

Geographic Names Standardization Policy for South Korea

United States Board on Geographic Names – Foreign Names Committee



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1. Introduction

This geographic names standardization policy has been prepared as an aid to those geographic names experts who are the working staff for the United States Board on Geographic Names (BGN) in the standardization of the geographic names of South Korea for United States Government use. The BGN and its staff work to effect consistent treatment of geographic name spellings in U.S. Government databases, publications, maps, and charts. The country policies are intended to satisfy, in part, the statutory requirements levied upon the BGN in Public Law USC 80-242 to develop principles, policies and procedures for geographic names standardization, and to promulgate decisions with respect to the principles of geographic nomenclature and orthography. This policy shall be applied to all South Korean geographic names and features in the Geographic Names Database (GNDB) of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA).

2. Languages and Language Policy

a. Demographics

The population of South Korea is approximately 49 million.¹ The ethnic composition of South Korea is nearly homogenous, with most people being Korean except for about 20,000 Chinese.² Christianity (31% total, Protestant 24%, Roman Catholic 7%) is the dominant religion followed by Buddhism (24%).³

b. Languages

The national language of South Korea is Korean, of which there are six dialects. The standard dialect is based upon the dialect spoken in metropolitan Seoul. The remaining dialects are Jeolla dialect, which is spoken in the southwest, Gyeongsang dialect, which is spoken in the southeast, Chungcheong dialect, which is spoken between the central and southern dialect areas, Gangwon dialect, which is spoken in the northeast, and Jeju dialect, which is spoken on Jeju Island. For more information, see Appendix D.

c. Geographic Names Standardization

The national names standardization authority for South Korea is the Korea Committee on Geographical Names (KCGN). Administrative geographic names are managed by the Ministry of Public Administration and Security.⁴ The National Geographic Information Institute (NGII) and the Korea Hydrographic and Oceanic Administration (KHOA) are in charge of managing the natural geographic names.⁵ Marine geographic names are solely managed by the KHOA.⁶

¹ "South Korea." *CIA World Factbook*. <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ks.html>.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ "Names authorities and names standardization," p.21. *Toponymic Guidelines for Map and Other Editors for International Use*. National Geographic Information Institute, Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs. Republic of Korea, Suwon: 2012.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

Geographic names for man-made structures are managed by the institutions that are related to their respective structures.⁷ On the regional level, local government committees on geographic names deal with mainly natural geographic names except for marine geographic names.⁸

The NGII has submitted working papers to the United Nations Groups of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN) regarding the use and standardization of geographic names in South Korea.⁹ Within UNGEGN, South Korea participates in the Working Group on Evaluation and Implementation, the Working Group on Training Courses in Toponymy, and the Working Group on Toponymic Data Files and Gazetteers.

3. Toponymic Policies

a. *Script and Orthography*

The primary writing system for Korean is *Hangul*, an alphabet developed in Korea in 1443. (For a listing of Hangul characters, see Appendix A.) Chinese characters, called *Hanja*, are also used for Korean, although their use has declined over the past century. Although cartographic sources may use Hangul, Hanja, or both, names are typically collected from Hangul sources.

Examples of Hangul and Hanja

<i>English</i>	<i>Hangul</i>	<i>Hanja</i>
River	강	江
Mountain	산	山
Mountain Range	산맥	山脈
Lake	호수	湖水

b. *Romanization*

South Korean authorities have released numerous transliteration systems over the years. The Ministry of Education (MOE) system was introduced in 1959. Later, the revised MOE system (MOE II) was introduced. This was used in South Korea until the Ministry of Culture and Tourism (MOCT) released a new system in 2000, which was mandated for use in all transliterations, with the exception of personal and existing commercial names in South Korea.

