (South Caucasian)	YES
Painting, Walbiri	Painting, Warlpiri	YES
Painting, Zen	Zen painting	YES
Patriot (Steam locomotive)	Patriot Class (Steam locomotives)	NO
Peak (Diesel locomotive)	Peaks (Diesel locomotives)	NO
Peasantry	Peasants	YES
Peasantry—Biography	Peasants—Biography	NO
Peasantry—Education	Peasants—Education	YES
Peasantry—Estonia	Peasants—Estonia	
Peasantry—France	Peasants—France	
Peasantry—History	Peasants—History	NO
Peasantry—Religious life	Peasants—Religious life	YES
Philosophy, Buddhist	Buddhist philosophy	NO
Philosophy, Buddhist—Introductions	Buddhist philosophy—Introductions	NO
Philosophy, Buddhist, in literature	Buddhist philosophy in literature	NO
Philosophy, Walbiri	Philosophy, Warlpiri	YES
Poets, Botswana	Poets, Botswanan	YES
Political parties—Rules and practice	Political party rules	YES
Pottery, Georgian (Transcaucasian)	Pottery, Georgian (South Caucasian)	YES

Presidents—United States—Pets	Presidents' pets—United States	
Priests, Buddhist	Buddhist priests	YES
Priests, Buddhist—Lineage	Buddhist priests—Lineage	NO
Priests, Buddhist—Marriage	Buddhist priests—Marriage	YES
Priests, Buddhist—Office	Buddhist priests—Office	NO
Priests, Jōdoshū	Jōdoshū priests	YES
Priests, Nichiren	Nichiren priests	YES
Priests, Pure Land	Pure Land priests	YES
Priests, Shin	Shin priests	YES
Priests, Shingon	Shingon priests	YES
Priests, Tendai	Tendai priests	YES
Priests, Zen	Zen priests	YES
Priests, Zen—Installation	Zen priests—Installation	YES
Priests, Zen—Lineage	Zen priests—Lineage	NO
Prints, Buddhist	Buddhist prints	YES
Proverbs, Georgian (Transcaucasian)	Proverbs, Georgian (South Caucasian)	YES
Quotations, Buddhist	Buddhist quotations	YES
Radio in birth control	Radio in family planning	YES
Relief (Sculpture), Buddhist	Buddhist relief (Sculpture)	YES
Rocket (Locomotive)	Rocket (Steam locomotive)	NO
Saint Mary's Island (Cornwall, England)	Saint Mary's (Isles of Scilly, England)	NO
Scholars, Buddhist	Buddhist scholars	YES
Sculpture, Buddhist	Buddhist sculpture	YES
Serbia—Politics and government—1992-	Serbia—Politics and government—1992-2006	NO
Serbia—Politics and government—1992-	Serbia—Politics and government—2006-	NO
Setu dialect	Seto dialect	YES
Slave Indians	Slavey Indians	YES
Slave language	Slavey language	YES
Slave mythology	Slavey mythology	YES
Television and family	Television and families	YES
Television in birth control	Television in family planning	YES
Temples, Buddhist	Buddhist temples	YES
Temples, Buddhist—Dedication	Buddhist temples—Dedication	YES
Temples, Buddhist—Japan	Buddhist temples—Japan	
Temples, Buddhist—Korea (South)	Buddhist temples—Korea (South)	
Temples, Buddhist—Membership	Buddhist temples—Membership	NO
Temples, Buddhist—Seals	Buddhist temples—Seals	NO
Temples, Buddhist, in art	Buddhist temples in art	NO
Thorsen, Maggie (Fictitious character)	Thorsen, Maggy (Fictitious character)	NO
Town laws	Town laws, Medieval	YES
Transcaucasia	Caucasus, South	NO
Transcaucasia—Antiquities	Caucasus, South—Antiquities	NO
Transcaucasia—Foreign relations	Caucasus, South—Foreign relations	YES
Transcaucasia—Foreign relations—1991-	Caucasus, South—Foreign relations—1991-	NO
Transcaucasia—History	Caucasus, South—History	NO
Transcaucasia—History—Revolution, 1905-1907	Caucasus, South—Revolution, 1905-1907	NO
Transcaucasia—History—Revolution, 1917-1921	Caucasus, South—Revolution, 1917-1921	NO
Transcaucasia—Politics and government	Caucasus, South—Politics and government	NO
Transcaucasia—Politics and government— 1991-	Caucasus, South—Politics and government— 1991-	NO
United States—Economic conditions—2001-	United States—Economic conditions— 2001-2009	NO
United States—Economic conditions—2001-	United States—Economic conditions—2009-	NO
United States—Economic policy—2001-	United States—Economic policy—2001-2009	NO

United States—Economic policy—2001- Universals (Linguistics)	United States—Economic policy—2009- Linguistic universals	NO NO
Vayu dialect	Wayu language	YES
Wages—Alien labor	Wages—Foreign workers	YES
Walbiri (Australian people)	Warlpiri (Australian people)	YES
Walbiri (Australian people)—Sign language	Warlpiri (Australian people)—Sign language	NO
War and family	War and families	YES
Washo baskets	Washoe baskets	YES
Washo Indians	Washoe Indians	YES
Washo language	Washoe language	YES
Washo mythology	Washoe mythology	YES
Washo women	Washoe women	YES
Waste electronic apparatus and appliances	Electronic waste	YES
Western (Diesel locomotive)	Western Class (Diesel locomotives)	NO
Women alien labor	Women foreign workers	YES
Women, Walbiri	Women, Warlpiri	YES
Wood sculpture, Georgian (Transcaucasian)	Wood sculpture, Georgian (South Caucasian)	YES
Yumuktepe (Mersin, İçel İli, Turkey)	Yumuktepe (Mersin, Mersin İli, Turkey)	NO

### **SUBJECT HEADINGS REPLACED BY NAME HEADINGS**

<i>Cancelled Subject Heading</i>	<i>Replacement Name Heading</i>
Brighton Run (Antique car race)	London to Brighton Veteran Car Run
Captain William Wylie Galt Great Falls Armed Forces Readiness Center (Great Falls, Mont.)	Captain William Wylie Galt Great Falls Armed Forces Readiness Center (U.S.)
Daroca Region (Spain)	Comarca del Campo de Daroca (Spain)
Detroit Arsenal (Dearborn, Mich.)	Detroit Arsenal (U.S.)
Ijesa Region (Nigeria)	Ijeshaland (Nigeria)
Max (Computer program language)	Max (Computer file : Cycling '74)
Mōko shūrai ekotoba (Scrolls)	Mōko shūrai ekotoba
Palma (Canary Islands)	La Palma (Canary Islands)
Pannā (Legendary character)	Pannā, 16th cent.

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## Korean Romanization and Word Division

### Romanization

#### 1. General Practice

The Library of Congress will continue to follow the McCune-Reischauer system to romanize Korean with the exceptions noted in this document. See: Romanization of the Korean Language: Based upon its Phonetic Structure by G.M. McCune and E.O. Reischauer ([S.l.: s.n., 1939?], reprinted from the Transactions of the Korea Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. Full text of the original document is available online from the National Library of Australia Web site:

[http://www.nla.gov.au/librariesaustralia/cjk/download/ras\\_1939.pdf](http://www.nla.gov.au/librariesaustralia/cjk/download/ras_1939.pdf)

Note: A romanization table appears as Appendix 7, at the end of this document.

#### 2. Authorities

The Library of Congress will designate certain standard dictionaries [see Appendix 1] as final authorities to resolve questions of contemporary pronunciation. A word will be considered to be pronounced as indicated in those dictionaries, and romanized in such a way as to represent its pronunciation most accurately.

#### 3. Conflict between Romanization Rule and Pronunciation

When romanization rules conflict with the pronunciation of a word, prefer to represent the pronunciation.

라면	ramyŏn
漢字	Hancha
令狀	yŏngchang
서울대	Sŏuldae

월드컵	Wöldük'öp
길잡이	kiljabi
말갈족	Malgaljok
값어치	kaböch'i
실증	silchüng

Note: Some dictionaries represent a reinforced medial consonant with a double consonant: 의과 [과], 실시 [씨]. However, the romanization would not necessarily show a double consonant: ũikwa, silsi.

평가	p'yöngka
문법	munpöp

#### 4. Hyphens

(a) When sounds would normally change, according to McCune-Reischauer rules, sound change is indicated preceding or following a hyphen in forenames or pseudonyms that are preceded by family names, and in generic terms used as jurisdictions.

1) For personal names with family name:

安 應烈	An Ũng-nyöl
박 목월	Pak Mog-wöl
이 퇴계	Yi T'oe-gye

2) For generic terms for jurisdictions:

강원도	Kangwön-do
경상북도	Kyöngsang-bukto
완도군	Wando-gun
평택군	P'yöngt'aek-kun
구기동	Kugi-dong
평택읍	P'yöngt'aeg-ŭp
산북면	Sanbung-myön
황곡리	Hwanggong-ni
노근리	Nogün-ni
북계리	Pokkye-ri

사흘리

Sahül-li

Exception 1: For generic terms for jurisdictions preceded by a numeral, do not indicate sound change.

종로 2가

Chongno 2-ka

성산 4동

Söngsan 4-tong

Exception 2: For those special administrative terms for jurisdictions, do not hyphenate.

서울 특별시

Söul T'ükpyölsi

부산 광역시

Pusan Kwangyöksi

제주 특별 자치도

Cheju T'ükpyöl Chach'ido

(b) When sounds would normally change, according to McCune-Reischauer rules, sound change is not indicated preceding or following a hyphen in the following instances:

1) In a spelled-out cardinal number:

一九六八

ch'ön-kubaek-yuksip-p'al

2) Between a numeral and volume designation and things being counted:

제 3집

che 3-chip

4卷

4-kwön

2부

2-pu

33인

33-in

6개

6-kae

5병

5-pyöng

2) Between a year, written in numerals, and suffix or modifier:

10주년

10-chunyön

2000년대

2000-yönda

3) Between abbreviated forms of proper nouns combined coordinately:

新舊約 聖書	Sin-Kuyak Söngsö
남북한 정부	Nam-Pukhan chöngbu
韓美 관계	Han-Mi kwan'gye

Exception: Do not hyphenate between abbreviated forms of non-proper nouns. Follow the convention for Word Division Rule 10.

근현대사	künhyöndaesa
수출입 관리	such'urip kwalli
국내외 사정	kungnaeoe sajöng
중고등 학교	chunggodüng hakkyo

4) In contracted numerals representing the date of a historical event:

四·一九 학생 혁명	Sa-ilgu Haksaeng Hyöngmyöng
六二五 전쟁	Yuk-io Chönjaeng

## 5. Land ㄹ

(a) Initial Land ㄹ

Follow McCune-Reischauer rules governing initial L and ㄹ, with the following exceptions. When words are written in Chinese character (Hancha), it may be necessary to check the official reference tools to verify the sound of a Chinese character. For personal names, see *Romanization Rule 9*.

로동/노동	nodong
력사/역사	yöksa
녀성/여성	yösöng
료리/요리	yorì

Exception 1: To accommodate *Word Division Rule 1*, particles beginning with the letter ㄹ are to be separated from other words, and are to be romanized beginning with the letter *r* in all cases.

새 歷史 를 위하여	sae yöksa rül wihayö
김 마리 라는 부인	Kim Mari ranün puin
서울 로 가는 열차	Söul ro kanün yölch'a
연해주 란 무엇 인가	Yönhaeju ran muöt in'ga

Exception 2: When single-syllable improper nouns beginning with the letter ㄹ are separated from other words, romanize as *r*.

