

Appendices

Appendix 1: Chronological Tables

Tab. 40: Kings of Koryŏ.

Name	Chinese Characters	Reigned From	Reigned Until	Years of Reign
Thäjo	太祖	918	943	25
Hyejong	惠宗	943	945	2
Cöngjong	定宗	945	949	4
Kwangjong	光宗	949	975	26
Kyöngjong	景宗	975	981	6
Söngjong	成宗	981	997	16
Mokcong	穆宗	997	1009	12
Hyöngjong	顯宗	1009	1031	22
Tökcong	德宗	1031	1034	3
Cöngjong	靖宗	1034	1046	12
Munjong	文宗	1046	1083	37
Söngjong	宣宗	1083	1094	11
Höngjong	獻宗	1094	1095	1
Sukcong	肅宗	1095	1105	10
Yejong	睿宗	1105	1122	17
Injong	仁宗	1122	1146	24
Ŭijong	毅宗	1146	1170	24
Myöngjong	明宗	1170	1197	27
Shinjong	神宗	1197	1204	7
Hüijong	熙宗	1204	1211	7
Kangjong	康宗	1211	1213	2
Kojong	高宗	1213	1259	46
Wöngjong	元宗	1259	1274	15
Chungnyöl	忠烈	1274	1308	34

Name	Chinese Characters	Reigned From	Reigned Until	Years of Reign
Chungsŏn	忠宣	1308	1313	5
Chungsuk	忠肅	1313	1330	17
Chunghye	忠惠	1330	1332	2
Chungsuk	忠肅	1332	1339	7
Chunghye	忠惠	1339	1344	5
Chungmok	忠穆	1344	1348	4
Chungjŏng	忠定	1349	1351	3
Kongmin	恭愍	1351	1374	23
U	禡	1374	1388	14
Chang	昌	1388	1389	1
Kongyang	恭讓	1389	1392	3

Tab. 41: Kings of Cosŏn.

Name	Chinese Characters	Reigned From	Reigned Until	Years of Reign
Thäjo	太祖	1392	1398	6
Cöngjong	定宗	1398	1400	2
Thäjong	太宗	1400	1418	18
Sejong	世宗	1418	1450	32
Munjong	文宗	1450	1452	2
Tanjong	端宗	1452	1455	3
Sejo	世祖	1455	1468	13
Yejong	睿宗	1468	1469	1
Söngjong	成宗	1469	1494	25
Yönsangun	燕山君	1494	1506	12
Cungjong	中宗	1506	1544	38
Injong	仁宗	1544	1545	1
Myöngjong	明宗	1545	1567	22
Sönjo	宣祖	1567	1608	41
Kwanghägun	光海君	1608	1623	15
Injo	仁祖	1623	1649	26
Hyojong	孝宗	1649	1659	10
Hyönjong	顯宗	1659	1674	15
Sukcong	肅宗	1674	1720	46
Kyöngjong	景宗	1720	1724	4
Yöngjo	英祖	1724	1776	52
Cöngjo	正祖	1776	1800	24
Sunjo	純祖	1800	1834	34
Hönjong	憲宗	1834	1849	15
Chöljong	哲宗	1849	1863	14
Kojong	高宗	1863	1897	34
Sunjong	純宗	1897	1910	13

Appendix 2: Traditional Korean Units of Measurement

Tab. 42: Traditional Korean Units of Measurement.