In 1943, the BGN adopted the McCune-Reischauer system, which was used on cartographic products until the 1990s. At that time, although the BGN had not officially adopted the MOE II system, this latter system was temporarily applied to cartographic products for a few years. After this period, the McCune-Reischauer system was again applied to products.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ "Preface," p. 5. *Toponymic Guidelines for Map and Other Editors for International Use*. National Geographic Information Institute, Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs. Republic of Korea, Suwon: 2012.

In 2011, the BGN and the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use (PCGN) approved the use of the MOCT system. It should be noted that the McCune-Reischauer system has always been used for North Korea.

c. Diacritics

No diacritics are used with the MOCT romanization system.

d. Generic Terms

Korean generics are indicated as suffixes. Generics are not recorded separately for populated places, but they are recorded for administrative divisions. For a list of Korean generics, see Appendix B.

e. Hyphenation

Hyphens are used for administrative division generic terms (e.g., *do, si, gun, gu, eup, myeon, dong, and ri*). A hyphen may also be used to improve the readability of geographic names with exceptionally long romanized forms.

f. Capitalization and Spacing

Korean place names are capitalized in accordance with BGN capitalization guidelines. For English language forms incorporated into place names, the English capitalization and spacing standards are preserved. In the case of names which contain numbers, the number is spelled out and the generic is capitalized.

g. Long and Short Forms

Administrative divisions, railroad stations, subway stations, and the country name are recorded in both long and short forms.

h. Numbers

Numbers are expanded for approved names, while non-expanded numbers are recorded as variant names. An example of this can be seen with the following bridge place name:

Approved Name	<i>Yeongdong 1 Gyo</i>	<i>(capital letter i)</i>
Variant Name	<i>Yeongdong 2 Gyo</i>	

For administrative divisions, a hyphen is added between the number and the generic.

i. Abbreviations

Abbreviations will often be encountered in school names when shown on maps and atlases. Examples of this are *junggyo* for *junghakgyo* (middle school), *gogyo* for *godeunghakgyo* (high school) and *chogyo* for *chodeunghakgyo* (elementary school). The only other instance of abbreviation is with the generic *mal* which is the abbreviation of the populated place generic, *maeul*.

4. Political Geography Policy

a. Country Name

Conventional Short Form	South Korea
Conventional Long Form	Republic of Korea
Korean Hangul Short Form	한국
Romanized Korean Short Form	Hanguk
Korean Hangul Long Form	대한민국
Romanized Korean Long Form	Daehanminguk
Korean Hanja Long Form	大韓民國
Korean Hanja Short Form	韓國

b. Capital Name

Approved Form - Romanized	Seoul
Approved Form – Hangul	서울

c. First-order Administrative Divisions

South Korea has 17 first-order administrative divisions. There are five different generics that signify a first-order administrative division: *gwangyeoksi* (metropolitan city), *do* (province), *teukbyeoljachido* (special autonomous province), *teukbyeoljachisi* (special autonomous city), and *teukbyeolsi* (special city). All of the first-order administrative divisions have a designated seat with the exception of Gyeongsangbuk-do. Currently, the provincial office is located in Daegu, but Daegu has not been part of the province since 1981. The provincial office will be relocated between the border of Andong-si and Yecheon-gun.¹⁰ For a current administrative map of South Korea, see Appendix C.

¹⁰ “경북도청 이전 예정지 ‘안동.예천’ 결정” (Andong.Yecheon Chosen for Provincial Office Location), *Asia Today*.
<http://www.asiatoday.co.kr/news/view.asp?seq=143287>