몇 리(里) 이냐?	Myöt ri inya?
그럴 리(理) 가 없다	Küröl ri ka öpta

(b) Medial ㄴ and ㄹ

Follow McCune-Reischauer rules governing medial ㄴ and ㄹ, with the following exceptions. For words in Chinese character (Hancha), check the official reference tools listed in Appendix 1 to verify the sound of Chinese character.

善良	söllyang
진리	chilli
急流	kümnyu
도리	tori
文理學	mullihak

Exception 1: Medial ㄴ followed by medial ㄹ is generally romanized // . However, in certain instances of compound words, when a single word with a syllabic final ㄴ combines with suffixes beginning with a syllabic initial ㄹ, romanize as *nn* to represent standard pronunciation. For example:

의견란 (의견+란)	üigyönnan
임진란 (임진+란)	Imjinnan
생산량 (생산+량)	saengsannyang
결단력 (결단+력)	kyöltannyök
비판력 (비판+력)	pip'annyök
상견례 (상견+례)	sanggyönnye
음운론 (음운+론)	ümunnon
예찬론 (예찬+론)	yech'annon
입원료 (입원+료)	ibwönnyo
시인론 (시인+론)	siinnon
개편론 (개편+론)	kaep'yönnon

Exception 2: When a vowel or medial ㄴ is followed by a syllable beginning with 렬 (列, 烈, 裂, 劣) or 룰 (律, 率, 栗, 慄), the sound of ㄹ is generally not pronounced. In such cases, ㄹ is *not romanized*.

羅列		nayöl
分裂		punyöl
齒列		ch'iyöl
百分率		paekpunyul

## 6. Medial ㅅ

### (a) Medial ㅅ as a syllabic initial

When medial ㅅ appears as a syllabic initial, always romanize as **s** including medial ㅅ after ㄹ, with exception of syllabic initial before *wi* (ㅜㅣ). For a syllabic initial before ㅜㅣ, romanize as **sh**.

농산물			nongsanmul
손쉽다	sonshwipta	<i>not</i>	sonswipta
실시	silsi	<i>not</i>	silssi

### (b) ㅅ before ㄴ and ㄹ

Romanize as **n** when a syllabic final before ㄴ and ㄹ.

콧날		k'onnal
벗님		pönnim
뱃머리		paenmöri

### (c) ㅅ before ㄱ, ㄷ, ㅂ, ㅅ, and ㅈ

Romanize as **t** when a syllabic final before ㄱ, ㄷ, ㅂ, ㅅ, and ㅈ.

곳간		kotkan
맷돌		maettol
햇벌		haetpyöt
첫사랑		ch'ötsarang
밭줄		patchul

### (d) ㅅ before ㅍ and yotized vowels

Romanize as **nn** when a syllabic final before *i* (ㅍ) and yotized vowels in compound words.

옛이야기		yenniyagi
나뭇잎		namunnip

숫양	sunnyang
뒤틀웃	twinnyut

Romanize as *s* when a syllabic final before *i*(*o*) and yotized vowels in non-compound words.

오롯이	orosi
깨끗이	kkaekkūsi

(e) ㅅ before all other vowels

Romanize as *s* when a syllabic final before all other vowels.

웃음	usŭm
숫아라	sosara
벗어난	pösōnan

Exception: Romanize as *d* when a syllabic final in a native Korean prefix (웃, 윗, 첫, 헛, etc.) is followed by vowels other than *i*(*o*) and yotized vowels.

웃어른	udörŭn
윗웃	widot
첫아들	ch'ōdadŭl
헛웃음	hōdusŭm

## 7. ㅎ, ㄴㅎ, ㄹㅎ

(a) When syllabic final ㄱ, ㅅ and ㅈ are combined with a syllabic initial ㅎ, always romanize as *kh*, *ph* and *th*.

북한	Pukhan
국학	kukhak
학회	hakhoe
협회	hyōphoe
역할	yōkhal
북핵	pukhaek
속히	sokhi
딱하게	ttakhage

잡히면	chaphimyŏn
못하다	mothada

(b) When syllabic final ㅁ and ㅂ are combined with a syllabic initial ㅎ, romanize as *ch'*.

달힌	tach'in
꽃히다	kkoch'ida
잊혀진	ich'yŏjin

(c) When syllabic final double consonants ㄴㅅ, ㄹㅌ and ㄹㅍ are followed by a syllabic initial ㅎ, romanize as *nch'*, *lk'*, and *lp'*.

엿히다	ŏnch'ida
밝히는	palk'inŭn
넙히다	nŏlp'ida

(d) When syllabic final ㅎ, ㄴㅎ and ㄹㅎ are followed by syllabic initial ㄱ, ㄷ and ㅈ, romanize as *k'* (*nk'*, *lk'*), *t'* (*nt'*, *lt'*) and *ch'* (*nch'*, *lch'*).

어떻게	öttök'e
좋다	choŭ'a
아무렇지	amurŏch'i
만던	mant'ŏn
달지	talch'i

(e) When syllabic final ㅎ and ㄴㅎ are followed by ㄴ, romanize as *nn*.

쌍는	ssannŭn
알는	annŭn

(f) When a syllabic final ㄹㅎ is followed by ㄴ, romanize as *ll*.

똥는	ttullŭn
----	---------

(g) When syllabic final ㅎ, ㄴㅎ and ㄹㅎ are followed by a vowel, romanize as follows:

ㅎ	<i>do not romanize</i>
---	------------------------

ㄴㅎ	<i>n</i>	
ㄹㅎ	<i>r</i>	
낱은		naŭn
많이		mani
싫어도		sirōdo

## 8. Double Consonants

(a) Romanize final double consonants ㄱ, ㄹ, ㅁ, ㄴ and ㅂ as follows:

ㄱ, ㄹ	<i>k</i>	
ㅁ	<i>m</i>	
ㄴ, ㄷ	<i>l</i>	
ㅂ	<i>p</i>	
몫		mok
흑		hŭk
삼		sam
여덟		yōdōl
외곶		oegol
값		kap

(b) When syllabic final double consonants are followed by other consonants, romanize as follows:

ㄱ	<i>k</i>	
ㄹ	<i>l</i> before ㄱ, <i>ng</i> before ㄴ and <i>k</i> before other consonants	
ㅁ	<i>m</i>	
ㄴ	<i>n</i>	
ㄷ, ㄷ, ㄹ	<i>l</i>	
ㅂ, ㅂ	<i>p</i>	
ㅅ	<i>n</i> before ㄴ, and <i>t</i> before other consonants	
섞다		sōkta
말게		malke
굶네		kungne
몫다		mukta
굶다		kumta

엿다	önta
넙다	nöhta
외곶수	oegolsu
할다	halta
값진	kapchin
읷다	ũpta
읷는	innũn
읷고	itko

Exception 1: In the case of ‘뵁-’, romanize as *m* when followed by ㄴ and, romanize as *p* when followed by other consonants.

뵁는	pamnũn
뵁다	papta
뵁고	papko
뵁지	papchi

Exception 2: In the case of ‘넙-’, romanize as *p* in the following instances:

넙죽하다	nöpchukhada
넙등글다	nöptunggũlda
넙적	nöpchök

(c) When syllabic final double consonants are followed by vowels, romanize as follows:

ㄴㅈ	<i>nj</i>	
ㄴㅊ	<i>lg</i>	
ㄴㅌ	<i>lm</i>	
ㄴㅍ	<i>lb</i>	
ㄴㅊ	<i>lt'</i>	
ㄴㅌ	<i>lp'</i>	
ㅂㅅ	<i>ps</i>	
ㅅㅅ	<i>ss</i>	
얏아		anja
뵁어		mulgö
삼으니		salmũni
넙이		nöłbi

할아	halt'a
을어	ŭlp'ŏ
없어	ŏpsŏ
있으니	issŭni

## 9. Personal Names

(a) Separate syllables of a forename or pseudonym (호, 필명, 별명) with a hyphen only when they are preceded by a family name. Indicate sound change preceding and/or following a hyphen. See also Word Division 13. Personal Names for further clarification.

金 哲源	Kim Ch'ŏr-wŏn
이 석민	Yi Sŏng-min
류 성민 (or 유 성민)	Yu Sŏng-min
나 민주 (or 라 민주)	Na Min-ju
안 중근	An Chung-gŭn
吳 齡蕙	O Yŏng-hye
이 어령	Yi Ŏ-ryŏng
김 창룡	Kim Ch'ang-nyong
김 철운	Kim Ch'ŏr-un
이 율곡	Yi Yul-gok
김 지하	Kim Chi-ha
김 소월	Kim So-wŏl

(b) Connect the syllables of a forename or pseudonym (호, 필명, 별명) when they are not preceded by a family name.

율곡 이 이	Yulgok Yi I
소월 전집	Sowŏl chŏnjip
철수 와 영희	Ch'ŏlsu wa Yŏnghŭi

Exception 1: The surnames 李 and 異, written in Hangeul as 리 or 이, are always romanized as *Yi* no matter how they are written.

리 승만 (or 이 승만)	Yi Sŭng-man
李 舜臣	Yi Sun-sin
異 園樹	Yi Wŏn-su

Exception 2: When a personal name is written in Hangeul, and the first part of person's given name begins with ㄹ, consider this to be evidence that the initial ㄹ is intended to be pronounced, and romanize the initial ㄹ as *r*.

김 리나	Kim Ri-na
최 란	Ch'oe Ran
하 리수	Ha Ri-su
이 류환	Yi Ryu-hwan

For given names of Western origin, romanize the ㄹ as *r* or *l* corresponding to its counterpart in the Western word being romanized, following rule 10 below.

박 릴리안	Pak Lillian
방 레이첼	Pang Reich'el

Exception 3: When the pronunciation of a historically well-known person's given name, beginning with ㄹ or ㄹ, is in conflict with the romanization rule, romanize to represent the pronunciation. If pronunciation is in doubt, refer to this reference work: 한국 민족 문화 대백과 사전. 경기도 성남시 : 한국 정신 문화 연구원, 1991.

申 硯	Sin Rip
(romanization rule calls for Sin Ip, but he is historically known as 신 립 not 신 입)	

河 崙	Ha Ryun
(romanization rule calls for Ha Yun, but he is historically known as 하 룬 not 하 운)	

## 10. Words of Western Origin

Do not give special treatment to words of Western origin. Apply the McCune-Reischauer romanization rules to words of Western origin, with exception of words beginning with the letter ㄹ. For the words beginning with the letter ㄹ, romanize the ㄹ as *r* or *l* corresponding to its counterpart in the Western word being romanized ;however, when the first letter of the Western equivalent is silent, apply this rule to the next non-silent consonant.

디자인 (design)	tijain
베트남 (Vietnam)	Pet'ŭnam

제로 (zero)	chero		
린넨 (linen)	linnen	<i>not</i>	ninnen
라디오 (radio)	radio	<i>not</i>	nadio
레슬링 (wrestling)	resŭlling	<i>not</i>	nesŭlling

## 11. Romanization of Archaic Korean (옛한글)

Insofar as possible, strictly apply McCune-Reischauer rules and tables for the romanization of vowels and consonants to the written forms of the words when romanizing archaic Korean. Do not attempt to romanize archaic Korean following what may be the current pronunciation.

