

KOREAN ORTHOGRAPHY OF LOANWORDS AND SPELLING PROBLEMS WITH PROPER NOUNS FROM SLOVENIA

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Abstract

This paper firstly introduces The Korean Orthography of Loanwords and its history. Recently with more cultural and economic exchanges between Korea and Slovenia, the Korean Orthography guidelines for Slovene words are needed to guide words of Slovene origin when settling in Korean. Although Serbo-Croatian is not an official language of Slovenia, some Slovene words are currently written in Korean according to the guidelines for Serbo-Croatian in KOL. Therefore, we exam the current Korean orthography examples of Slovene words and suggest amendments based on the origin pronunciation. In order to avoid further confusion and to provide the foundation of Korean Orthography of Slovene words, we firstly demonstrated a comparison table of Slovene alphabet (abeceda) and Korean alphabet (Hangeul) supported with examples of Slovene words, and then suggested detailed guidelines on how to write Slovene words in Hangeul.

Keywords: Korean orthography; Korean; Slovene; loanwords; foreignwords; spelling problems with Slovene words in Hangeul

Povzetek

Članek najprej predstavi Korejski zapis prevzetih besed and zgodovino prevzemanja. S stopnjevanjem kulturnih in ekonomskih izmenjav med Korejo in Slovenijo se je povečala tudi potreba po pravopisnih pravilih, ki bi besede slovenskega izvora primerno uvrstila v korejski zapis. Srbohrvaščina sicer ni uradni jezik v Sloveniji, vendar so trenutno korejske besede, ki so izvorno slovenske, zapisane po pravopisnih pravilih, ki so postavljena za izvorno srbohrvaške besede. V raziskavi torej najprej analiziramo primere zapisa slovenskih besed v korejščini in predlagamo spremembe, s katerimi bi korejski zapis bolj približali izgovorjavi izvorne besede. Z namenom, da bi se izognili nadaljni zmedi ter da bi podali osnovo pravopisnim pravilom za slovenske besede v korejščini, smo najprej primerjali slovensko abecedo in korejski zapis *hangul* in dodali primere, zatem pa predlagali natančna pravila za zapis slovenskih besed v korejščini.

Ključne besede: korejski zapis; korejščina; slovenščina; prevzete besede; tujke; problemi pri zapisovanju slovenskih besed v hangulu



1 Introduction

Recently, interest for Slovenia in Korea is increasing as there are more cultural and economic exchanges between the two countries. Slovenia has been exposed to Koreans by mass media more and more. There were documentaries and traveling TV shows introducing beautiful, peaceful and green Slovenia to Koreans. Moreover, Slovenia became production locations for Korean television series¹ and for a real variety show². In addition, SNG Drama Ljubljana (Slovene National Theatre) performed plays in Korea, *The Crazy Locomotive* (폭주 기관차) in 2015 and *Faust* (파우스트) in 2016 as they were invited to the Seoul Performing Arts Festival for two consecutive years. Conversely, Korean animated children's television series *Robocar Poli* (로보카 폴리) has been airing for more than a year in Slovenia. In the field of publication, several books on Slovenia and Ljubljana have been published recently in Korea.³ Interexchange is also very active in the field of sports, where during the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Olympic Games many Slovene athletes played well and gained the attention of Koreans. Mitja Gasparini⁴, a Slovene volleyball player for example, is very popular in the V-League (South Korean club volleyball competition). Getting more and more familiar to Koreans, Slovenia became a fascinating tourist destination, with the number of tourists from Korea increasing every year.

Korean Studies of the Department of Asian Studies at the Faculty of Art, University of Ljubljana, have been receiving questions on how to pronounce and write Slovene words in Korean by institutions and public organizations as well as individuals. This suggests that Slovene words are spoken and written among Koreans for their communication not only among people of certain backgrounds but in general public. Being aware of the need, the Orthography Commission⁵ The Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Art⁶ in cooperation with the Department of Asian Studies at the Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana, proposed the guidelines on how to write and pronounce Korean names in Slovene based on Korean Romanization.⁷ The guidelines were published in February 2018 on the occasion of PyeongChang 2018 Winter Olympic

¹ Filming of *Dear My Friends* (디어 마이 프렌즈) in 2016, which had more than 5% audience ratings at average and *Black Knight: The Man Who Guards Me* (흑기사) in 2017, which had more than 10% audience ratings at average.

² Filming of *Hiring a village for a short time* (잠시만 빌리지) was in 2018. A real variety show is a combination of reality and variety program. This real variety show showed how a married couple with their baby lived in Slovenia for 2 weeks. The married couple were Korean singers, and they sang and played guitar in Vlado Kreslin's concert.

³ Kang Byoung Yoong. (2015). *Ljubljana, a city that resembles my wife* (류블라나, 아내를 닮은 도시). Paju: Nanda. Kim Yideum. (2016). *Dear Slovenia* (디어 슬로베니아). Goyang: Logopolis.

⁴ Mitja Gasparini belongs to Incheon Korean Air Jumbos.

⁵ Pravopisna komisija, 맞춤법 위원회

⁶ The Slovenska Akademija Znanosti in Umetnosti, 슬로베니아 학술원

⁷ Cf. Pravopisna Komisija Pri SAZU in ZRC SAZU <http://pravopisna-komisija.sazu.si/Priporočila.aspx>

Games. What is also of great importance and still needs to be done is to set Korean orthography guidelines for words of Slovene origin.

Korea and Slovenia carry a common view that their languages should preserve some distance towards the flood of foreign words coming mostly from English, as young generations consume foreign words without repulsion. Some groups of people fear that with such tendencies language destruction is unavoidable. In this regard it is meaningful that Korean orthography of loanwords gets attention in Sloveniad, and that Slovenes get familiar with principles on how to spell foreign words in Korean *Hangeul* (한글).