Name	Generic	GEC	GENC	Seat
Busan-gwangyeoksi	gwangyeoksi	KS10	KR-26	Busan
부산광역시	광역시			부산
釜山廣域市	廣域市			釜山
Chungcheongbuk-do	do	KS05	KR-43	Cheongju
충청북도	도			청주
忠淸北道	道			淸州
Chungcheongnam-do	do	KS17	KR-44	Hongseong
충청남도	도			홍성
忠淸南道	道			洪城
Daegu-gwangyeoksi	gwangyeoksi	KS15	KR-27	Daegu
대구광역시	광역시			대구
大邱廣域市	廣域市			大邱
Daejeon-gwangyeoksi	gwangyeoksi	KS19	KR-30	Daejeon
대전광역시	광역시			대전
大田廣域市	廣域市			大田
Gangwon-do	do	KS06	KR-42	Chuncheon
강원도	도			춘천
江原道	道			春川
Gwangju-gwangyeoksi	gwangyeoksi	KS18	KR-29	Gwangju
광주광역시	광역시			광주
光州廣域市	廣域市			光州
Gyeongsangbuk-do	do	KS14	KR-47	Daegu
경상북도	도			대구
慶尙北道	道			大邱
Gyeonggi-do	do	KS13	KR-41	Suwon
경기도	도			수원
京畿道	道			水原
Gyeongsangnam-do	do	KS20	KR-48	Changwon
경상남도	도			창원
慶尙南道	道			昌原
Incheon-gwangyeoksi	gwangyeoksi	KS12	KR-28	Incheon
인천광역시	광역시			인천
仁川廣域市	廣域市			仁川
Jeju- teukbyeoljachido	teukbyeoljachido	KS01	KR-49	Jeju
제주특별자치도	특별자치도			제주

Name	Generic	GEC	GENC	Seat
濟州特別自治道	特別自治道			濟州
Jeollabuk-do	do	KS03	KR-45	Jeonju
전라북도	도			전주
全羅北道	道			全州
Jeollanam-do	do	KS16	KR-46	Muan
전라남도	도			무안
全羅南道	道			務安
Sejong- teukbyeoljachisi	teukbyeoljachisi	KS22	KR-50	Sejong
세종특별자치시	특별자치시			세종
世宗特別自治市	特別自治市			世宗
Seoul- teukbyeolsi	teukbyeolsi	KS11	KR-11	Seoul
서울특별시	특별시			서울
Ulsan- gwangyeoksi	gwangyeoksi	KS21	KR-31	Ulsan
울산광역시	광역시			울산
蔚山廣域市	廣域市			蔚山

Feature Designation Code	Administrative Division Level	Administrative Division Units (as of 2014)
ADM 1	First-order Administrative Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 Provinces (do 道) • 6 Metropolitan cities (gwangyeoksi, 광역시, 廣域市) • 1 Special city (teukbyeolsi, 특별시) • 1 Special autonomous city (teukbyeoljachisi, 특별자치시, 特別自治市) • 1 Special autonomous province (teukbyeoljachido, 특별자치도, 特別自治道)
ADM 2	Second-order Administrative Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 77 Cities (si, 시, 市) • 84 Counties (gun, 군, 郡) • 69 Districts (gu, 구, 區)

ADM 3	Third-order Administrative Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 103 Districts (gu, 구, 區) • Township (myeon, 면, 面) • Neighborhood (dong, 동, 洞) • Town (eup, 읍, 邑)
ADM 4	Fourth-order Administrative Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village (ri, 리, 里) • Village (tong, 통, 統) • District (ban, 반, 班)

e. Disputed Names

South Korea refers to the Sea of Japan as the East Sea.

f. Disputed Territories

Note: For the latest country-specific boundary dispute information, visit the U.S. Department of State's Boundaries and Sovereignty Encyclopedia, or B.A.S.E., at <http://base.us-state.osis.gov/>.