턴쥬	T'yŏnjyu	<i>not</i>	Ch'ŏnju
조선	Chosyŏn	<i>not</i>	Chosŏn
섭리	syŏmni	<i>not</i>	sŏmni
약도	yaktyo	<i>not</i>	yakcho

## 12. Symbol and Character Modifier in Romanization (특수 부호)

The apostrophe is used to differentiate aspirated consonants like ㅋ (k'), ㅌ (t'), ㅍ (p') and ㅊ (ch') from unaspirated ones (ㄱ, ㄷ, ㅂ, and ㅈ).

천사 / 전사	ch'ŏnsa / chŏnsa
토끼 / 도끼	t'okki / tokki

The apostrophe is also used to mark transcriptions of ㄴㄱ as opposed to ㅇㅇ.

잔금 / 장음	chan'gŭm / changŭm
선군 / 성운	sŏn'gun / sŏngun

The character modifier breve over o (ö) is used to represent ㅓ, ㅕ, ㅖ and over u (ü) is used to represent ㅗ, ㅛ.

선거	sŏn'gö
상상력	sangsangnyök
원류	wöllyu
근대	kündae

우리 의 사명

uri ũi samyöng

<i>Character modifiers</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>USMARC hexadecimal code</i>	<i>Unicode</i>
˘	breve	E6	0306

## Word Division

### Basic Principles

1. Each part of speech is to be separated from other parts of speech. The guidelines recognize 9 categories of parts of speech:

Noun 명사

Pronoun 대명사

Adjective 형용사

Adnominal adjective 관형사

Verb 동사

Adverb 부사

Particle 조사

Numeral 수사

Exclamation 감탄사

Note: Affixes (접사) are not considered to be a separate part of speech.

2. Group syllables into words that make sense in context. Separate compound words by parts of speech without doing harm to the original meaning.
3. Proceed in this manner:
  - A) Apply these rules to decide upon word division.
  - B) When in doubt, refer to standard dictionaries designated by the Library of Congress final authorities to resolve questions of word division. [See Appendix 1 for the list of designated dictionaries.] A word found in these sources will be considered to be a lexical unit. When a dictionary gives variant forms, choose the appropriate one.
  - C) Then, if still in doubt, or if sources differ from each other, prefer to separate.

## Specific Rules

### 1. Nouns (명사), Pronouns (대명사), Imperfect Nouns (불완전 명사)

#### Guidelines

(a) Separate a noun, pronoun, or imperfect noun from other parts of speech.

국어 문장 의 형성 원리 연구                      Kugŏ munjang ūi hyōngsōng  
(noun) (noun) (particle) (noun) (noun) (noun)      wŏlli yŏn'gu

이것 은 책 이다                                      Igŏt ūn ch'aek ida  
(pronoun) (particle) (noun) (particle)

어린 이 나름 대로                                  Öri ni narŭm taero  
(noun) (imperfect noun) (particle)

이 조국 어디 로 갈 것 인가                      I choguk ödi ro kal kŏt in'ga  
(pronoun) (noun) (pronoun) (particle) (verb) (imperfect noun) (particle)

국장 겸 실장    Kukchang kyŏm silchang  
(noun) (imperfect noun) (noun)

(b) Write a gerund as a separate word.

세월 이 빨리 감 을                                  Sewöl i ppalli kam ūl  
(noun) (particle) (adverb) (gerund) (particle)

영어 는 배우기 가 어렵다                      Yŏngŏ nŭn paeugi ka öryöpta  
(noun) (particle) (gerund) (particle) (adjective)

(c) Separate a compound noun into binary elements without doing harm to the original meaning.

대한 민국 의 문화 유적                      Taehan Min'guk ūi munhwa yujök  
전기 공학 개론                                  Chŏn'gi konghak kaeron  
주식 회사 한국                                  Chusik hoesa Han'guk  
소꿉 장난    Sokkup changnan  
武林 士官 學校                                  Murim Sagwan Hakkyo

(d) Write a compound noun as a single lexical unit if a sai siot is added. 보릿고개 (보리 + 스)

Poritkogae

옛이야기 (예 + 스)

Yennyiyagi

뱃사공 (배 + 스)

Paetsagong

(e) Write a compound noun as a single lexical unit if there is a phonetic change represented by a change in the Korean spelling.

소나무 (솔 + 나무)

Sonamu

머리카락 (머리 + 가락)

Mōrik'arak

엇저녁 (어제 + 저녁)

Ōtchōnyōk

(f) Write a compound noun as a single lexical unit when it bears a new meaning.

오늘날

Onūllal

밤낮

Pamnat

피땀

P'ittam

(g) Write a compound noun as a single lexical unit when the combination includes another part of speech.

부슬비

Pusūlbi

마구잡이

Magujabi

비빔밥

Pibimpap

뚝단배

Tottanbae

(h) Add the binary 주의 (主義) to its modifier as a suffix.

민주주의

Minjujuūi

마르크스주의 와 기독교

Marūk'ūsūjuūi wa Kidokkyo

(i) Write a compound word formed by the addition of a single character modifier, affix or substantive as a single word.

韓國 과 韓國人

Han'guk kwa Han'gugin

韓半島 의 平和 와 安保

Hanbando ūi p'yōnghwa wa anbo

황무지 가 장미꽃 같이

Hwangmuji ka changmikkot kach'i

<u>여름철</u> 의 불청객	Yörümch'öl üi pulch'önggaek
<u>항산벌</u> 의 함성	Hwangsanpöl üi hamsöng
<u>새벽녘</u> 에 내리는 비	Saeböngnyök e naerinün pi
<u>산봉우리</u> 에 덮인 구름	Sanbonguri e töp'in kurüm
<u>부동산법</u> 강의	Pudongsanpöp kangüi

(j) Write the name of a color formed by the addition of a single character modifier, affix or substantive as a single word.

<u>검은색</u> 자동차	Kömünsaek chadongch'a
<u>주홍빛</u> 노을	Chuhongp'it noül

but:

<u>검붉은</u> 색	Kömbulgün saek
<u>푸르죽죽한</u> 빛	P'ürüjukchukhan pit
지금 의 하늘 <u>빛</u> 은 <u>젓빛</u> 이다	Chigüm üi hanül pit ün chaetpit ida
(noun) (particle) (noun) (noun) (particle) (noun) (particle)	

## 2. Adjectives (형용사)

### Guidelines

(a) Separate an adjective from other parts of speech.

우리 조상들 은 <u>훌륭했다</u>	Uri chosangdül ün hullyunghaetta
(pronoun) (noun) (particle) (adjective)	

<u>착하게</u> 사는 사람들	Ch'akhage sanün saramdül
(adjective) (verb) (noun)	

그녀 의 웃는 모습 이 <u>아름답다</u>	Künyö üi unnün mosüp i arümdapta
(pronoun) (particle) (verb) (noun) (particle) (adjective)	

의지 가 <u>강하고</u> <u>굳세다</u>	Üji ka kanghago kutseda
(noun) (particle) (adjective) (adjective)	

높푸른 가을 하늘  
(adjective) (noun) (noun)

Nopp'urŭn kaül hanül

머나먼 송바강  
(adjective) (proper noun)

Mönamön Ssongbagang

(b) Separate a noun from a compound adjective without doing harm to the original meaning.

꿈 갈던 지난 세월  
(noun+adjective=adjective) (verb) (noun)

Kkum kattön chinan sewöl

값 싸고 품질 좋은 상품  
(noun+adjective=adjective) (noun) (adjective) (noun)

Kap ssago p'umjil choün sangp'um

목 마른 사슴 이  
(noun+verb=adjective) (noun) (particle)

Mok marŭn sasŭm i

멋 있는 친구 를 만나세요  
(noun+verb=adjective) (noun) (particle) (verb)

Möt innŭn ch'in'gu rül mannaseyo

버릇 없고 심술 긋은 아이 로 키우기  
(noun+adjective=adjective) (noun+adjective=adjective) (noun) (particle) (gerund)

Pörüt öpko simsul kujŭn ai ro k'iugi

재미 있는 옛이야기  
(noun+verb=adjective) (noun)

Chaemi innŭn yennyagi

but:

Write a simple inflection of the adjective form together with single syllable noun it modifies

멋진 여자  
값싼 행복 과 값진 행복

Mötchin yöja  
Kapssan haengbok kwa kapchin haengbok



매 (每): 매 회계 년도, but 每時間  
 별 (別): 별 해괴한 소리, but 別天地  
 본 (本): 본 한글 맞춤법, but 本會議  
 전 (全): 전 어린이들 을 동원, but 全速力  
 전 (前): 전 어머니회 회장, but 前男便

When in doubt, consult the suggested dictionaries

(c) Write a compound adnominal adjective as one word.

온갖, 몇몇, 긴긴, 몹쓸

(d) When a demonstrative adnominal adjective 이, 그, 저, 요, 고, etc., modifies one of the following nominals, and changes to a definite pronoun or adnominal adjective, write them together as one word.

것 : 이것, 그것, 저것, 요것, 고것  
 이 : 이이, 그이, 저이  
 애 : 이애, 그애, 저애  
 분 : 이분, 저분, 그분  
 번 : 이번, 요번, 저번  
 편 : 이편, 그편, 저편  
 쪽 : 이쪽, 저쪽, 그쪽, 요쪽  
 즘 : 요즈음, 이즈음, 그즈음  
 (놈, 만큼, 대로, 자, 치, 따위, 만, etc.)

In all other cases, separate these adnominal adjectives from the words they modify.

<u>그</u> 남자 의 유쾌 한 하루	Kŭ namja ũi yuk'wae han haru
<u>이</u> 땅 에서 학문 하기	I ttang esŏ hangmun hagi
<u>저</u> 바다 에선 무슨 일 이 있었나	Chŏ pada esŏn musŭn il i issŏnna

#### 4. Verbs (동사)

##### Guidelines

(a) Separate a verb from other parts of speech.

나 를 찾아서 떠난 거리  
(pronoun) (particle) (verb) (verb) (noun) Na rül ch'ajasö ttönan köri

아이 의 가슴 에는 부모 가 산다  
(noun) (particle) (noun) (particle) (noun) (particle) (verb) Ai üi kasüm enün pumo ka sanda

성공 의 찬스 를 잡아라  
(noun) (particle) (noun) (particle) (verb) Sönggong üi ch'ansü rül chabara

도도새 는 왜 사라졌나요  
(proper noun) (particle) (adverb) (verb) Todosae nün wae sarajyönnayo

(b) Write an auxiliary verb separately from the main verb.

늑다 (main verb)+가다 (auxiliary verb)

늑어 가다 Nülgö kada

늑어 가서 Nülgö kasö

늑어 간다 Nülgö kanda

늑어 갔다 Nülgö katta

늑어 갔었다 Nülgö kassötta

늑어 갔으므로 Nülgö kassümüro

늑어 갔던 Nülgö kattön

마주 보고 있는 두 사람  
(adverb) (main verb) (auxiliary verb) (numeral) (noun) Maju pogo innün tu saram

먼지 는 무슨 힘 으로 뭉쳐 지나  
Mönji nün musün him üro mungch'yö  
china

(noun) (particle) (adnominal adjective) (noun) (particle) (main verb) (auxiliary verb)

See Appendix 2 for the list of auxiliary verbs.

(c) Write each part of speech separately in a compound verb form without doing harm to the original meaning.