Korea published 'Korean Orthography of Loanwords'⁸ under the 'Framework Act on the National Language (국어기본법)⁹, and these guidelines govern all loanwords. The definition of a loanword, which is most widely accepted in Korea, is *a word that has assimilated into Korean and used as a Korean word*. As of October 31 in 2018, there were 59,210 words included in the Korean loanword orthography examples on the webpage of National Institute of Korean Language, and 47 words out of them were from Slovene. These loanword examples are mostly proper nouns such as personal and place names, and this is the same for Slovene words. Although the guidelines are called Korean orthography of loanwords, in reality, there are rather few real loanwords, which were assimilated into Korean and used as Korean words, such as 셔츠 'shirts', 아파트 'apartments', 라디오 'radio', 미팅 'meeting' etc. Lee Sang-gyu (2011, pp. 140-141) says that it is appropriate to call the current Korean orthography of loanwords as Korean orthography of foreign words in a strict sense as these guidelines are used to spell not only loanwords but also foreign words. With the development of technology and internet, the whole world became a global village, and proper nouns such as place names and personal names are nowadays exposed in real time and sometimes unexpectedly. Such words often enter written or spoken language for a single use, however, after several times they may become assimilated into Korean. It is not possible to determine whether foreign words with Korean spelling are loanwords or not as it takes time for a foreign word to get assimilated into Korean and become a loanword. This paper addresses Slovene words rather than Slovene loanwords, but the expressions Korean Orthography of Loanwords (KOL hereafter) and the Publication of

⁸ This is our English translation of 외래어 표기법 because there is no official English name. These guidelines will be mentioned in this paper many time with the abbreviation KOL.

⁹ The purpose of 'Framework Act on the National Language (국어기본법)' is to improve the quality of cultural life of the people and to contribute to the development of national culture by promoting creative thinking power of the people by promoting the use of the Korean language and setting the basis for development and conservation of Korean language, and this act covers how to promote the usage of Korean language, how to improve the Korean language ability of the people and how to popularize. This act is the foundation of 'Korean Orthography (한글 맞춤법)', 'Korean Standard Language Regulation (표준어 규정)', 'Korean Standard Pronunciation Rules (표준 발음법)', 'Korean Orthography of Loanwords (외래어 표기법)' and 'Revised Romanization of Korean (국어의 로마자 표기법)'.

Loanword Orthography Examples will be maintained because they are official names at present.

For now, there are no guidelines on how to spell Slovene words in Hangeul. There exist guidelines for Serbo-Croatian, the official language of former Yugoslavia, which included areas of the present day Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Kosovo, and Slovenia. Close examination of the Korean orthography and 47 Slovene words listed in the Loanword Orthography Examples showed that the words were spelled based on the rules for Serbo-Croatian. In principle, the orthography of personal names and place names from foreign origin should follow the provisions of Chapter 1, Chapter 2 and Chapter 3 of the KOL, however, personal names and place names from the languages which are not listed in KOL should be spelled based on their original pronunciation. In spite of these guidelines, in case of new foreign words from Slovene, people tend to follow the KOL for Serbo-Croatian probably because of the historical background and because Serbo-Croatian and Slovene belong to the group of South Slavic languages. However, Serbo-Croatian is not the official language of the Republic of Slovenia¹⁰, and is different from Slovene, so KOL for Serbo-Croatian should not be accepted as appropriate for Slovene words. For example, Peter Prevc is spelled as 페테르 브레브츠 /peter prevtʃ/ in the loanword orthography examples, but it is recommended to be spelled as 페테르 브레우쯔 /peter preuts/ because “v” in “Prevc” is pronounced as /u/ before consonants or in word final positions in Slovene. Sounds written as c /ts/ and č /tʃ/ in Slovene are different phonemic sounds. Another example is the case of Mitja Gasparini. His name in Korean is written as 미차 가스파리니 /miča gasparini/, and people call him 가스파 /gaspa/ although his name is 미타 /mitja/. Besides, when we look into how Koreans use Slovene words for their communication, we can see that Koreans spell Bohinj in two ways: 보힌/bohin/ pronouncing nj as /n/ and 보히니/bohini/ pronouncing nj as [ɲi] on the internet and say the same in their conversation although 보힌/bohin/ is closer to the native pronunciation. All these examples lead to confusion. As there has been no discussion on this issue either in Korea or in Slovenia until now, this study would deal with the topic by providing information on Slovene alphabet and its pronunciation to avoid further confusion and to provide the foundation for detailed guidelines on Slovene loanwords in Korean.

In this study, we first introduce Korean Orthography of Loanwords (KOL) and its history in Section 2.1 and 2.2. We further describe KOL for Serbo-Croatian in Section 2.3, and current examples of Slovene words spelled in Korean in Section 2.4. Slovene alphabet and its pronunciation are described in Section 3.1 and 3.2. Our suggestion of detailed guidelines for KOL for Slovene is presented in Section 3.3, and propose amendments of some Slovene words spelled in Korean based on today’s Slovene

¹⁰ Lee Sang-gyu (이상규, 2011, p. 163) points out this matter. See, “Fundamental Law of languages” based on “foreign words notation” Analysis (국어 기본법에 근거한 외래어 표기법의 문제). The Korean Language and Literature (국어국문학회).C

alphabet and pronunciation in Section 3.4. In the Conclusion, we present a comparison table of the Slovene alphabet (abeceda) and Hangeul, and the Korean orthography examples of typical Slovene names, surnames and major city names as appendices.