Category	Name		Approximate Metric Value	Relation to Other Units
Length	<i>chon</i>	寸	3.03 cm	Varied by period between 2.5–3.3 cm
	<i>chōk (ca)</i>	尺	30.3 cm	10 <i>chon</i>
	<i>cang</i>	丈	3.03 m	10 <i>chōk</i>
	<i>kan</i>	間	1.82 m	6 <i>chōk</i>
	<i>cōng</i>	町	109 m	60 <i>kan</i>
	<i>ri</i>	里	654 m	6 <i>cōng</i>
Length of cloth	<i>phil</i>	疋	12.1–13.6 m	40–45 <i>chōk</i> = 1 bolt of fabric
Geometrical area	<i>phyōng (kan, po)</i>	坪 (間, 步)	3,306 m ²	1 square <i>kan</i>
	<i>myo</i>	畝	100 m ²	30 <i>phyōng</i>
	<i>tan</i>	段	1,000 m ²	10 <i>myo</i>
	<i>cōng (kyōng)</i>	町 (頃)	1 ha	10 <i>tan</i>
Yield area	<i>pa</i>	把	1–4 m ²	1 handful of crop
	<i>sok (tan, mut)</i>	束 (單, 束)	10–40 m ²	10 <i>pa</i> = 1 bundle of crop
	<i>pu (pok, cim)</i>	負 (卜, 짐)	100–400 m ²	10 <i>sok</i> = 1 load of crop
	<i>kyōl</i>	結	0.99–3.95 ha	100 <i>pu</i> . A full unit of land-tax yield
Paddy area	<i>tōjigi</i>	升落只 (刀落只)	50–100 m ²	Land for 1 <i>tō</i> of seeds
	<i>majigi (turak)</i>	斗落只 (斗落)	500–1000 m ²	10 <i>tōjigi</i> = land for 1 <i>mal</i> of seeds
	<i>sōmjigi</i>	石落只	0.5–1 ha ²	10 <i>majigi</i> = land for 1 <i>sōm</i> of seeds
Volume	<i>tō (sūng)</i>	升	1.8 L	
	<i>mal (tu)</i>	斗	18 L	10 <i>tō</i>
	<i>sōm (sōk)</i>	石	180 L	10 <i>mal</i>

Category	Name		Approximate Metric Value	Relation to Other Units
Mass and coins	<i>pun</i>	分	0.375 g	
	<i>cǎn</i>	錢	3.75 g	10 <i>pun</i>
	<i>ryang</i>	兩	37.5 g	10 <i>cǎn</i> = 1 <i>tael</i>
	<i>kūn</i>	斤	600 g	16 <i>ryang</i> = 1 <i>catty</i>
	<i>kwan</i>	貫	3.75 kg	100 <i>ryang</i>

Appendix 3: Transcription Rules (Kyŏngja Method)

The transcription used here is based on ISO TR 11941, Method I. North and South Korea agreed upon this method in 1996 but withdrew it in 2013. In honor of this standard, I selected the name of January 1, 1194 (“1194-1”) from the traditional East Asian sexagenary cycle. This name is 庚子 *Kyŏngja*. It is also the name of the second-oldest Korean set of movable types, produced by King Sejong’s Office of Typesetting in 1420 (a *Kyŏngja* year) and “considered perfect at that time.”¹ Incidentally, *kyŏngja* is also the pronunciation of the characters 敬字, meaning “respect for written characters.” This fits the intent of this method. Accordingly, the formal name of the method is the “Kyŏngja transcription method” (敬字表記法, 경자 표기법 *Kyŏngja Phyogibŏp*). The following rules and changes apply:

1. Monophthongs are represented by a single letter. Thus, *ae* → *ä*, *oe* → *ö*, *ui* → *ü*.
2. Aspirated consonants are followed by the letter *h*. Thus, *ph* is pronounced /pʰ/ as in “Phuket,” and *th* is pronounced /tʰ/ as in “Thomas.”
3. *c* is pronounced /cɛ/ close to *j* in “jet,” *ch* is pronounced /cɛʰ/ close to *ch* in “chat.”
4. ㅅ and ㅆ are transcribed as *sh* before *i*, *ü* and *y*. Thus, 시대 (時代) → *shidä*; 샤대 → *Shadä*; 김씨 (金氏) → *Kim-sshi*; 것이 → *köshi*.
5. Final *t* and *th* are transcribed as *c* and *ch* before a suffix or clitic with initial *i* and *y* to reflect palatalization. Thus, 굳이 → *kuçi* and 발이 → *pachi*.
6. *N*-insertion and nasal assimilation before initial *i*, *y* and ㄹ (발일 → *pannil*, 옛일 → *yennil*, 색약 → *sängnyak*, 천로 → *chönnŏ*) are treated as lexical exceptions.
7. Final ㄹ is transcribed as *l* and initial ㄹ as *r*. Thus, 절요 (節要) is *cölyo*, but 고려 (高麗) is *Koryö*. If initial ㄹ follows final ㄹ at a syllable boundary, it is also transcribed as *l*. Thus, 물론 (勿論) is *mullon*.
8. Hangül characters that are obsolete today can be used to render the original script and to indicate phonetic changes. For example, 士 which is rendered as 사 *sa* in modern Korean but was historically rendered as ㅅ can be transcribed as *sá*, and 內 ㄴ as *nä* (modern use 내 *nä*).
9. Particles are attached with a hyphen to the preceding word.
10. Prefixes and suffixes can be marked with a hyphen to improve readability.
11. Words in a sentence are written with spaces between them.
 1. Finals and initials separated by spaces are written unassimilated.
 1. 자본주의 (“capitalism”) *cabon cüüi* (→ *cabon-juüi* when separated by a hyphen)
 2. Compound words and given personal names are written together without hyphen.
 1. 男尊女卑 (“respecting men, despising women”) *namjon yöbi*
 2. 李舜臣 Yi *Sunshin*
 3. Nouns representing units, auxiliary nouns and auxiliary verbs are separated with space or hyphen.
 1. 六年 (“six years”) *yuk nyön* or *yung-nyön*
 2. 내가 읽은 바를 (“what I have read”) *nä-ga ilgün pa-rül* or *nä-ga ilgün-ba-rül*
 3. 할 수 있는 모든 것 (“everything you can do”) *hal sü innün modün köt* or *hal-sü innün modün-göt*

¹ McGovern 1966: 22.

4. 學生들이 재미있는 책을 읽고 싶어해요. (“Students want to read interesting books.”)
Haksāng-dŭl-i cāmiin-nŭn chāg-ŭl ilko shiphōhāyo. or Haksāng-dŭl-i cāmiin-nŭn chāg-ŭl ilko-shiphōhāyo.

12. Sino-Korean words historically beginning with the sounds *r* or *n* follow the Initial Sound Rule.

1. When beginning with *ni* or *ri*, *ny* or *ry*, the first letter is written *y*. Thus,
 1. 女性 (“woman”) *nyōsōng* → *yōsōng*
 2. 兩班 (“yangban”) *ryangban* → *yangban*
 3. 李 (family name) *ri* → *Yi*
 4. 林 (family name) *rim* → *Yim*
 5. 利用 (“use”) *riyong* → *iyong*
2. In all other cases, the first letter is *n*. Thus,
 1. 羅列 (“enumeration”) *raryōl* → *nayōl*
 2. 來年 (“next year”) *rānyōn* → *nānyōn*
 3. 老人 (“old person”) *roin* → *noin*
3. Words with Sino-Korean prefixes follow the Initial Sound Rule for the second part of the word as well. Thus,
 1. 新女性 (“new woman”) *shin-nyōsōng* → *shin-yōsōng*
 2. 中老年人 (“middle-aged person”) *cung-roin* → *cung-noin*
 3. 逆利用 (“reverse use”) *yōk-riyong* → *yog-yiyong*
4. In positions other than the beginning, the original sounds are maintained.
 1. 男女 (“men and women”) → *namnyō*
 2. 事例 (“case”) → *sarye*
5. Following a vowel or the final consonant *n*, *ryōl* and *ryul* are written as *yōl* and *yul*.
 1. 羅列 (“enumeration”) *raryōl* → *nayōl*
 2. 規律 (“discipline”) *kyuryul* → *kyuyul*
6. Nouns representing units do not follow the Initial Sound Rule.
 1. 千兩 (“1,000 *ryang*”) *chōn ryang* (pronounced as *chōnnyang*)
 2. 六年 (“six years”) *yuk nyōn* (pronounced as *yungnyōn*)
 3. 十里 (“ten *ri*”) *ship ri* (pronounced as *shimni*)

Tab. 43: Vowels.