장난 치는 아이들  
(noun+verb=verb) (noun)

Changnan ch'inün aidül

마음 의 짐 을 내려 놓고  
(noun) (particle) (noun) (particle) (verb+verb=verb)

Maüm üi chim ül naeryö nok'o

꽃감 을 무서워 하는 호랑이  
(noun) (particle) (adjective+suffix=verb) (noun)

Kotkam ül musöwö hanün horangi

머리 가 좋아 지는 동화  
(noun) (particle) (adjective+auxiliary verb=verb) (noun)

Möri ka choa chinün tonghwa

(d) Separate the auxiliary verbal forms '-하다,' '-되다,' '-없다,' '-삼다,' '-나다,' '-시키다,' '-받다,' and '-당하다,' etc., and their inflections from a preceding noun.

사랑 하다

Sarang hada

사랑 한

Sarang han

사랑 해

Sarang hae

사랑 하고

Sarang hago

사랑 하여

Sarang hayö

사랑 해도

Sarang haedo

사랑 했던

Sarang haettön

사랑 했으므로

Sarang haessümüro

사랑 하였으므로

Sarang hayössümüro

(e) Separate the copula '-이다' and its inflections from the preceding word.

神 은 創造者 이다

Sin ün ch'angjoja ida

사랑 이라는 病

Sarang iranün pyöng

어디 까지 입니다

Ödi kkaji imnikka

평화적 인 시위

P'yönghwajök in siwi

내일 의 지도자 일 우리 아이들

Naeil üi chidoja il uri aidül

but:

Connect '-이다' to the preceding word when it acts as a suffix.

고떡이다

Kküttögida

망설이다

Mangsörida

속삭이다  
출렁이다

Soksagida  
Ch'ullöngida

(f) When a main verb is abbreviated or is contracted, write the auxiliary verb, adjective, adverb and its stem together as one word.

보다: 가보다, 해보다  
내다: 빼내다  
널다: 퍼널다  
놓다: 터놓다, 내놓다  
들이다: 사들이다  
매다: 꿰매다  
먹다, 먹이다: 퍼먹다, 퍼먹이다, but 애 먹이다  
안다: 껴안다  
오르다: 떠오르다, 타오르다  
주다, 차다, 치다: 내주다, 내차다, 내치다

(g) Write a **simple inflection of the verb form** together with the verb or adjective that precedes it.

곶감 을 무서워한 호랑이                      Kotkam ül musöwöhan horangi  
(noun) (particle) (adjective+simple inflection=verb) (noun)

더욱 좋아진 교육 환경                      Töuk choajin kyoyuk hwan'gyöng  
(adverb) (adjective+simple inflection=verb) (noun) (noun)

함께 늑어간 이야기                      Hamkke nŭlgögan iyagi  
(adverb) (adjective+simple inflection=verb) (noun)

독도 에서 보내온 엽서                      Tokto esö ponaeon yöpsö  
(proper noun) (particle) (verbadjective+simple inflection=verb) (noun)

(h) Write a simple inflection of the verb form together with the **single syllable noun** it modifies.

해뜰 무렵 의 바닷가                      Haettül muryöp ũi padatka  
(noun+simple inflection=verb) (imperfect noun) (particle) (noun)

한국 을 빛낸 사람들

Han'guk ūl pinnaen saramdŭl

(noun) (particle) (noun+simple inflection=verb) (noun)

## 5. Adverbs (부사)

### Guidelines

(a) Separate an adverb from other parts of speech.

한글 은 매우 독창적 이고 과학적 이다

Han'gŭl ūn maeu tokch'angjŏk igo kwahakchŏk  
ida

(noun) (particle) (adverb) (noun+suffix=noun) (particle) (noun+suffix=noun) (particle)

젊은 사람들 이 자주 찾아 주는 곳

Chŏlmŭn saramdŭl i chaju ch'aja chunŭn kot

(adjective) (noun) (particle) (adverb) (main verb) (auxiliary verb) (noun)

(b) Insofar as possible, write compound adverbs as binary elements without doing harm to the original meaning.

여기 저기

Yŏgi chŏgi

이것 저것

Igŏt chŏgŏt

but:

요즈음, 한바탕, 어느새

Yojŭŭm, hanbat'ang, ŏnŭsae

(c) Insofar as possible, write repetitive or rhythmic compound adverbs as binary elements without doing harm to the original meaning.

반짝 반짝, 출렁 출렁, 산들 산들, 웅기 종기, 덩실 덩실,  
가만 가만히, 곤드레 만드레, 들락 날락, 울긋 불긋,  
차례 차례, 예쁘디 예쁜, 하루 하루, 흐느적 흐느적

## 6. Particles (조사)

### Guidelines

(a) Separate a particle from other parts of speech.

나 <u>는</u> 내 길 <u>에</u> (pronoun) (particle) (pronoun) (noun) (particle)	Na nŭn nae kil e
老人 <u>과</u> 바다 (noun) (particle) (noun)	Noin kwa pada
草原 <u>의</u> 꿈 <u>을</u> 그대 <u>에게</u> (noun) (particle) (noun) (particle) (pronoun) (particle)	Ch'owŏn ūi kkum ūl kŭdae ege
새 <u>야</u> 새 <u>야</u> 파랑새 <u>야</u> (noun) (particle) (noun) (particle) (noun) (particle)	Sae ya sae ya p'arangsae ya

(b) Attempt to create binaries for coordinated or multi-syllabic particles when possible.

나 <u>만도</u> 아니다 韓國 古典 <u>에</u> 의 招待 一等 <u>에게</u> 는 소 <u>를</u> 상 <u>으로</u> 學文 <u>으로서</u> 의 史學 서울역 <u>에서</u> <u>부터</u>	Na mando anida Han'guk kojŏn eŭi ch'odae Il'tŭng egenŭn so rŭl sang ūro Hangmun ūrosŏui sahak Sŏuryŏk esŏ put'ŏ
--	---

(c) Connect a particle as a suffix to a verb stem, adverb, or simple inflection of the verb.

빨리 <u>도</u> 달린다 사랑 은 멀리 <u>서</u> 하는 것 이번 <u>에</u> <u>잘</u> 만 하면 먹 <u>어서</u> 는 안된다 괴롭 <u>히</u> 지는 않겠다 빨리 <u>갑</u> 시다 <u>요</u>	Ppallido tallinda Sarang ūn mŏllisŏ hanŭn kŏt Ibŏn e chalman hamyŏn Mŏgŏsŏnŭn andoenda Koerophijinŭn ank'etta Ppalli kapsidayo
---	---

(d) Connect a contracted particle to the preceding noun or pronoun.

지금 은 <u>누</u> 군 <u>가</u> 와서 <u>난</u> 몰라 <u>그</u> 건 나 도 몰라	Chigŭm ūn nugun'ga wasŏ Nan molla Kŭgŏn na to molla
---	---

## 7. Numerals (수사)

### Guidelines

(a) Write a number, includes a native Korean and a Sino-Korean number, as one word. Separate each romanized digit by hyphens without phonetic changes.

<u>일천구백구십육</u>	Ilch'ön-kubaek-kusip-yuk
<u>三百六十五</u>	Sambaek-yuksip-o
<u>마흔다섯</u>	Mahün-tasöt

(b) Separate a native Korean and Sino-Korean number from its quantifier.

<u>아흔아홉</u> <u>통</u> 의 행복 찾기	Ahün-ahop t'ong üi haengbok ch'atki
(numeral) (imperfect noun) (particle) (noun) (gerund)	

<u>스물다섯</u> <u>살</u> 의 방향	Sümul-tasöt sal üi panghwang
(numeral) (imperfect noun) (particle) (noun)	

<u>삼</u> <u>학년</u> <u>삼</u> <u>반</u>	Sam hangnyön sam pan
(numeral) (noun) (numeral) (noun)	

<u>육</u> <u>층</u> <u>삼</u> <u>호실</u>	Yuk ch'üng sam hosil
(numeral) (noun) (numeral) (noun)	

<u>세</u> <u>번째</u>	Se pöntchae
(numeral) (imperfect noun)	

<u>책</u> <u>네</u> <u>권</u>	Ch'aek ne kwön
(noun) (numeral) (imperfect noun)	

<u>소</u> <u>열</u> <u>마리</u>	So yöl mari
(noun) (numeral) (imperfect noun)	

(c) Whenever possible, write the preformative element 제 (第) joined to the following number to form a binary.

第1	Che-1
第一	Cheil
第3 世界	Che-3 segye
第三 世界	Chesam segye

However, prefer to join a number to a suffix or generic term that follows it with a hyphen (for example, 차 (次), 회 (回), 번 (番)). Do not indicate phonetic changes after the hyphen. In such cases, when 第 precedes the number, separate it from the number.

第 1次	Che 1-ch'a
第 一次	Che ilch'a
第 3輯	Che 3-chip
第 三輯	Che samjip

In more complex situations, still attempt to create binaries when possible.

第一•二 共和國	Cheil, 1 Konghwaguk
第1•2 共和國	Che-1, 2 Konghwaguk

(d) Write a numeral quantifier for periods of time, such as 시, 분, 초, 일, 월, 년, 세기, etc., as one word.

<u>천구백구십육년</u>	Ch'ŏn-kubaek-kusip-yungnyŏn
1996년	1996-yŏn
<u>삼백육십오일</u> 의 행복	Sambaek-yuksip-oil ūi haengbok
365일 의 행복	365-il ūi haengbok
<u>두시 삼십분</u>	Tusi samsippun
2시 30분	2-si 30-pun
<u>六十二年</u> 事業 計劃	Yuksip-inyŏn saöp kyehoek
62年 事業 計劃	62-yŏn saöp kyehoek
<u>이십일세기</u> 의 한국 경제	Isip-ilsegi ūi Han'guk kyŏngje
<u>21세기</u> 의 한국 경제	21-segi ūi Han'guk kyŏngje



## 9. Affixes (접사)

### Guidelines

(a) Write an affix and the word it modifies together as one word.

<u>다국적</u> 기업 <u>경영론</u> (prefix+noun) (noun) (noun+suffix)	Tagukchök kiöp kyöngyöngnon
<u>총정리</u> 부동산 세법 (prefix+noun) (noun) (noun)	Ch'ongjōngni pudongsan sepöp
<u>신여성들</u> 은 무엇 을 꿈 꾸었는가 (prefix+noun) (particle) (pronoun) (particle) (noun) (verb)	Sinyösōngdül ün muöt ül kkum kkuönnün'ga
<u>참사랑</u> 의 의미 를 깨달다 (prefix+noun) (particle) (noun) (particle) (verb)	Ch'amsarang üi üimi rül kkaedatta
세기 의 <u>미술전</u> (noun) (particle) (noun+suffix)	Segi üi misuljōn
<u>거짓말쟁이</u> 의 <u>회고록</u> (noun+suffix) (particle) (noun+suffix)	Kōjinmaljaengi üi hoegorok

See Appendixes 4 and 5 for the lists of prefixes and suffixes.

(b) Whenever the original meaning is not clear, prefer to separate a **proper noun** (고유 명사) from a single character modifier, affix or substantive.

對 북한 전략 (prefix) (proper noun) (noun)	Tae Pukhan chōllyak
大 백제 를 위하여 (prefix) (proper noun) (particle) (verb)	Tae Paekche rül wihayō
박 정희 식 민주주의 (proper noun) (suffix) (noun)	Pak Chōng-hüi sik minjujuüi

(c) When two single character prefixes modify the same word consecutively, generally separate the first one.

초 저전력 (超 低電力)	Ch'o chöjöllyök
초 고화질 (超 高畫質)	Ch'o kohwajil
초 고성능 (超 高性能)	Ch'o kosöngnüng

(d) Separate a single character prefix of Chinese origin from the word it modifies, when another word is inserted in between.