2 Korean Orthography of Loanwords

2.1 Korean Orthography of Loanwords and its history

In South Korea, spellings of words from other languages in Hangeul are guided by the Korean Orthography of Loanwords, which was introduced on 7 January 1986 by the former Ministry of Culture and Education (문교부) of Republic of Korea. Now the National Institute of Korean Language (국립국어원) under the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism (문화체육관광부) is responsible for these guidelines, modifications and supplementation.

Since September in 1991, The Joint Committee of the Government and Press on Loanwords Review (정부·언론 외래어 심의 공동위원회)¹¹ under the National Institute of Korean Language (국립국어원) has made several decisions and reviews on how to spell foreign words and loanwords in Korean, which is the base for the National Language Deliberation Council (국어심의회) to announce loanwords after deliberation.¹²

In the KOL, there are basic principles and detailed guidelines for spelling words from English, German, French, Spanish, Italian, Japanese, Chinese, Polish, Czech, Serbo-Croatian, Romanian, Hungarian, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Malay-Indonesian, Thai, Vietnamese, Portuguese, Dutch, and Russian. There is also a comparison table of alphabets of languages, and corresponding Hangeul.¹³ Among 21 languages, four languages, i.e. Polish, Czech, Serbo-Croatian, and Russian, belong to Slavic languages. The KOL is trying to reflect the original local pronunciation (원지음) of each language as much as possible.

The orthography used in South and North Korea from around 1930s was based on the Draft for Standardized Korean Orthography (한글맞춤법 통일안, 1933) established by the Korean Language Society (조선어 학회, 현 한글 학회). A part of it is dedicated to the orthography of loanwords. In this part of the guidelines it is specified that the orthography of loanwords should be based on phonetic realization of the word origin, and that it is not allowed to use other alphabets or signs than Korean consonants and

¹¹ As to the Joint Committee of the Government and Press on Loanwords Review, refer to the webpage of National Institute of Korean Language. <https://www.korean.go.kr/popup/committee.do>

¹² As to the deliberation on orthography of loanword, refer to article 4.4. Retrived from National Law Information center. [http://www.law.go.kr/법령/국어심의회규정/\(01977,19641110\)](http://www.law.go.kr/법령/국어심의회규정/(01977,19641110))

¹³ But as for English, German and French, IPA and Hangeul comparison table is specified with detailed guidelines instead of individual language's alphabet and Hangeul.

vowels. After several revisions, the current KOL was set up in 1986 in South Korea, and there have been some amendments until now. The brief history is in Table 1 below.¹⁴

Tabela 1: History of Korean orthography of loanwords

Institution	Year	Name of Transcription Guidelines
Korean Language Society (조선어 학회)	1933	Draft for Standardized Korean Orthography that covers Loanwords transcription (한글 맞춤법 통일안)
Korean Language Society (조선어 학회)	1940	Draft for Standardized Loanwords Transcription Guidelines (외래어 표기법 통일안)
Former Ministry of Culture and Education (문교부)	1948	Guidelines for transcribing adopted words from abroad ¹⁵ (들온말 적는 법)
Former Ministry of Culture and Education (문교부)	1958	Guidelines for transcribing the Roman alphabet in Korean (로마자의 한글화 표기법)
Former Ministry of Culture and Education (문교부)	1986	KOL, Notification No. 85-11 of the Ministry of Culture and Education (외래어 표기법, 문교부 고시 제 85-11 호) ¹⁶
The National Institute of the Korean Language (국립국어연구원)	1992	Supplements for languages in the East European bloc, Notification No. 1992-31 of the Ministry of Culture (동구권 언어의 자모와 한글 대조표 제시, 문화부 고시 제 1992-31 호) ¹⁷

¹⁴ History of Orthography Guidelines of Loanwords, refer to Lee, Sang-gyu (2011, p. 149); Lee, Gyeong-suk (2016, pp. 111-136); Lim, Hong-bin (1996, pp. 28-29) and sources retrived from webpage of National Institute of Korean Language

https://www.korean.go.kr/niklintro2/20years05_01_02.jsp.

¹⁵ Among the guidelines mentioned in Table 1, the 'Guidelines for transcribing adopted words from abroad (들온말 적는 법)' announced in 1948 were different from others in the sense that they allowed to spell foreign words based on their phonetic values. In order to represent foreign sounds which do not exist in Korean phonetic system, ancient Hangeul letters, i.e. △, ▢, ▹, and ▸, were reintroduced for specific foreign words. However, these guidelines were not maintained for a long time and their use was omitted in 1958, based on the opinion that the complexity impeded wide dissemination of these guidelines. See National Library of Korea

http://www.nl.go.kr/nl/search/search.jsp?all=on&topF1=title_author&kwd=들온말%20적는%20법.

¹⁶ These guidelines included detailed rules for English, German, French, Spanish, Italian, Japanese and Chinese.

¹⁷ The comparison tables of corresponding alphabet and Hangeul as well as detailed guidelines for Polish, Czech, Hungarian, Serbo-Croatian, and Romanian supplemented and announced.