South Korea has a territorial dispute with Japan over the Liancourt Rocks, a group of rocky islets in the Sea of Japan. The Koreans refer to these islets as Dokdo while the Japanese refer to them as Takeshima. South Korea also has a dispute with China over the Socotra Rock, which is a submerged rock located in the Yellow Sea. The US takes no position on the sovereignty of these features. No country code should be assigned to these features.¹¹

g. Demilitarized Zone

The Military Demarcation Line (MDL) forms the boundary between North and South Korea. A demilitarized zone (DMZ) extends for about one mile on either side of the MDL. Both governments view the MDL only as a temporary administrative line, not as a permanent border. Any features in the DMZ are coded based on where they lie in relation to the MDL.

h. Islands Under Military Control of the United Nations Command

United Nations Command controls a group of islands lying off the west coast of the Korean Peninsula. The main islands of this group, which are sometimes referred to as the Northwest Islands, includes Baengnyeongdo, Daecheongdo, Socheongdo, Daeyeonpyeongdo, and Soyeonpyeongdo. South Korea *de facto* administers the civilian populations living on these islands. These islands may be assigned the country code of South Korea.

¹¹Final GNDB disposition and coding awaits sovereignty notes to be provided by the Department of State.

5. Source Material

The series of maps listed below are the most authoritative sources for South Korean names and are listed in descending order of preference:

1. South Korea, Series L754, 1:50,000, NGA, various dates. (Co-produced with the South Korean government).
2. *Yeongjin O Man Jido* 1:50,000, Yeongjinmunhwasa, 2007.
3. *Jeonguk Doro Jido* 1:80,000, Samseongchulpansa, 2005.
4. *Jeonguk Doro Jido* 1:100,000, Seongjimunhwasa, 2007.

Appendix A.

ROMANIZATION SYSTEM FOR KOREAN FOR THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Ministry of Culture and Tourism System (2000) BGN/PCGN 2011 Agreement

This system for romanizing Korean was devised by the Republic of Korea's Ministry of Culture and Tourism in 2000, and has been implemented extensively in South Korea since that date.¹ In 2011 BGN and PCGN agreed to adopt this system for the romanization of Korean geographical names in the Republic of Korea. This replaces BGN and PCGN's recommendation to use the system developed by G.M. McCune and E.O. Reischauer in 1939, a system which has been used by the BGN since 1943, and was later adopted for use by the PCGN. The McCune-Reischauer system remains the approved system for use for geographical names in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The main characteristic difference of this system is the absence of diacritical marks. The official tabulation of the system is considerably simplified as compared to the elaborate McCune-Reischauer system, and as such does not in all instances provide for the linguistic nuances of the Korean language. Certain irregular or unusual character combinations are not fully specified by this system, and where there is any ambiguity of application an official South Korean Roman-script source, such as the National Atlas of Korea,² should be used for reference.

The Korean *hangeul* alphabet was devised in the fifteenth century and has 24 letters: 14 consonants and 10 vowels. Although the Korean language is now principally written in *hangeul* characters in the Republic of Korea, there is still some use of *hanja* characters. *Hanja* is the Korean name for Chinese characters (Mandarin, *hanzi*). Like *hanja* characters, *hangeul* is presented in syllabic units. An example follows:

Korean		Romanization
Left to right	Top to bottom	
부 산	부 산	Busan
Note: While Korean script may be written horizontally or vertically, romanization will always be written from left to right		

The tables which follow specify the romanization of *hangeul*. To romanize names written in *hanja*, which are not available in *hangeul*, it is necessary to find the *hangeul* equivalents of the *hanja*

¹ It is sometimes referred to as the Revised Romanization of Korean.

² Produced by the Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs, 2009, ISBN 978-89-93841-03-9

characters in a *hanja-to-hangeul* reference table, and then romanize the *hangeul* by means of the *hangeul-to-Roman* tables below.

Romanization of consonant and vowel sounds

Table 1 gives the romanizations for Korean consonants, table 2 the romanizations for vowels.