大盛況, but <u>대</u> 올림픽 <u>대회</u> 를	Tae Ollimp'ik taehoe rül
純利益, but <u>순</u> 어머니 <u>의</u> <u>정성</u> 으로	Sun ömöni üi chöngsöng üro
總動員, but <u>총</u> 수업 <u>시간</u> 수 는	Ch'ong suöp sigan su nün

(e) Separate a single character prefix 신 (新), 속 (續), etc. from the word it modifies, when it implies new edition or continuation.

<u>신</u> 경제학 원론	Sin kyöngjehak wöllön
<u>신</u> 民法	Sin minpöp
<u>續</u> 한국 문집 총간	Sok Han'guk munjip ch'onggan

but:

<u>신세대</u> 를 위한 경제학	Sinsedae rül wihan kyöngjehak
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## 10. Abbreviated Forms (줄임말, 약어, 등)

### Guidelines

(a) Connect two coordinated characters, affixes, or substantives together into a single word without hyphens.

<u>남북</u> 경제 협력	Nambuk kyöngje hyömnyök
<u>輸出入</u> 節次	Such'urip chölch'a

國內外事情	Kungnaeoe sajöng
韓國書畫家印譜	Han'guk söhwaga inbo
청소년에게 드리는	Ch'öngsönyön ege türinŭn
中高等學校	Chunggodüng hakkyo
中短篇小說	Chungdanp'yön sosöl
近現代	Künhyöndae

(b) Write an abbreviated or contracted proper name of Korean or foreign origin as a single word.

오늘의 <u>北韓</u>	Onül ũi Pukhan
<u>全經聯</u>	Chön'gyöngnyön
<u>中共圈</u> 의 將來	Chunggongkwön ũi changnae

(c) Hyphenate combined abbreviated forms or coordinated forms of proper nouns. Do not indicate phonetic changes either before or after the hyphen.

<u>남북한</u> 정상 회담	Nam-Pukhan Chöngsang Hoedam
最新 <u>佛韓</u> 辭典	Ch'oesin Pul-Han sajön
新譯 <u>新舊約</u> 全書	Sinyök Sin-Kuyak chönsö
白話本 <u>唐宋</u> 散文選	Paekhwabon Tang-Song sanmunsön
<u>명칭</u> 고사 선역	Myöng-Ch'öng kosa sönyök

(d) Write a contracted word into binary components without doing harm to the original meaning.

太白 山脈 (太白山+山脈)	T'aebaek Sanmaek
國語 國文 學科 (國語 國文學+學科)	Kugö Kungmun Hakkwa
安州 郡民會 (安州郡+郡民會)	Anju Kunminhoe
靈巖 寺址 (靈巖寺+寺址)	Yöngam Saji
原州 郡誌 (原州郡+郡誌)	Wönju kunj
公山 堂원 (公산당+堂원)	Kongsan tangwön
유격 대원 (유격대+대원)	Yugyök taewön

## 11. Scientific terms, nomenclature, etc. (전문 용어, 등)

### Guidelines

(a) To the extent possible, follow the guidelines when separating parts of speech or creating binaries for technical terms, specialized terms used in the professions or arts, slang, jargon, etc., without doing harm to the original meaning.

과산화 수소	Kwasanhwa suso
아황산 가스	Ahwangsan kasŭ
염화 나트륨	Yŏmhwa nat'ŭryum
이산화 질소	Isanhwa chilso
관상 동맥 경화증	Kwansang tongmaek kyŏnghwachŭng
급성 복막염	Kŭpsŏng pongmagyŏm
멀티 미디어 파일	Mŏlt'i midiŏ p'ail

## 12. Terms of Western Origin (외래어)

### Guidelines

(a) Treat words of Western origin in the same manner as words of Korean, Chinese, or other origin.

금메달	Kŭmmedal
우승컵	Usŭngk'ŏp
노벨상	Nobelsang
이온화	Ionhwa
잉크병	Inγκ'ŭpyŏng
페인트칠	P'eint'ŭch'il
램프볼	Laemp'ŭpul

(b) Connect a suffix of Korean or Chinese origin to a word of Western origin and also connect a word of Western origin when it is used as a suffix.

朴 木月 代表 <u>에세이</u> 集	Pak Mog-wŏl taep'yo eseiijip
國際 <u>마케팅</u> 論	Kukche maak'et'ingnon
문예 창작 <u>틸</u>	Munye ch'angjakt'im

(c) When a proper noun of Western origin appears with a generic term for a type of topographic feature, treat the combination as one word.

<u>아드리아해</u>	Adŭriahae
<u>타이완섬</u>	T'aiwansŏm
<u>아마존강</u>	Amajon'gang
<u>후지산</u>	Hujisan

(d) When it can be determined that a word or words in Korean consisted of more than one word in the original language, apply the following guidelines.

If the words appear separately, write them separately.

셰이프업	Syeip'ŭ öp
테이블매너	T'eibŭl maenŏ

If the words appear without spaces, write them as a single word.

셰이프업	Syeip'ŭöp
테이블매너	T'eibŭlmaenŏ

### 13. Personal Names (인명)

#### Guidelines

(a) Separate a family name from a given name or pseudonym. In such cases, when a forename or pseudonym (호, 필명 etc.) is three syllables long, do not hyphenate it.

崔 致遠	Ch'oe Ch'i-wŏn
이 광수	Yi Kwang-su
釋 明正	Sŏk Myŏng-jŏng
변 세라 (世羅)	Pyŏn Se-ra
신 사임당	Sin Saimdang

(b) When a forename or pseudonym (호, 필명 etc.) is not preceded by a family name, connect the syllables. In such cases, when the forename or pseudonym is more than three syllables long, attempt to create binaries without doing harm to the original meaning.

<u>퇴계</u> 와 <u>율곡</u>	T'oegye wa Yulgok
<u>만해</u> 사상 연구	Manhae sasang yŏn'gu

장화 홍련 전  
붉은 수염

Changhwa Hongnyŏn chŏn  
Pulgŭn Suyŏm

(c) Write a pure Korean given name and a given name of Western origin as a single word.

정 고아라  
김 삿갓  
김 마리아  
변 사라 (Sarah)  
이 요셉  
심 마르시아스

Chŏng Koara  
Kim Satkat  
Kim Maria  
Pyŏn Sara  
Yi Yosep  
Sim Marŭsiasŭ

(d) Write a Buddhist religious name or a posthumous name as one word.

一然  
忠武公

Iryŏn  
Ch'ungmugong

(e) Write a family name consisting of two syllables as a single word. However separate when two different family names are combined intentionally, such as husband-wife, mother-daughter, etc.

鮮于 宗源  
남궁 원

Sŏnu Chong-wŏn  
Namgung Wŏn

but:

차 배 옥덕  
고 은 광순

Ch'a Pae Ok-tŏk  
Ko Ŭn Kwang-sun

(f) Write an official title or honorific term such as 군 (君), 양 (讓), 옹 (翁), etc., separately from a personal name.

月南 李 商在 翁  
강 창호 선생  
김 주영 군  
김 형돈 박사  
안 중근 의사  
유 관순 양

Wŏllam Yi Sang-jae Ong  
Kang Ch'ang-ho Sŏnsaeng  
Kim Chu-yŏng Kun  
Kim Hyŏng-don Paksa  
An Chung-gŭn Ŭisa  
Yu Kwan-sun Yang

이 <u>범석</u> 총리	Yi Pöm-sök Ch'ongni
임 <u>갑순</u> 여사	Im Kap-sun Yōsa
윤 <u>장관</u>	Yun Changgwan
오 <u>선배</u> 님	O Sōnbaenim
장 <u>도령</u>	Chang Toryōng

(g) Write the term 씨 separately from a personal name.

홍 <u>길동</u> 씨	Hong Kil-tong Ssi
김해 <u>김</u> 씨	Kimhae Kim Ssi

but:

우리 나라 에는 <u>김씨</u> 가 많다	Uri nara enūn Kimssi ka mant'a
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(h) Separate a reign title, temple name, or title of nobility, etc from the preceding word. When a title or name has more than three syllables, attempt to create binaries without doing harm to the original meaning.

<u>太祖</u>	T'aejo
<u>惠慶宮</u> 洪 氏	Hyegyōnggung Hong Ssi
張 <u>禧嬪</u>	Chang Hūibin
賢愚 <u>行者</u>	Hyōnu Haengja
興宣 <u>君</u>	Hūngsōn Kun
孝豐 <u>大君</u>	Hyoryōng Taegun
明成 <u>皇后</u>	Myōngsōng Hwanghu
<u>정경</u> <u>부인</u>	Chōnggyōng Puin

#### 14. Corporate names, Geographical names, Publication titles, etc. (기관명, 지명, 서명 등)

##### Guidelines

(a) Treat a corporate name as a binary compound when possible. Write general terms such as 學會, 教會, etc., separately as binary elements.

韓國史 學會 (Society of Korean History)	Han'guksa Hakhoe
but:	
韓國 史學會 (World History Society of Korea)	Han'guk Sahakhoe

라성 한인 장로 교회	Nasöng Hanin Changno Kyohoe
노동 基準 調査局	Nodong Kijun Chosaguk
韓國 휴머니스트會	Han'guk Hyumönisüt'ühoe
가톨릭 민주 청년 공동체	Kat'ollik Minju Ch'öngnyön Kongdongch'e
만수산 예술단	Mansusan Yesultan
안동 권 씨 추밀공파	Andong Kwön Ssi Ch'umilgongp'a
서울 시사 편찬 위원회	Söul Sisa P'yönoch'an Wiwönhoe

(b) Insofar as possible, write a historical event as binary elements without doing harm to the original meaning.

갑오 경장	Kabo Kyöngjang
임진 왜란	Imjin Waeran
병자 호란	Pyöngja Horan
정 중부 난	Chöng Chung-bu Nan

(c) Insofar as possible, write a historical publication title as binary elements without doing harm to the original meaning.

삼국 사기	Samguk sagi
대동 여지도	Taedong yöjido
동국 여지 승람	Tongguk yöji süngnam
훈민 정음	Hunmin chöngüm
용비 어천가	Yongbi öch'ön'ga

(d) Hyphenate an administrative entity term used as part of the name of a jurisdiction as one word.

大邱市	Taegu-si
嘉會洞	Kahoe-dong
울릉도 도동리	Ullüngdo Todong-ni
월봉리	Wölbong-ni
워싱턴시	Wösingt'on-si

but:

서울 특별시	Söul T'ükpyölsi
광주 광역시	Kwangju Kwangyöksi
濟州 特別 自治道	Cheju T'ükpyöl Chach'ido

(e) Write a generic term for a type of topographic feature, road, architectural construction, etc., used as a part of a proper name, together with its name. Attempt to create binaries when possible.

漢拏山	Hallasan
洛東江	Naktonggang
獨立門	Tongnimmun
濟州島	Chejudo
유리城	Yurisŏng
종로	Chongno

but:

김해 평야	Kimhae P'yŏngya
개마 고원	Kaema Kowŏn

(f) Connect a single syllable modifier that indicates a type of publication, such as 초 (抄), 집 (集), 지 (誌), 선 (選), 론 (論), 전 (傳) etc. to the word that precedes it, except if the word is a proper noun.