Institution	Year	Name of Transcription Guidelines
The National Institute of the Korean Language (국립국어연구원) ¹⁸	1995	Supplements for languages in the North European block, Notification No. 1995-8 of the Ministry of Culture (북구권 언어의 자모와 한글 대조표 제시, 문화체육부 고시 제 1995-8 호) ¹⁸
The National Institute of the Korean Language (국립국어원) ¹⁹	2004	Supplements for languages in Southeast Asia, Notification No. 2004-11 of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism (동남아시아 3 개 언어 자모와 한글 대조표 제시, 문화관광부 고시 제 2004-11 호) ²⁰
The National Institute of the Korean Language (국립국어원)	2005	Supplements for Portuguese, Dutch and Russian, Notification No. 2005-32 of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism (포르투갈어, 네덜란드어, 러시아어 자모와 한글 대조표 제시, 문화관광부 고시 제 2005-32 호)
The National Institute of the Korean Language (국립국어원)	2014	Partial amendments of Korean orthography of loanwords 1986, Notification No. 2014-43 of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism (외래어 표기법 일부 개정안, 문화체육관광부 고시 제 2014-43 호)
National Institute of Korean Language (국립국어원) ²¹	2017	Partial amendments of Korean orthography of loanwords 1986, Notification No. 2017-14 of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism (외래어 표기법 일부 개정안 문화체육관광부 고시 제 2017-14 호)

As can be seen in Table 1, the guidelines currently used are the KOL announced with Notification No. 85-11 of the Ministry of Culture and Education in 1986. After the announcement, the guidelines have been updated with supplements in additional languages. Besides, in case of mistakes, missing information, or inconsistency among language rules, amendments have been made to avoid confusion and to present correct language guidelines. We expect that such supplements for additional languages and partial amendments will be issued in the future as well.

Before the enactment of these rules, the Textbook Compilation Bureau under the Former Ministry of Culture and Education decided how to spell loanword and published

¹⁸ A comparison table of corresponding alphabet and Hangeul as well as detailed guidelines for Swedish, Norwegian and Danish supplemented and announced.

¹⁹ Only Korean name of the institute changed from 국립국어연구원 (The National Institute of the Korean Language) to 국립국어원 (The National Institute of the Korean Language) in 2004.

²⁰ A comparison table of corresponding alphabet and Hangeul as well as detailed guidelines for Malay-Indonesian, Thai and Vietnamese supplemented and announced.

²¹ The English name of the institute changed from The National Institute of the Korean Language to National Institute of Korean Language in 2015.

Textbook Editing Materials (편수자료), proposing the related examples for each subject and those textbook editing materials were published by 1987.²²

With the enactment of KOL, National Institute of Korean Language published *Loanwords Orthography Examples* with explanations in order to disseminate the guidelines consistently:²³

- 1988 Publication of Loanwords Orthography Examples (general term, place names and personal names²⁴).²⁵ 외래어 표기 용례집 (일반 용어, 지명, 인명)
- 1993 Publication of Loanwords Orthography Examples: place names and personal names in the East European bloc 외래어 표기 용례집 (동구권 인명·지명)
- 1995 Publication of Loanwords Orthography Examples: place names and personal names in the North European bloc 외래어 표기 용례집 (북구권 인명·지명)
- 2002 Publication of Loanwords Orthography Examples: place names 외래어 표기 용례집 (지명) Publication of Loanwords Orthography Examples: personal names 외래어 표기 용례집 (인명)
- 2004 Publication of Loanwords Orthography Examples for 3 languages in Southeast Asia: Malay-Indonesian, Thai and Vietnamese 동남아 3 개 언어 외래어 표기 용례집 (말레이인도네시아어, 타이어, 베트남어)
- 2005 Publication of Loanwords Orthography Examples: Portuguese, Dutch and Russian 외래어 표기 용례집 (포르투갈어, 네덜란드어, 러시아어)

2.2 The composition and basic principles of KOL

KOL consists of four chapters: Chapter 1 “The basic principles of orthography”, Chapter 2 “A comparison table of orthography”, Chapter 3 “The detailed guidelines”, and Chapter 4 “The principles of spelling personal names and place names”. In Chapter 1, there are five clauses as shown below²⁶:

Clause 1. Loanwords should be written with the 24 Korean letters currently in use.

Clause 2. One phoneme of a loanword should principally be written with one Korean letter (grapheme).

²² Lee, Gyeong-suk (2016, p. 109).

²³ Cf. https://www.korean.go.kr/niklintro2/20years05_01_02.jsp

²⁴ Authors use personal names and place names in this paper instead of proper noun as these are stipulated in the guidelines.

²⁵ It was published by the Research Institute of the Korean Language 국어연구소 which is former National Institute of Korean language.

²⁶ The guidelines of KOL was translated by authors.

Clause 3. A syllable coda, called batchim 받침²⁷, should be written using ‘ㄱ, ㄴ, ㄹ, ㅁ, ㅂ, ㅅ, ㅇ’.

Clause 4. No tense consonants should be used for spelling plosives.²⁸

Clause 5. For loanwords in use, which need corrections, the existing common usage should be respected. The scope and examples should be decided separately.

In Chapter 2 of the KOL, comparison tables of alphabet in 18 languages including IPA transcription of Hangeul are presented. In Chapter 3, detailed guidelines are given for 21 separate languages and they deal with differences between Korean and target languages, specifying that we should write in accordance with the comparison table, following distinct features of each language. In Chapter 4, the spellings of personal names and place names are proposed in Clause 1, the spellings of words that originate in Asian languages are proposed in Clause 2, and the spellings of names of seas, islands, rivers, mountains, etc. are proposed in detail in Clause 3.

These principles and clauses show that KOL is under the guidelines of Korean Orthography and requires the spellings of loanwords according to Korean phonological system. There is an opinion that the comparison table of each language is of no use at all because the IPA and Hangeul comparison table could be used for all languages like English, German, and French work (Lee, 2016). But it is important to make the comparison table and detailed guidelines for each foreign language, so that all users of KOL conveniently check and use them because not all users have knowledge about the IPA symbols and not all languages indicate their pronunciation with IPA symbols in their dictionary, e.g. Slovene, Italian, and Spanish, etc. In addition, as KOL proposed to spell proper nouns according to the original local pronunciation of each language, it is more appropriate to make the comparison table for each language not to make it a useless document. Other studies (Cho & Park, 2015; Choi, 2014; Jang, 2002; Park, 1997) have shown that in case guidelines do not reflect the original local pronunciation fully, this causes confusion and eventually stops experts of each language as well as general public to use them adequately.