Consonant characters	
Hangul	Romanization
ㄱ	g, k ^{NOTE 1}
ㄴ	n
ㄷ	d, t ^{NOTE 1}
ㄹ	r, l ^{NOTE 2}
ㅁ	m
ㅂ	b, p ^{NOTE 1}
ㅅ	s
ㅇ	ng ^{NOTE 3}
ㅈ	j
ㅊ	ch
ㅋ	k
ㅌ	t
ㅍ	p
ㅎ	h
ㄲ	kk
ㄴ	tt
ㅃ	pp
ㅆ	ss
ㅉ	jj

Vowel characters	
Hangul	Romanization
ㅏ	a
ㅑ	ya
ㅓ	eo
ㅕ	yeo
ㅗ	o
ㅛ	yo
ㅜ	u
ㅠ	yu
ㅡ	eu
ㅣ	i
ㅝ	ae
ㅞ	yae
ㅟ	e
ㅠ	ye
ㅡ	oe
ㅣ	wi
ㅤ	ui
ㅥ	wa
ㅦ	wo
ㅧ	wae
ㅨ	we

Romanization of consonant clusters

Table 3 shows the romanizations that are to be employed for word-medial consonant clusters, some of which are irregular as compared to the romanization of each of the composite characters individually. These irregularities capture some of the phonetic changes inherent in the Korean language. For these word-medial clusters, characters ending syllables are listed in the left-hand column and characters starting succeeding syllables are listed in the top row.

TABLE 3

		SYLLABIC INITIALS													
		ㄱ	ㄴ	ㄷ	ㄹ	ㅁ	ㅂ	ㅅ	ㅇ	ㅈ	ㅊ	ㅋ	ㆁ	ㅍ	ㅎ
SYLLABIC FINALS	ㄱ	kg	kn, ngn	kd	kr, ngn	km, ngm	kb	ks	g, ng	kj	kch	kk	kt	kp	kh, k
	ㄴ	ng	nn	nd	ll, nn	nm	nb	ns	n	nj	nch	nk	nt	np	nh
	ㄷ	tg	tn	tt	tl	tm	tp	ts	d, j	tj	tch	tk	tt	tp	t, ch
	ㄹ	lg	ll	ld	ll	lm	lb	ls	r, ll	lj	lch	lk	lt	lp	lh
	ㅁ	mg	mn	md	mn	mm	mb	ms	mmn	mj	mch	mk	mt	mp	mh
	ㅂ	pg	mn	pd	mn	pm, mm	pb	ps	b	pj	pch	pk	pt	pp	ph
	ㅇ	ngg	ngn	ngd	ngn	ngm	ngb	ngs	ng	ngj	ngch	ngk	ngt	ngp	ngh

Through the examples given in official tabulations of this system, such as that available at <http://www.korean.go.kr/eng/roman/roman.jsp>, a number of further irregular romanizations for consonant clusters may be seen; however, these are described as pertaining only in certain instances, so should not be interpreted as being intended to be adopted uniformly.

Where alternative romanizations are given, a reference source should be consulted for the appropriate romanization according to its context.

Notes

Note 1: The consonants ㄱ, ㄷ, and ㅂ are transcribed respectively as *g*, *d*, and *b* when they appear before a vowel; they are transcribed as *k*, *t*, and *p* when followed by another consonant or form the final sound of a word, e.g. 불국사 – Bulguksa; 목호 – Mukho

Note 2: ㄹ is transcribed as *r* when followed by a vowel, and as *l* when followed by a consonant or when appearing at the end of a word. ㄹ followed by ㄹ is transcribed as *ll*, e.g. 설악 - Seorak; 칠곡 – Chilgok; 울릉 Ulleung

Note 3: ㅇ has no sound value when appearing at the beginning of a syllable, and should not be romanized in this position, e.g. 울산 – Ulsan.

Note 4: For stylistic guidance on the presentation of generic terms, reference should be made to an official Roman-script source such as the National Atlas of Korea. Broadly speaking, the presentation of generic terms for populated places and administrative divisions appear as separated from the name

by a hyphen with a lower case initial letter, whilst most other generic terms are run solid with the name. The relevant generic terms usually appearing with a hyphen are:

도, -do (province); 시, -si (city); 군, -gun (county); 구, -gu (district); 읍, -eup (town); 면, -myeon (township);

리, -ri (village); 동, -dong (township); 가, -ga (section of a street or district); 로, -ro (road); 길, -gil (street, road). Assimilated sound changes are not reflected in romanization across the hyphen, e.g. 삼죽면 - Samjuk-myeon.