亂中 日記抄	Nanjung ilgich'o
현대 한국 시인선	Hyŏndae Han'guk siinsŏn
國稅 基本論	Kukse kibonnon
의암 선생 항쟁기	Ŭiam Sŏnsaeng hangjaenggi
토끼전	T'okkijŏn

but:

홍 길동 전	Hong Kil-tong chŏn
沈 靑 傳	Sim Ch'ŏng chŏn
춘향 전	Ch'unhyang chŏn
콩쥐 팔쥐 전	K'ongjwi P'atchwi chŏn
배 비장 전	Pae Pijang chŏn
李 光 洙 論	Yi Kwang-su non
龜峯 集	Kwibong chip
素月 選	Sowŏl sŏn

(g) Always separate the modifier 편 (篇) from the word it modifies.

현대 편	Hyŏndae p'yŏn
예산 편	Yesan p'yŏn
문학 편	Munhak p'yŏn

## Capitalization

### Guidelines

1. Each separately written word of a corporate name (except particles), or an abbreviation thereof, is capitalized.

韓國 日報社	Han'guk Ilbosa
大韓 商工 會議所	Taehan Sanggong Hoeüiso
민주화 를 위한 전국 교수 협의회	Minjuhwa rül Wihan Chön'guk Kyosu Hyöbüihoe

2. Each separate word of a personal name is capitalized.

李 光洙	Yi Kwang-su
鄭 然喜	Chöng Yön-hüi

3. Titles and terms of address are capitalized.

朴 大統領	Pak Taet'ongnyöng
조 용기 목사	Cho Yong-gi Moksa

4. Each separately written word of a geographic name is capitalized. An abbreviated geographical name is capitalized. An abbreviated geographical name is capitalized in coordinate compounds and at the beginning of other compound words.

하회 마을	Hahoe Maül
경북 수필 동인회	Kyöngbuk Sup'il Tonginhoe

5. The first word of the title of a book, periodical, or series is capitalized.

現代 國際法	Hyöndae kukchepöp
실천 문학 의 시집	Silch'on munhak üi sijip

6. Names of dynasties are capitalized.

朝鮮 六百年  
明清 時代

Chosŏn yukpaengnyŏn  
Myŏng-Ch'ŏng sidae

7. A word derived from a proper name is capitalized only if the name retains its full, original meaning.

陽明學 研究  
현대 와 크리스찬 의 신앙

Yangmyŏnghak yŏn'gu  
Hyŏndae wa K'ūrisūch'yan ūi sinang

7. Abbreviated forms combined coordinately are capitalized if called for by these guidelines.

新舊約 聖書  
실용 불한 사전

Sin-Kuyak Sŏngsŏ  
Siryong Pul-Han sajŏn

9. In all other cases, follow the directions found in the officially designated style manual listed in Appendix 1.

## Punctuation

### Guidelines

1. A centered point indicating coordinate words may be transcribed as a comma or hyphen, or not transcribed, depending on the applicable word division guidelines.

中·高等 學校  
南·北韓 經濟 協力

chunggodŭng hakkyo  
Nam-Pukhan kyŏngje hyŏmnyŏk

In other instances, it may be transcribed or not transcribed, depending on the context.

四一九 의 民衆史  
張大郁·著  
一葉·日堂 詩畫集

Sa-ilgu ūi minjungsa  
Chang Tae-uk chŏ  
Iryŏp, Iltang sihwajip

2. Brackets used in the manner of quotation marks are transcribed as the latter.

[文學 과 知性] 詩人選  
[詩 와 解放] 동인 시집

“Munhak kwa chisŏng” siinsŏn  
“Si wa haebang” tongin sijip

## Appendix 1: Suggested Dictionaries

For contemporary publications from South Korea and North Korea:

1. 국립국어연구원. 표준국어대사전. (Online Version) Kungnip Kugö  
Yön'guwön. P'yojun Kugö taesajön <http://stdweb2.korean.go.kr/main.jsp>
2. 과학백과사전출판사. 조선말사전. (평양 : 과학백과사전출판사, 2004) Kwahak Paek kwa  
Sajön Ch'ulp'ansa. Chosön mal sajön (P'yöngyang : Kwahak Paek kwa Sajön Ch'ulp'ansa, 2004)

For reading and pronunciation of Chinese characters:

1. 張三植. 大漢韓辭典. (서울특별시 : 성문사, 1964) Chang Sam-sik. Tae  
Han-Han sajön (Söul T'ükpyölsi : Söngmunsa, 1964)
2. 新字典. ([Seoul] : 신문관, 1915 : Reprint : [Seoul] : 조용승, 1973) Sin chajön.  
([Seoul] : Sinmun'gwan, 1915 : Reprint : [Seoul] : Cho Yong-süng, 1973)

## Appendix 2: List of Auxiliary verbs

Please consult suggested dictionaries for additional auxiliary verbs

1. 가다 (진행) 늑어 간다, 되어 간다
2. 가지다 (보유) 알아 가지고, 잡아 가지고
3. 나다 (종결) 살아 나다, 살아 났다, 견뎌 났다
4. 내다 (종결) 이겨 낸다, 참아 났다
5. 놓다 (보유) 열어 놓다, 적어 놓다
6. 대다 (반복) 떠들어 댄다
7. 두다 (보유) 알아 둔다, 적어 두어라
8. 드리다 (수혜) 읽어 드린다, 도와 드린다
9. 버리다 (종결) 놓쳐 버리다, 끊어 버렸다
10. 보다 (시행) 뛰어 본다, 먹어 보다, 입어 보다, 들어 보다
11. 쌓다 (반복) 웃어 쌓는다
12. 오다 (진행) 참아 오다, 견뎌 온다, 견뎌 온

- 13. 있다 (상태)    깨어 있다, 피어 있다, 앉아 있다, 살아 있었다
- 14. 주다 (수혜)    도와 주다
- 15. 지다 (피동)    넓어 지다, 이루어 진다, 예뻐 진다

**Appendix 3: List of numeral quantifiers**

Please consult suggested dictionaries for additional auxiliary verbs

- 1. Amount: 양, 돈, 폰, 리, 전, 원
- 2. Animals: 마리, 필, 두, 손
- 3. Length: 자, 치, 폰, 마, 리, 마장, 발, 뼘
- 4. Meals: 끼
- 5. People: 사람, 분, 명, 인
- 6. Quantity: 개, 가지, 그루, 포기, 자루, 켈레, 채, 대, 척, 장, 권, 짐, 쌈, 두름, 돛, 쾌, 손, 바퀴, 단, 다발, 건
- 7. Time: 시, 분, 초, 일, 월, 년, 세기, 식경,
- 8. Volume: 섬, 가마니, 푸대, 말, 되, 홉, 통, 동이, 잔, 병, 접시, 그릇
- 9. Weight: 양, 돈, 폰, 근, 관
- 10. Width: 간, 평, 마지기, 정보

**Appendix 4: List of Prefixes**

Please consult suggested dictionaries for additional auxiliary verbs

- 1. 가 (假) - : 가건물, 가계약
- 2. 갓- : 갓스물
- 3. 강- : 강추위, 강호령, 강타자, 강행군
- 4. 개- : 개꿈, 개죽음, 개나발, 개수작, 개떡, 개망신, 개망나니
- 5. 고 (古)- : 고가구, 고문서, 고서적, 고시조
- 6. 고 (高)- : 고기압, 고소득, 고임금
- 7. 과 (過)- : 과보호, 과소비
- 8. 구 (舊)- : 구세대, 구시대, 구시가지
- 9. 군- : 군말, 군살, 군침, 군식구
- 10. 난 (難)- : 난공사
- 11. 날- : 날강도, 날고기
- 12. 냉 (冷)- : 냉가슴, 냉커피, 냉국
- 13. 노 (老)- : 노부부, 노총각, 노처녀

14. 늦- : 늦더위, 늦장마, 늦둥이, 늦바람
15. 다 (多)- : 다수확, 다목적, 다용도, 다방면
16. 담 (淡)- : 담갈색, 담청색
17. 대 (大)- : 대가족, 대기자 (大記者), 대보름, 대성공, 대선배
18. 덧- : 덧문, 덧니, 덧버선, 덧불이다
19. 돌- : 돌미나리, 돌김, 돌미역
20. 되- : 되감다, 되돌아가다, 되찾다, 되잡다, 되살리다, 되씹다, 되새기다
21. 뒤- : 뒤끓다, 뒤덮다, 뒤엎히다, 뒤흔들다
22. 들- : 들개, 들기름, 들국화, 들새
23. 들이- : 들이마시다, 들이받다, 들이밀다, 들이닥치다
24. 막- : 막국수, 막노동, 막말, 막일, 막벌이, 막차, 막판
25. 만- : 만딸, 만며느리, 만아들
26. 말- : 말벌, 말매미
27. 맞- : 맞대결, 맞대면, 맞먹다
28. 맨- : 맨손, 맨바닥, 맨주먹
29. 맹- : 맹물, 맹탕
30. 맹 (猛)- : 맹공격, 맹활약
31. 명 (名)- : 명가수, 명문장, 명사수, 명배우
32. 몰- : 몰매, 몰표
33. 몰 (沒)- : 몰상식, 몰염치, 몰인정, 몰지각
34. 무 (無)- : 무감각, 무일푼, 무질서
35. 미 (美)- : 미소녀, 미남자
36. 미 (未)- : 미개척, 미결재, 미성년, 미완성, 미해결
37. 민- : 민소매, 민머리, 민며느리
38. 반 (反)- : 반비례, 반작용, 반지성적, 반체제
39. 백 (白)- : 백구두, 백여우, 백장미, 백포도주
40. 범 (汎)- : 범국민적, 범세계적, 범태평양
41. 복 (復)- : 복모음
42. 본 (本)- : 본계약, 본즐기, 본회의, 본뜻, 본고장, 본부인
43. 부 (不)- : 부도덕, 부자유, 부정확
44. 부 (副)- : 부반장, 부사장, 부산물, 부수입
45. 불- : 불호령, 불여우, 불개미
46. 불 (不)- : 불가능, 불규칙, 불균형
47. 비 (非)- : 비공개, 비공식, 비무장, 비민주적, 비인간적
48. 빗- : 빗대다, 빗면, 빗나가다, 빗맞다
49. 살- : 살얼음
50. 새- : 새까맣다, 새빨갈다 (only for color)

51. 셋- : 셋노란
52. 생 (生)- : 생고기, 생쌀, 생나무, 생맥주, 생방송, 생트집, 생지옥
53. 선- : 선무당, 선웃음, 선하품
54. 선 (先)- : 선이자
55. 설- : 설익다
56. 성 (聖)- : 성만찬, 성주간
57. 소 (小)- : 소강당, 소규모, 소극장, 소문자, 소사전
58. 수- : 수평, 수탉
59. 수 (數)- : 수백, 수천
60. 숫- : 숫처녀
61. 시- : 시꺼멀다, 시퍼렇다
62. 시 (孀)- : 시어머니, 시동생, 시누이
63. 신 (新)- : 신기록, 신세대, 신여성, 신제품
64. 실- : 실개천, 실눈, 실버들, 실핏줄
65. 싯- : 싯누렇다, 싯빨겉다
66. 알- : 알곡, 알몸, 알밤, 알부자, 알거지
67. 양 (洋)- : 양과자, 양담배, 양약
68. 양 (養)- : 양부모, 양아들, 양아버지
69. 엇- : 엇갈리다, 엇나가다, 엇비슷하다
70. 여 (女)- : 여동생, 여배우, 여사장, 여학생
71. 역 (逆)- : 역방향, 역선전, 역수출, 역효과
72. 연 (延)- : 연건평, 연인원
73. 연 (軟)- : 연노랑, 연분홍
74. 옛- : 옛들다, 옛보다
75. 왕 (王)- : 왕방울, 왕소금, 왕고집
76. 외 (外)- : 외삼촌, 외숙모
77. 요 (要)- : 요시찰, 요주의
78. 웃- : 웃거름, 웃돈, 웃어른
79. 원 (原)- : 원위치, 원자재, 원줄기
80. 잔- : 잔가지, 잔피, 잔일
81. 잡 (雜)- : 잡것, 잡상인, 잡소리, 잡생각
82. 장 (長)- : 장거리, 장기간, 장시일
83. 재 (再)- : 재수술, 재시험, 재작년, 재확인
84. 저 (低)- : 저개발, 저기압, 저학년, 저혈압
85. 조 (助)- : 조감독, 조교수
86. 준 (準)- : 준결승, 준우승, 준회원
87. 중 (重)- : 중공업, 중금속, 중무기, 중과실, 중노동, 중환자