²⁷ Hangeul is a syllabic alphabet and has 5 different types of syllable structures, i.e. V (e.g. 오 'five'), CV (e.g. 소 'cow'), VC (e.g. 알 'egg'), CVC (e.g. 강 'river'), and CVCC (e.g. 닭 'chicken'). In the syllable structures of VC, CVC, and CVCC, the last consonant or the cluster of two consonants are called batchim, and are written at the bottom of the syllabic structure. According to the Korean Standard Pronunciation Rules, only 7 consonant sound values are possible in the position of batchim. Those are ㄱ, ㄴ, ㄹ, ㅁ, ㅂ, ㅅ, and ㅇ.

²⁸ Korean has plain, aspirated and tense sounds for both plosives and affricates, and plain and tense sounds for fricatives. According to this clause, tense sounds, i.e. ㅌ, ㅍ and ㅈ are not allowed to use to transcribe/spell loanwords. Additionally, as to loanwords derived from English, German, French and Italian, it is not allowed to use tense sounds for affricates and fricatives, i.e. ㅉ and ㅊ are not allowed to use. For example, Paris 파리 not * 빠리, service 서비스 not * 씨비스, Mozart 모차르트 not * 모짜르트.

There are several controversial issues in KOL. To begin with, there is no clear distinction between foreign words and loanwords. Secondly, it is not clear whether proper nouns are the objects of KOL or not. Thirdly, there are conflicting opinions on whether transcription should be based on the pronunciation of a source language or Korean phonological system. Fourthly, there are many mistakes in loanwords' orthography examples, or else KOL is not followed well. Finally, different principles have been applied for loanwords of different origin. Words from English, German and French, for example, are spelled based on the IPA and Hangeul comparison table while words from the other languages are spelled based on their own alphabet and Hangeul comparison tables.

Therefore, we first propose to change the name of guidelines from 'Korean Orthography of Loanwords' to 'Korean Orthography of Foreign Words'. As mentioned above, it is almost impossible to know whether words from foreign languages could be assimilated into Korean or not in this early stage of spelling foreign words in Korean. If the name of guidelines is changed, the scope of KOL would be expanded and this could be a solution for arguments on whether proper nouns are scope of KOL or not. As for the principles of spelling loanwords, it should be acknowledged that a user of KOL is most likely Korean, and that a user can use it freely and conveniently only when they feel comfortable with the principles. Besides, the principles are ment only for spelling foreign words²⁹, and that they should be based on Korean phonological system while trying to reflect the pronunciation of a source language. Additionally, it seems that more government's efforts are needed to call attention from academic circles, publishing houses, mass media, and general public to obtain critical thinking and suggestions on the existing guidelines.³⁰ Lastly, we suggest that the guidelines including the IPA and Hangeul comparison tables for spellings of German and French words do not sufficiently represent pronunciations of words in a source language. Therefore, it would be appropriate to make their own alphabet and Hangeul comparison tables with detailed guidelines separately like it was done for other languages.

2.3 KOL for Serbo-Croatian

The guidelines with 72 examples for Serbo-Croatian were added to KOL in 1992, though in those times the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has already collapsed. Both Slovene and Serbo-Croatian belong to the group of South Slavic languages. Officially, Slovene language has 25 letters (20 consonant and 5 vowel letters) and Serbo-Croatian 30 letters (25 consonant and 5 vowel letters), however, these two languages have some different pronunciation rules. As of January 2019, there were 269 loanword

²⁹ Yu Kyung-Sook. (2002, p. 17) says that these guidelines are not to spell the sounds of foreign languages to teach or learn the pronunciation of foreign languages but to present the orthography of foreign words within our phonological system for the Korean's consistency in use.

³⁰ Mistakes in Korean orthography examples of Slovene words are detected. See. footnote, 32-35.

orthography examples belonging to the section of Serbo-Croatian, with mainly proper nouns originating from languages in Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo, and even Bulgaria. Below are the detailed KOL guidelines for Serbo-Croatian. A comparison table of Serbo-Croatian alphabet and Hangeul is in Table 2 below.

Table 2 : Comparison Table of Serbo-Croatian alphabet and Hangeul with examples³¹

Hangeul		Orthography examples	
before V	before C, at the final		
Consonants			
b	ㅂ	브	bog 보그, drobnjak 드로브냐크, pogreb 포그레브
c	ㅊ	츠	cigara 치가라, novac 노바츠
č	ㅊ	치	čelik 첼리크, točka 토츠키, kolač 콜라치
ć, tj	ㅊ	치	nać 나치, sestrić 세스트리치
d	ㄷ	드	desno 데스노, drvo 드르보, medved 메드베드
dž	ㅈ	지	džep 제프, narudžba 나루지바
đ, dj	ㅈ	지	Đurađ 주라지
f	ㅍ	프	fasada 파사다, kifla 키플라, šaraf 샤라프
g	ㄱ	그	gost 고스트, dugme 두그메, krug 크루그
h	ㅎ	흐	hitan 히탄, šah 샤희
k	ㅋ	ㄱ, ㅋ	korist 코리스트, krug 크루그, jastuk 야스투크
l	ㄹ, ㄹㄹ	ㄹ	levo 레보, balkon 발콘, šal 샬
lj	ㄹ, ㄹ리	ㄹ	ljeto 레토, pasulj 파술
m	ㅁ	ㅁ, ㅁ	malo 말로, mnogo 므노고, osam 오삼
n	ㄴ+	ㄴ	nos 노스, banka 반카, loman 노만
nj	ㄴ	ㄴ	Njegoš 네고시, svibanj 스비반
p	ㅍ	ㅂ, ㅍ	peta 페타, opština 옵슈티나, lep 레프
r	ㄹ	ㄹ	riba 리바, torba 토르바, mir 미르
s	ㅅ	스	sedam 세담, posle 포슬레, glas 글라스
š	시	슈, 시	šal 샬, vlasništvo 블라스니슈트보, broš 브로시
t	ㅌ	트	telo 텔로, ostrvo 오스트르보, put 푸트
v	ㅂ	브	vatra 바트라, olovka 올로브카, proliv 프롤리브
z	ㅈ	즈	zavoj 자보이, pozno 포즈노, obraz 오브라즈
ž	ㅈ	주	žena 제나, izložba 이즐로주바, muž 무주