Where the generic term is run solid with the name, however, assimilated sound changes are reflected throughout, e.g. 독립문 – Dongnimmun.

Appendix B. Glossary of Generic Terms

<u>Generic</u>	<u>Hangul</u>	<u>Feature Designation Name</u>	<u>Feature Designation Code</u>
am	암	island, point, rock, rocks, temple(s)	ISL, PT, RK, RKS, TMPL
baesuji	배수지	reservoir(s)	RSV
bakji	박지	anchorage	ANCH
bando	반도	peninsula	PEN
bangmulgwan	방물관	museum	MUS
bawi	바위	hill, island, rock, rocks	HLL, ISL, RK, RKS
bi	비	monument, pagoda	MNMT, PGDA
beobwon	법원	courthouse	CTHSE
beongwon	병원	hospital	HSP
bogeonso	보건소	clinic	HSPC
bong	봉	hill, mountain, peak	HLL, MT, PK
bul	불	monument	MNMT
bungijeom	분기점	road junction	RDJCT
byeongwon	병원	hospital	HSP
charyangji	차량지	railroad yard	RYD
cheon	천	stream	STM
cheong	청	administrative facility	ADMF
cheongsa	청사	administrative facility	ADMF
cheoldo	철도	railroad	RR
cheolgyo	철교	bridge	BDG
chi	치	hill, mountain, pass, point	HLL, MT, PASS, PT
cho	초	reef(s), rock, shoal(s)	RF, RK, SHOL
chodeunghakgyo	초등학교	school	SCH
cheon	천	stream, section of stream	STM, STMX
dae	대	mountain, peak, point, rock	MT, PK, PT, RK

<u>Generic</u>	<u>Hangul</u>	<u>Feature Designation Name</u>	<u>Feature Designation Code</u>
daegyo	대교	bridge	BDG
daehak	대학	college	SCHC
daehakgyo	대학교	college	SCHC
dan	단	cape, headland, point,	CAPE, HDLD, PT
dari	다리	bridge	BDG
deungdae	등대	lighthouse	LTHSE
do	도	first-order administrative division, island, islands, land-tied island, section of island	ADM1, ISL, ISLS, ISLT, ISLX
dol	돌	rock	RK
dondae	돈대	hill, point	HLL, PT
dong	동	third-order administrative division	ADM3
du	두	point	PT
eup	읍	third-order administrative division	ADM3
gak	각	point	PT
gang	강	inlet, stream, anabranch	INLT, STM, STMA
ganggu	강구	estuary	ESTY
gap	갭	cape, point	CAPE, PT
godeunghakgyo	고등학교	school	SCH
gogae	고개	pass, valley	PASS, VAL
gok	곡	valley	VAL
gol	골	valley	VAL
gongdongmyoji	공동묘지	cemetery	VAL
gongeopgodeunghakgyo	공업고등학교	school	SCH
gongmyo	공묘	tomb(s)	TMB
gongwonmyoji	공원묘지	cemetery	CMTY
got	곶	cape, point	CAPE, PT
gu	구	second-order administrative division, estuary, inlet	ADM2, ISLS, INLT