88. 진- : 진간장, 진국, 진보라
89. 진 (眞)- : 진면모
90. 짓- : 짓누르다, 짓몽개다, 짓밟다, 짓이기다
91. 찰- : 찰떡, 찰거머리
92. 참- : 참교육, 참뜻, 참말, 참사랑, 참숯
93. 처- : 처먹다, 처넣다, 처박다
94. 첫- : 첫사랑
95. 초 (超)- : 초강대국, 초당파, 초만원, 초자연
96. 총 (總)- : 총감독, 총결산, 총걸기, 총인구, 총파업
97. 최 (最)- : 최고위, 최우수, 최첨단
98. 차- : 차달다, 치숫다
99. 친 (親)- : 친부모, 친할머니, 친삼촌, 친정부, 친미
100. 토 (土)- : 토담, 토방
101. 통- : 통가족, 통마늘, 통닭
102. 풋- : 풋고추, 풋과일, 풋사랑
103. 피 (被)- : 피보험, 피선거권, 피지배
104. 탈 (脫)- : 탈공업화, 탈공해, 탈냉전
105. 한- : 한걱정, 한시름, 한복판, 한가운데, 한겨울, 한밤중, 한집안
106. 핫- : 핫바지
107. 항 (抗)- : 항암제, 항결핵제
108. 해- : 해맑다
109. 햇- : 햇감자, 햇곡식, 햇과일
110. 헛- : 헛소문, 헛걸음, 헛고생, 헛되다, 헛살다, 헛디디다
111. 호 (好)- : 호경기, 호남자, 호시절
112. 호 (胡)- : 호떡, 호주머니, 호콩
113. 흘- : 흘몸, 흘아비, 흘어미
114. 흘- : 흘바지, 흘이불
115. 휘- : 휘감다, 휘날리다, 휘젓다

#### Appendix 5: List of Suffixes

Please consult suggested dictionaries for additional auxiliary verbs

1. -가 (哥) : 김가, 이가
2. -가 (家) : 건축가, 소설가, 전술가, 자본가, 대식가, 명문가, 세도가
3. -가 (街) : 금융가, 대학가, 번화가, 주택가
4. -가 (歌) : 애국가, 유행가, 응원가

5. -가 (價) : 감정가, 소매가, 적정가, 최고가
6. -각 (閣) : 임진각, 판문각
7. -간 (間) : 대장간, 뒷간, 마구간, 방앗간, 외양간
8. -개 : 오줌싸개, 날개, 덮개
9. -고 (高) : 생산고, 수출고, 판매고
10. -곡 (曲) : 교향곡, 합창곡, 협주곡
11. -공 (工) : 견습공, 기능공, 숙련공, 인쇄공
12. -공 (公) : 총무공
13. -과 (課) : 인사과, 자재과
14. -관 (官) : 경찰관, 법무관, 하사관
15. -관 (觀) : 가치관, 교육관, 세계관, 인생관
16. -관 (館) : 대사관, 도서관, 영화관, 국일관
17. -광 (狂) : 낚시광, 독서광, 수집광
18. -광 (鑛) : 금광, 석탄광
19. -구 (口) : 통풍구, 하수구, 비상구, 출입구, 매표구
20. -구 (具) : 문방구, 필기구
21. -국 (局) : 보도국, 총무국
22. -국 (國) : 가맹국, 강대국, 선진국, 중립국
23. -권 (券) : 상품권, 승차권, 입장권
24. -권 (圈) : 고기압권, 상위권, 수도권
25. -권 (權) : 사법권, 평등권
26. -금 (金) : 격려금, 계약금, 기부금, 장학금, 찬조금
27. -기 (氣) : 기름기, 소금기, 시장기
28. -기 (記) : 방문기, 여행기, 일대기
29. -기 (期) : 유아기, 청년기, 환절기, 회복기
30. -기 (器) : 녹음기, 세면기, 주사기
31. -기 (機) : 경운기, 기중기, 비행기, 탈곡기
32. -까짓 : 이까짓, 그까짓
33. -깔 : 맛깔, 빛깔, 색깔, 성깔
34. -꾸러기 : 심술꾸러기, 욕심꾸러기, 잠꾸러기
35. -꾼 : 사기꾼, 사냥꾼, 구경꾼, 일꾼
36. -내 : 겨우내, 여름내, 끝내, 마침내
37. -네 : 동갑네, 여인네
38. -단 (團) : 방문단, 선수단, 회장단
39. -담 (談) : 경험담, 무용담, 성공담, 여행담
40. -답다 : 남자답다, 너답다, 신사답다, 학생답다
41. -당 (當) : 마리당, 시간당, 평당

42. -당 (堂) : 경로당, 공회당
43. -대 (代) : 도서대, 신문대, 책대
44. -대 (帶) : 녹지대, 공감대, 분리대, 화산대
45. -대 (臺) : 억대
46. -도 (度) : 금년도, 작년도, 2000 년도
47. -도 (島) : 거제도, 백령도, 울릉도
48. -도 (徒) : 과학도, 문학도
49. -도 (圖) : 산수도, 설계도
50. -동 (洞) : 석회동, 종유동
51. -들 : 나라들, 사람들, 책들
52. -뜨기 : 사팔뜨기, 촌뜨기, 시골뜨기
53. -로 (路) : 교차로, 활주로, 세종로, 종로
54. -로 (爐) : 경수로, 옹광로, 원자로
55. -론 (論) : 경제론, 국부론
56. -롭다 : 명예롭다, 수고롭다, 신비롭다, 향기롭다
57. -료 (料) : 관람료, 수업료, 원고료, 입장료, 조미료, 향신료
58. -루 (樓) : 경회루, 회영루
59. -류 (流) : 낭만파류
60. -류 (類) : 금속류, 식기류, 야채류
61. -률 (律) : 결합률, 도덕률, 희석률
62. -률 (率) : 경쟁률, 사망률, 입학률, 출생률
63. -리 (裡) : 비밀리, 성황리, 암암리
64. -림 (林) : 국유림, 방풍림, 보호림, 휴양림
65. -막 : 내리막, 오르막
66. -매 : 눈매, 몸매, 입매
67. -모 (帽) : 등산모, 방한모, 안전모
68. -문 (文) : 감상문, 기행문, 논설문, 설명문
69. -물 (物) : 농산물, 불순물, 청과물, 해산물
70. -민 (民) : 유목민, 수재민, 실향민, 피난민
71. -발 (發) : 대전발 열차
72. -발 : 곳발, 눈발, 서릿발
73. -뱅이 : 가난뱅이, 게으름뱅이, 주정뱅이
74. -범 (犯) : 살인범, 정치범, 현행범
75. -법 (法) : 계산법, 교수법, 조리법
76. -별 (別) : 능력별, 성별, 연령별, 직업별
77. -보 : 겁보, 먹보, 심술보, 울보, 웃음보
78. -보 (補) : 차관보

79. -복 (服) : 신사복, 위생복, 체육복
80. -부 (附) : 기한부, 시한부, 조건부
81. -부 (部) : 중심부, 어휘부
82. -분 (分) : 감소분, 증가분, 당분, 영양분, 지방분
83. -불이 : 살불이, 일가불이, 피불이, 금불이, 쇠불이
84. -비 (費) : 교통비, 도서비, 생계비, 하숙비
85. -빼기 : 곱빼기
86. -사 (士) : 감정사, 변호사, 세무사
87. -사 (史) : 문학사, 서양사, 정치사, 한국사
88. -사 (寺) : 불국사, 수덕사
89. -사 (事) : 관심사, 세상사, 인간사, 중대사
90. -사 (社) : 신문사, 잡지사, 출판사
91. -사 (師) : 미용사, 사진사, 요리사
92. -사 (詞) : 명사, 동사, 형용사
93. -사 (辭) : 개회사, 기념사, 취임사
94. -상 (上) : 미관상, 사실상, 역사상
95. -상 (狀) : 나선상, 방사상
96. -상 (商) : 건재상, 도매상, 포목상
97. -새 : 걸음새, 꾸밈새, 모양새, 쓰임새, 짜임새
98. -생 (生) : 갑자생, 10 월생, 1 년생, 견습생, 연구생
99. -석 (席) : 경로석, 관람석, 내빈석, 특별석
100. -선 (船) : 여객선, 유람선, 화물선
101. -선 (腺) : 구강선, 내분비선, 점액선
102. -선 (線) : 경부선, 장항선, 호남선
103. -선 (選) : 걸작선, 명시선, 문학선
104. -설 (說) : 지동설, 진화설
105. -성 (性) : 순수성, 신축성, 인간성, 적극성, 진실성
106. -소 (所) : 강습소, 교습소, 연구소
107. -수 (手) : 소방수, 교환수, 공격수
108. -수 (囚) : 미결수, 양심수, 탈옥수
109. -순 (旬) : 육순, 칠순
110. -순 (順) : 도착순, 선착순, 연령순
111. -술 (術) : 공격술, 사격술, 최면술, 화장술
112. -시 (視) : 등한시, 백안시, 적대시
113. -실 (室) : 기획실, 홍보실, 속직실, 양호실
114. -아 (兒) : 패륜아, 풍운아, 행운아
115. -아치 : 벼슬아치

116. -암 (庵) : 관음암, 연주암
117. -암 (巖) : 변성암, 석회암, 화강암
118. -애 (愛) : 동포애, 모성애, 조국애
119. -액 (額) : 수입액, 수출액, 예산액, 초과액
120. -양 (孃) : 교환양, 안내양
121. -어 (語) : 중국어, 한국어, 고유어, 외래어
122. -업 (業) : 건설업, 관광업, 수산업
123. -연 (然) : 학자연
124. -옥 (屋) : 강남옥, 춘천옥
125. -왕 (王) : 발명왕, 저축왕
126. -용 (用) : 개인용, 사무용, 업무용, 영업용
127. -원 (員) : 공무원, 수행원, 회사원
128. -원 (院) : 감사원, 보육원, 양로원
129. -원 (園) : 유치원, 동물원
130. -율 (律) : 교환율, 반사율
131. -율 (率) : 감소율, 백분율, 이혼율
132. -이 : 길이, 송충이, 재떨이, 목걸이
133. -자 (子) : 미립자, 유전자, 중성자
134. -작 (作) : 당선작, 대표작, 야심작, 처녀작, 이모작, 평년작
135. -잡이 : 고기잡이, 고래잡이, 왼손잡이, 총잡이
136. -장 (丈) : 노인장, 주인장, 춘부장
137. -장 (狀) : 감사장, 임명장, 연하장, 초청장
138. -장 (帳) : 매출장, 출납장, 일기장
139. -장 (張) : 구름장, 얼음장
140. -장 (場) : 경기장, 사격장, 회담장
141. -장이 : 미장이, 유기장이
142. -재 (材) : 가구재, 건축재, 한약재
143. -쟁이 : 거짓말쟁이, 겁쟁이, 게으름쟁이, 고집쟁이
144. -적 (的) : 가급적, 과학적, 세계적, 적극적
145. -전 (展) : 개인전, 미술전, 발명전, 서예전
146. -전 (殿) : 대웅전, 석조전, 무량수전
147. -전 (戰) : 국지전, 세균전, 전면전, 결승전, 후반전
148. -전 (傳) : 자서전, 위인전, 명인전
149. -점 (店) : 백화점, 양복점, 음식점
150. -정 (亭) : 세검정, 팔각정, 우미정
151. -정 (艇) : 경비정, 잠수정
152. -정 (錠) : 당의정