³¹ National Institute of Korean Language. Retrived from https://www.korean.go.kr/front/page/pageView.do?page_id=P000112&mn_id=97

Semivowel

j	이※	pojas 포야스, zavoј 자보이, odјelo 오델로
---	----	----------------------------------

Vowel

a	아	bakar 바카르
---	---	-----------

e	에	cev 체브
---	---	--------

i	이	dim 딤
---	---	-------

o	오	molim 몰림
---	---	----------

u	우	zubar 주바르
---	---	-----------

※ When a vowel follows after lj, nj, š, j, it is written together with the vowel as one syllable ‘리, 니, 시, 이’.

2.3.1 Detailed guidelines³²

There are 5 clauses that payed our attention.

Clause 1. When *k*, *p* are a syllable coda position and appear before voiced consonants, they should get the epenthetic vowel $\text{으} /w/$, but when these are placed before voiceless consonants, they should be transcribed as a syllable final consonant 받침.

jastuk 야스투크, opština 옹슈티나

Clause 2. When *l* and *lj* in the middle of a word appear before vowels, they should be transcribed as $\text{르} /-l-/$, $\text{르리} /-lji-/$.

kula 쿨라, Ljubljana 류블랴나

Clause 3. When initial consonant letter *m* is placed before *l*, *r*, or *n*, or else *m* appears in a middle position before *r*, it should be transcribed together with the following epenthetic vowel $\text{으} /w/$.

mlad 플라드, mnogo 므노고, smrt 스펠르트

Clause 4. When *š* stands before a consonant, it should be transcribed as $\text{슈} /ʃj/$, while *š* in a final position becomes $\text{시} /ʃi/$.

šljvovica 슈리보비차, Niš 니시

Clause 5. When consonants combine with *je*, they should get transcribed as $\text{예} /e/$ and not $\text{예} /je/$. Exception is a consonant letter *s*, which transcribes as $\text{세} /ʃje/$.

bjedro 베드로, sjedlo 세들로

³² Detailed guidelines have been translated by authors.

With the Comparison Table of alphabet transcription and the above guidelines, the original local pronunciation is reflected as close as possible with Hangeul and Korean orthography.

2.4 Current status of loanword orthography samples from Slovene

Anyone interested in how to spell loanwords in Hangeul can find loanword orthography examples on the website of the National Institute of Korean Language by searching the following keywords: Hangeul orthography (한글표기), original language orthography (원어표기), name of country (국명), etc.

With the keyword 슬로베니아 (Slovenia) searched for on Oct 31, 2018, the list on the web showed 47 Slovene words in Korean, all of them being proper nouns.

Table 3: Loanword orthography examples of Slovene words from the website of the National Institute of Korean Language³³

No.	Slovene word	Loanword orthography in Korean
1	Ljubljana	류블랴나
2	Maribor	마리보르
3	Slovenia ³⁴	슬로베니아
4	Trieste ³⁵	트리에스테
5	Postojna	포스토이나
6	Drnovšek, Janez	드르노브셰크, 야네즈
7	Janez Premoze ³⁶	야네즈 프레모제
8	Kučan, Milan	쿠찬, 밀란
9	Janša, Janez	얀샤, 야네즈
10	Danilo Türk	튀르크, 다닐로
11	Čeplak, Jolanda	체플라크, 올란다
12	Zolnir, Urska (Urška Žolnir)	졸니르, 우르슈카
13	Cop, Iztok (Iztok Čop)	초프, 이즈토크
14	Spik, Luka (Luka Špik)	슈피크, 루카
15	Zbogar, Vasilij (Vasilij Žbogar)	주보가르, 바실리
16	Tokic, Bojan (Bojan Tokić)	토키치, 보얀
17	Kozmus, Primož	코즈무스, 프리모즈
18	Polavder, Lucija	폴라브데르, 루치야

³³ The table is mentioned in this paper without any correction. Retrived October 31, 2018 from https://www.korean.go.kr/front/foreignSpell/foreignSpellList.do;front=D60B9400A217F31411BB2782218AC7AF?mn_id=96&pageIndex=1 accessed Oct. 31, 2018.

³⁴ Slovenia is the English spelling of Slovenija. The official name is Republika Slovenija.

³⁵ Trieste is a city in a Italian-Slovene bilingual area of today's Italy, Slovene name for it is Trst.

³⁶ Original spelling of this surname Premoze is Premože.