<u>Generic</u>	<u>Hangul</u>	<u>Feature Designation Name</u>	<u>Feature Designation Code</u>
gukjegonghang	국제공항	airport	AIRP
gul	굴	tunnel	TNL
gun	군	second-order administrative division	ADM2
gundo	군도	islands	ISLS
gwangyeoksi	광역시	first-order administrative division	ADM1
gyegok	계곡	valley	VAL
gyo	교	bridge	BDG
hae	해	bay, marine channel, sound	BAY, CHNM, SD
haehyeop	해협	marine channel, strait	CHNM, STRT
haesuyokjang	해수욕장	beach	BCH
hang	항	anchorage, bay, harbor(s)	ANCH, BAY, HBR
ho	호	lake	LK
hosu	호수	lake	LK
hyanggyo	향교	shrine, temple(s)	SHRN, TMPL
hyeon	현	pass	PASS
jae	재	hill, mountain, pass, pond	HLL, MT, PASS, PND
jaebang	재방	levee	LEV
jawon	자원	temple(s)	TMPL
je	제	reservoir(s)	RSV
jaebang	재방	levee	LEV
jedo	제도	islands	ISLS
jeon	전	shrine	SHRN
jeosuji	저수지	reservoir(s)	RSV
ji	지	reservoir(s)	RSV
jigu	지구	area	AREA
jonghabundongjang	종합운동장	stadium	STDM
junghakgyo	중학교	school	SCH

<u>Generic</u>	<u>Hangul</u>	<u>Feature Designation Name</u>	<u>Feature Designation Code</u>
kkeut	곶	point	PT
maeul	마을	populated place	PPL
man	만	bay, cove	BAY, COVE
mokjang	목장	reach	RCH
mot	못	pond	PND
myeon	면	third-order administrative division	ADM3
myo	묘	cemetery, tomb(s)	CMTY, TMB
myoji	묘지	anchorage, cemetery	ANCH, CMTY
myowon	묘원	cemetery	CMTY
nae	내	stream	STM
naru	나루	ferry, ferry terminal	FY, FYT
neung	능	tomb(s)	TMB
neup	늪	swamp	SWMP
ol	올	peak	PK
oncheon	온천	hot spring(s)	SPNT
po	포	bay, cove(s), harbor(s), inlet, lake, point, reservoir(s), sound	BAY, COVE, HBR, INLT, LK, PT, RSV, SD
pogu	포구	inlet	INLT
pokpo	폭포	waterfall(s)	FLLS
ponae	포내	stream mouth(s)	STMM
reung	릉	tomb(s)	TMB
ri	리	fourth-order administrative division	ADM4
ryeong	령	mountain, pass	MT, PASS
sa	사	temple(s)	TMPL
sadang	사당	shrine, temple(s)	SHRN, TMPL
san	산	hill, mountain	HLL, MT
seo	서	island, reef(s)	ISL, RF

<u>Generic</u>	<u>Hangul</u>	<u>Feature Designation Name</u>	<u>Feature Designation Code</u>
seok	석	rocks	RKS
seom	섬	island	ISL
seon	선	railroad	RR
seonchakjang	선착장	ferry terminal	FYT
seowon	서원	shrine, temple(s)	SHRN, TMPL
sudo	수도	channel, marine channel	CHN, CHNM
suwonji	수원지	reservoir(s)	RSV
tan	단	shoal(s)	SHOL
tap	탑	tower	TOWR
teukbyeoljachido	특별자치도	first-order administrative division	ADM1
teukbyeoljachisi	특별자치시	first-order administrative division	ADM1
teukbyeolsi	특별시	first-order administrative division	ADM1
wangneung	왕릉	tomb(s)	TMB
yaksu	약수	spring(s)	SPNG
yeok	역	railroad station	RSTN
yeol	열	island	ISL
yeoldo	열도	islands	ISLS
yeom	염	island	ISL
yeongdang	영당	shrine	SHRN
yeonmot	연못	pond	PND
yujeokpi	유적비	tomb(s)	TMB
yukgyo	육교	bridge	BDG

Appendix C. Administrative Division Map of South Korea

South Korean Provinces containing *buk* or *nam* (north or south) are contracted to the commonly used short forms shown below.

First-Order Administrative Divisions of South Korea



Appendix D. Dialect Map of South Korea

South Korean Dialects