Monophthongs										
Hangŭl	ㅏ	ㅑ	ㅓ	ㅕ	ㅡ	ㅣ	ㅗ	ㅛ	ㅜ	ㅠ
Letter	a	ö	o	u	ü	i	ä	e	ö	ü
Diphthongs										
Hangŭl	ㅑ	ㅓ	ㅕ	ㅠ	ㅗ	ㅛ	ㅜ	ㅠ	ㅑ	ㅓ
Letter	ya	yö	yo	yu	yä	ye	wa	wä	wö	we
If ö, Ö, ü, Ü are not available, use ó, Ó, ú, Ú.										

Tab. 44: Consonants.

Consonants															
Hangŭl	ㄱ	ㄱ ^a	ㅋ	ㄴ	ㄷ	ㄷ ^a	ㄹ	ㅁ	ㅂ	ㅂ ^a	ㅅ	ㅅ ^e	ㅅ ^f	ㅇ	ㅈ
Initial	k	kk	kh	n	t	th ^d	r	m	p	pp	ph	s ^e	ss ^f	— b	c
Intervocalic	g			d ^c			b			ng			j		
Final ^g	k			t			l			p			t		

- a** ㄱ ㄷ ㅂ ㅅ ㅈ are single sounds.
- b** Initial ㅇ is a soundless symbol before a vowel and is not transcribed.
- c** Before suffix or clitic with initial i, y, hi: c.
- d** Before suffix or clitic with initial i, y: ch.
- e** Before i, ü, y: sh.
- f** Before i, ü, y: ssh.
- g** Before i and y, any final can become nn if n-insertion and nasal assimilation apply.
- h** Not written before initial vowel.

Tab. 45: Obsolete characters. Used in historical contexts only.

Hangŭl	ㅏ	ㅑ	ㅓ	ㅕ	ㅗ	ㅛ	ㅜ	ㅠ
Letter	á	ä	z	’	ñ	f	ff	w

Tab. 46: Finals Combined with Initials. Only assimilations shown.

Final	Initial							
	ᵐ k	ᵐ n	ᵐ t	ᵐ r	ᵐ m	ᵐ p	ᵐ s	ᵐ c
ᵐ k		ngn		ngn	ngm			
ᵐ n	ng		nd	ll (nn)		nb		nj
ᵐ s ᵐ t		nn		nn	nm		ss	
ᵐ l	lg	ll (nn)	ld	ll (nn)		lb		lj
ᵐ m	mg		md	mn		mb		mj
ᵐ p		mn		mn	mm			
ᵐ ng	ngg		ngd	ngn		ngb		ngj
ᵐ t	kh	nn	th					ch

Tab. 47: Consonant cluster finals combined with initials. Only assimilations shown.

Final	Inter-vocalic	Initial							
		ᵐ k	ᵐ n	ᵐ t	ᵐ r	ᵐ m	ᵐ p	ᵐ c	ᵐ h
ᵐ k	ks		ngn		ngn	ngm			
ᵐ n	nh	nkh		nth			nph	nch	
ᵐ n	nj								ch
ᵐ k	lg	lk	ngn			ngm			kh
ᵐ m	lm								
ᵐ p	lb	lk		lt	ll		lp		ph
ᵐ l	ls				ll				
ᵐ l	lth				ll				
ᵐ p	lph		m						
ᵐ l	lh	lkh	ll	lth	ll			lch	
ᵐ p	ps							cc	