No.	Slovene word	Loanword orthography in Korean
19	Debevec, Rajmond	데베베츠, 라이몬트
20	Isakovic, Sara (Sara Isakovič)	이사코비치, 사라
21	Brežice	브레지체
22	Celje	첼레
23	Cerknica	체르크니차
24	Črnomelj	츠르노멜
25	Drava 강	드라바강
26	Idrija	이드리야
27	Istria 반도	이스트리아반도
28	Julijske 산맥	올리이스카산맥
29	Kočevje	코체베
30	Kranj	크란
31	Krško	크르슈코
32	Kupa 강 ³⁷	쿠파강
33	Mura 강	무라강
34	Murska Sobota	무르스카소보타
35	Novo Mesto	노보메스토
36	Piran	피란
37	Katarina Srebotnik	스레보트니크, 카타리나
38	Ptuj	프투이
39	Sava 강	사바강
40	Škofja Loka	슈코파로카
41	Tolmin	톨민
42	Žižek, Slavoj	지제크, 슬라보이
43	Potrč, Marjetica	포트르치, 마레티차
44	Janković, Zoran	얀코비치, 조란
45	Pahor, Borut	파호르, 보루트
46	Bratušek, Alenka	브라투셰크, 알렌카
47	Prevc, Peter	프레브츠, 페테르

When we exam loanwords orthography examples of Slovene words in Table 3, we find discrepancies between the original Slovene pronunciation and words written in Korean. Moreover, some of these words on the list are not Slovene. These shortcomings of the table come from the fact that the orthographies of these examples were made based on the guidelines for Serbo-Croatian. Therefore, it is necessary to review Slovene examples.

³⁷ Kupa river is the Croatian name. In Slovenia, this river is called Kolpa river. The river runs on the border of two nations.

3 Slovene alphabet and pronunciation³⁸

3.1 Slovene alphabet

The Slovene alphabet has 25 letters: A a, B b, C c, Č č, D d, E e, F f, G g, H h, I i, J j, K k, L l, M m, N n, O o, P p, R r, S s, Š š, T t, R r, V v, Z z, Ž ž. The letters q, w, x, y are sometimes found in Slovene texts but only in foreign names or borrowed expressions, e.g. New York, x žarki 'x rays'.

3.2 Slovene vowel system

Standard Slovene has seven long (stressed) vowels and six short vowels (either stressed or unstressed) written with letters *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u*. To denote the quantity and quality of a stressed vowel, superscript diacritics: [˙], ^ˆ, [˘] are used but only in dictionaries and grammars. The Slovene vowel system is illustrated in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Slovene vowel system³⁹

	Stressed		Unstressed short
	Long	Short	
High	í [iː] ú [ú:]	ì [i] ù [ù]	i [i] u [u]
high mid	é [é:] ó [ó:]		
Mid		á [á]	e [ə]
low mid	ê [é:] ô [ó:]	è [è] ò [ó]	e [ɛ] o [ɔ]
Low	á [à:]	à [à]	a [a]

Different from Slovene vowels, Korean vowels are pronounced without stress accent on any particular vowel. The KOL guidelines do not deal with the distinction between long and short vowels.

3.3 Slovene consonant system

Concerning consonants, voiceless obstruents /p, t, f, k, s, ʃ/ have their voiced counterparts which occur as individual letters in the orthography, e.g. *p–b*, *t–d*, *k–g*, *f–v*, *s–z*, *š–ž*. Voiceless obstruents *h* and *c* have their voiced allophonic counterparts *γ* and

³⁸ This section of the paper is based on description of Slovene phonetics in Toporišič (2004), Herryty (2000), and Lečič (2012). The purpose of this article is to shed light on how to write Slovene words in Korean in Korea and the objects are mostly proper nouns. Therefore, we deal with the phonology at the word level and do not deal with suffixes, plurals, prepositions, and inflection.

³⁹ Herryty (2000, p. 7). Corresponding IPA symbols are in square brackets. [˙] and [˘] represent stressed vowels. : represents long vowels.

dz. There are voiced sonorants /m, n, r, l, j/. Additionally, *d* and *ž* are used sequentially for the pronunciation of [dʒ] in a limited number of loanwords, e.g. *džem* ‘jam’. In terms of place and manner of articulation, the Slovene consonant system is illustrated by the following table.

Table 5: Slovene consonant system⁴⁰

	labial	labio-dental	dental	alveo-palatal	palatal	velar
voiceless stops	p		t			k
voiced stops	b		d			g
voiceless fricatives		f	s	š [ʃ]		h [x]
voiced fricatives		v	z	ž [ʒ]		[ɣ] *
voiceless affricates			c [ts]	č [tʃ]		
voiced affricates			[dz] *	dž [dʒ]		[ŋ] *
Nasals	M		n			
Lateral			l			
Roll			r			
Glides					J	
	[w] *					
Approximants	[ɹ] *					
	[ɻ] *					

3.3.1 Obstruents and their allophones

Obstruents appear, following phonological processes of final devoicing and regressive assimilation at the word level. In the first phonological process voiced obstruents devoice at the end of a word, e.g. *grad* ‘castle’>[grat], *rob* ‘edge’>[rop], *laž* ‘lie’>[laʃ], *Janez* male personal name>[Janes]. The case of /v/ will be explained later. When two obstruents occur next to each other in a word, regressive assimilation takes place. A voiced obstruent followed by a voiceless obstruent becomes voiceless, e.g. *sladko* ‘sweet’>[slatko], *těžko* ‘heavy’>[tɛʃko], *Iztok* male personal name>[istok], and a voiceless obstruent followed by a voiced obstruent becomes voiced, e.g. *kdo* ‘who’>[gdo], *glasba* ‘music’>[glazba], *odločba* ‘rule, order’>[odloɖʒba].

The voiced labio-dental /v/ has allophones while it is pronounced as [v] only before vowels or before syllabic /r/, e.g. *vas* [vas] ‘village’, *vôda* [vɔda] ‘water’, *vrt* [vɛrt] ‘garden’. In other positions,

⁴⁰ Peter Herrity (2000, pp. 15-16). Those appearing in square brackets with * are positional variants of phonemes and in square brackets are corresponding IPA symbols.