153. -제 (制) : 추첨제, 내각제
154. -제 (祭) : 기우제, 예술제, 위령제, 추모제
155. -제 (製) : 강철제, 금속제, 독일제, 한국제
156. -제 (劑) : 소화제, 진통제
157. -조 (朝) : 세종조, 조선조, 고려조
158. -족 (族) : 만주족, 몽고족, 장발족, 제비족
159. -종 (種) : 개량종, 재래종, 희귀종
160. -주 (主) : 고용주, 세대주, 건물주
161. -주 (酒) : 과일주, 포도주
162. -증 (症) : 결벽증, 빈혈증, 현기증, 궁금증
163. -증 (證) : 신분증, 자격증, 출입증, 학생증
164. -지 (地) : 간척지, 거주지, 목적지, 휴양지
165. -지 (紙) : 포장지, 모조지, 창호지
166. -지 (誌) : 여성지, 월간지, 일간지, 주간지
167. -진 (陣) : 간부진, 보도진, 의료진, 임원진
168. -질 : 가위질, 부채질, 주먹질, 딸꾹질
169. -집 (集) : 논문집, 단편집, 시집, 수필집
170. -짜 : 낫짜, 불기짜
171. -째 : 그릇째, 뿌리째, 통째
172. -찍다 : 겸연찍다, 미심찍다, 수상찍다
173. -뜸 : 내일뜸, 어디뜸, 이뜸, 얼마뜸
174. -차 : 사업차, 연구차
175. -창 : 시공창, 진창
176. -창 (廠) : 기지창, 병기창, 피복창
177. -채 : 바깥채, 사랑채, 행랑채
178. -책 (責) : 선전책, 조직책
179. -책 (策) : 개선책, 보호책, 수습책, 해결책
180. -처 (處) : 접수처, 판매처, 총무처
181. -천 (川) : 종량천, 청계천
182. -철 (綴) : 서류철, 신문철, 자료철
183. -첩 (帖) : 사진첩, 서화첩
184. -청 (廳) : 검찰청, 관세청, 구청
185. -체 (體) : 유동체, 직육면체, 기업체, 허약체, 고딕체, 구어체
186. -층 (層) : 고객층, 노년층, 상류층, 화강암층, 이온층
187. -치 (值) : 기대치, 평균치
188. -통 (通) : 외교통, 종로통
189. -파 (波) : 전자파, 충격파

190. -판 (版) : 재판, 개정판, 증보판
191. -품 (品) : 가공품, 모조품, 화장품
192. -풍 (風) : 도시풍, 복고풍, 민요풍
193. -학 (學) : 경제학, 역사학
194. -항 (港) : 자유항, 무역항, 속초항
195. -해 (海) : 다도해, 지중해
196. -행 (行) : 광주행, 부산행
197. -형 (形) : 계란형, 나선형, 삼각형
198. -형 (型) : 권력형, 비만형, 수재형
199. -호 (號) : 무궁화호, 새마을호
200. -화 (化) : 기계화, 도시화, 민주화
201. -화 (畵) : 동양화, 수채화, 풍경화
202. -히 : 다행히, 무사히, 열심히, 영원히

#### Appendix 6: List of Imperfect Nouns

Please consult suggested dictionaries for additional imperfect nouns

1. 것
2. 겹
3. 김
4. 깎
5. 나름
6. 나위
7. 나절
8. 녀
9. 노릇
10. 놈
11. 대로
12. 데
13. 등
14. 듯
15. 등
16. 등지
17. 따름
18. 따위
19. 따

20. 때문
21. 리
22. 마런
23. 만
24. 만큼
25. 무렵
26. 바
27. 바람
28. 분
29. 뻔
30. 뿐
31. 셈
32. 수
33. 십상
34. 양
35. 이
36. 일쑤
37. 자
38. 적
39. 줄
40. 즈음
41. 지
42. 지경
43. 쪽
44. 참
45. 채
46. 척
47. 체
48. 축
49. 치
50. 터
51. 턱
52. 통
53. 폭
54. 해

## Appendix 7: Korean Romanization Table

This table illustrates the general application of the Korean Romanization rules; exceptions are noted in Korean romanization guideline above.

Letter	Position	Rules for Romanization	Examples
ㄱ	Initial	Always K	국어 Kugö
	Medial	1. G between vowels, or after ㄴ, ㄹ, ㅁ and ㅇ 2. NG before ㄴ, ㄹ and ㅁ 3. K before and after all other consonants	물건 mulgön 전기 chön'gi 국민 kungmin 합계 hapkye
	Final	Always K	조국 choguk
ㄴ	Initial	1. Not romanized before 'ㅣ' and yotized vowels 2. N before other vowels	녀자 yöja 낱곱 ilgop 농민 nongmin
	Medial	1. L when preceded or followed by ㄹ 2. N in all other cases	달님 tallim 한류 Hallyu 미나리 minari
	Final	Always N	강산 kangsan
ㄷ	Initial	Always T	다섯 tasöt
	Medial	1. D between vowels, or after ㄴ, ㅁ, ㅇ 2. T after ㄱ, ㅂ, ㄹ and ㅅ 3. N as syllabic final before ㄴ 4. T as syllabic final before other consonants	무당 mudang 만두 mandu 합동 haptong 울동 yultong 치달는 ch'idannün 술가락 sutkarak 문다 mutta
	Final	Always T	곶 kot
ㄹ	Initial	1. Not romanized before 'ㅣ', or yotized vowels 2. N before other vowels	력사 yöksa 리론 iron 론술 nonsul
	Medial	1. R between vowels, or before ㅎ 2. L before all other consonants, or after ㄴ and ㄹ 3. N after other consonants	마루 maru 발해 Parhae 물리학 mullihak 종로 Chongno
	Final	Always L	오솔길 osolkil
ㅁ	Initial	Always M	목수 moksu
	Medial	Always M	나무 namu 몸살 momsäl
	Final	Always M	보석함 posökham
ㅂ	Initial	Always P	발표 palp'yo
	Medial	1. B between vowels, or after ㄴ, ㄹ, ㅁ and ㅇ 2. M before ㄴ, ㄹ and ㅁ 3. P before and after all other consonants	갈비 kalbi 냄비 naembi 섭리 sŏmni 잡무 chammu 접시 chŏpsi 문법 munpöp

Letter	Position	Rules for Romanization	Examples
	Final	Always P	헌법 hönöp
ㅅ	Initial	1. SH before ‘ㅏ’ 2. S before other vowels	쉽게 shwipke 상업 sangöp
	Medial	1. SH before ‘ㅏ’ 2. S before other vowels 3. NN as syllabic final before ‘   ’ and yotized vowels in compound words 4. S as syllabic final before ‘   ’ and yotized vowels in single words 5. T as syllabic final before ㄱ, ㄷ, ㅂ, ㅅ, ㅈ and ㅎ 6. D as syllabic final in prefixes after all other vowels	아쉬운 ashwiun 농산물 nongsanmul 웃음 usüm 옛일 yennil 솥양 sunnyang 깨끗이 kkakküsi
	Final	Always T	못하다 mothada 엇갈린öt kallin 웃웃 udot 첫아들 ch’ödädül 삿갓 satkat
ㅇ	Initial	Not romanized	얼굴 ölgul
	Medial	1. Not romanized as syllabic initial 2. NG as syllabic final	독일 Togil 금용 kümyung 농민 nongmin
	Final	Always NG	사랑 sarang
ㅈ	Initial	Always CH	진리 chilli
	Medial	1. J between vowels, or after ㄴ, ㄹ and ㅇ 2. CH after all other consonants 3. N as syllabic final before ㄴ, ㄹ 4. T as syllabic final before other consonants	도장 tojang 민족 minjok 목장 mokchang 젓니 chönni 젓먹이 chönmögi 짚다 chitta
	Final	Always T	빛 pit
ㅊ	Initial	Always CH’	차별 ch’abyöl
	Medial	1. Always CH’ as syllabic initial 2. N as syllabic final before ㄴ, ㄹ 3. T as syllabic final before all other consonants 4. J as syllabic final before vowels	김치 kimch’i 빚낸 pinnaen 찾다 ch’atta 쫓기다 ch’otkida 찾아 ch’aja
	Final	Always T	장미꽃 changmikkot
ㅋ	Initial	Always K’	코끼리 k’okkiri
	Medial	Always K’	단칸방 tank’anpang
	Final	Always K	동녘 tongnyök
ㅌ	Initial	Always T’	태풍 t’aep’ung
	Medial	1. T’ before vowels, or after ㄱ, ㄷ, ㄹ, ㅂ, ㅅ, ㅇ and ㅈ 2. T before ㄱ, ㄷ, ㅅ and ㅈ 3. N before ‘   ’ in compound word, or before ㄴ, ㄹ	국토 kukt’o 같은 kat’ün 갈던 kattön 날شم natsem 밭일 pannil날말 nanmal

Letter	Position	Rules for Romanization	Examples
	Final	Always T	햇별 haetpyöt
ㅍ	Initial	Always P'	편지p'yönji
	Medial	1. Always P' as syllabic initial 2. P as syllabic final	병풍 pyöngp'ung 짚신 chipsin
	Final	Always P	풀잎p'ullip
ㅎ	Initial	Always H	황금 hwanggüm
	Medial *	1. H as syllabic initial after ㄱ, ㅂ and ㅅ 2. CH' as syllabic initial after ㄷ and ㅈ 3. Not romanized as syllabic final before vowels 4. NN as syllabic final before ㄴ	북한 Pukhan 잊혀진ich'yöjin 날은 naün 날는nannün
	Final	Always T	히읃hiüt
ㄱ	Initial	Always KK	까마귀 kkamagwi
	Medial	1. KK, except after ㄱ, as syllabic initial 2. KK as syllabic final before vowels 3. K as syllabic final before others	갈끔 kkalkküm 호박꽃 hobakkot 낙이다 nakkida 뉘음 mukküm 낙시 naksi
	Final	Not applicable	
ㄷ	Initial	Always TT	땅 ttang
	Medial	Always TT	찰떡 ch'alttök
	Final	Not applicable	
ㅍ	Initial	Always PP	빨래 ppallae
	Medial	Always PP	오빠 oppa
	Final	Not applicable	
ㅅ	Initial	Always SS	씨름 ssirüm
	Medial	1. Always SS as syllabic initial or, between vowels 2. N as syllabic final before ㄴ 3. T as syllabic final before other consonants	불쌍 pulssang 있으며 issümyö 있는 innün 있냐 innya 했다 haetta 오갔고 ogatko
	Final	Not applicable	
ㅈ	Initial	Always TCH	짜증 tchajüng
	Medial	Always TCH	가짜 katcha
	Final	Not applicable	

\* For further detail regarding syllabic final medial ㅎ, see Romanization rule 7