(a) the phoneme /v/ is realized as [u] when it appears at a word final after a vowel or when it appears as a syllable coda before a consonant, e.g. *živ* 'alive'>[iu], *nov* 'new'>[nou], *pravzaprav* 'as a matter of fact'>[prauzaprau], *ôvca* 'sheep'>[ouca]. The ending –ev is pronounced as [–əu], e.g. *cerkev* 'church'>[cerkəu].

(b) /v/ may be realized as a voiced glide [w] at the beginning of a word, before a voiced consonant or a sonorant. For example, *vzeti* 'to take'>[wzeti], *vlak* 'train'>[wvlak] or when it occurs between an obstruent/sonorant and a sonorant/obstruent, e.g. *odvzeti* 'to take away'>[odwzeti] or at the end of a word following a sonorant, e.g. *barv* 'color'>[barw].

(c) /v/ is pronounced as a voiceless bilabial approximant [ɱ] at the beginning of a word, before voiceless obstruents, e.g. *vse* 'all'>[mse], *vsebina* 'content'>[msebina] or when it occurs between a voiced obstruent and a voiceless obstruent, e.g. *predvčerašnjim* 'the day before yesterday'>[prɛtɱʃɛrajɲim]⁴¹.

3.3.2 Sonorants and their allophones

Sonorants /m, n, l, r, j/ are all voiced. /n/ has a nasal velar counterpart [ŋ] which is realized only before phonemes /k, g, h/, as in *banka* 'bank'>[baŋka] for example.

/l/ is pronounced as [l] when it appears at the beginning of a word or before /j/, e.g. *les* 'wood'> [les], /polje/ 'field'> [polje], and in personal names, e.g. [pavəl], [vilko], [karəl]. When /l/ appears between two vowels or after a consonant, it is also pronounced as [l], e.g. *telefon* 'telephone'>[telefon], *glava* 'head'>[glava], *mlad* 'young'>[mlat]. However, when it is at the end of a word or at the end of a syllable before a consonant, /l/ is normally pronounced as [u], e.g. *bolha* 'flea'>/bouha/, *solza* 'tear'>/souza/, *pekeli* 'hell'>/pəkəu/.

/r/ is a dental roll and it can be pronounced as a single consonant [r] or syllabically as [ər], i.e. schwa followed by [r]. The *r* is pronounced syllabically as [ər] when it precedes a consonant at the beginning of a word, or occurs between two consonants, e.g. *smrt* 'death'>[smərt], *vrt* 'garden'>[vərt], *prt* 'table cloth'>[pərt].

As for the glide /j/⁴², when it precedes a vowel, it forms [ja], [je], [ji], [jo], [ju]. In case of consonant clusters /lj/ and /nj/, consonant sequences are pronounced as two distinct sounds at the beginning of a word when followed by a vowel or when in intervocalic position, e.g. *ljubezen* 'love'>[ljubezen], *volja* 'will'>[volja], *sanje* 'dream'>[sanje]. However, when they precede a consonant or occur in word final position, they are either pronounced as a simple [l] or [n] in a dialect or as a single

⁴¹ Herrity (2000, p. 18) says that the –d-devoices before *m*.

⁴² The *j* is considered a semivowel in Korea, and counted among vowels as there is no consonant that distinguishes a palatal approximant.

palatalized consonant [j] or [ɲ] like *Kranj* city name >[Kraɲ/, *konj* ‘horse’ >[koɲ], *knjiga* ‘book’>/kɲiga/.

3.4 Suggestions for detailed KOL guidelines KOL of Slovene words

On the basis of the above information on KOL, the Slovene alphabet, and pronunciation, we would like to suggest detailed guidelines for Korean orthography of Slovene words.

Clause 1. Voiced obstruents

1. When *b, d, g, z, ž* appear at word final position or before a voiceless consonant, write as **ㅍ** [pɰ], **ㅌ** [tɰ], **ㅋ** [kɰ], **ㅅ** [sɰ], **ㅅ** [si].

pogreb 포그레프 ‘funeral’,
grad 그라트 ‘castle’,
Janez 야네스 male name,
Iztok 이스토크 male name,
Matjaž 마타시 male name,
bog 보크 ‘god’,
odpad 오프파트 ‘dump’

2. When *b* appears before a voiceless consonant, write as the final coda of a syllable **ㅃ** [b]⁴³.

občina 읍치나 ‘municipality’

3. When *b, d, g, z, ž* appear before a voiced obstruent, write as **브** [bw], **드** [dw], **그** [gw], **즈** [zw], **주** [zu].⁴⁴

dobre 도브레 ‘good’,
zadnji 자드니 ‘last’
razlika, 라즐리카 ‘difference’,
možgani 모주가니 ‘brain’

Clause 2. Voiceless consonants

1. When *p, t, s, k, f, c, h* appear at a word final position or before a voiceless consonant, write as **ㅍ** [pɰ], **ㅌ** [tɰ], **ㅅ** [sɰ], **ㅋ** [kɰ], **ㅍ** [pɰ]⁴⁵, **ㅍ** [cw], **ㅎ** [hw].

⁴³ Cf. foot note no. 25.

⁴⁴ As for the pronunciation of syllables (ㅅ, ㅆ, ㅈ + palatalized vowels ya, yeo, ye, yo, yu), it is provided to pronounce as a monophthong, e.g. 자, 짜, 차, etc. by clause 5 of the rules for Korean standard pronunciation (표준 발음법 제 5 항).

⁴⁵ There are no labio-dental sounds in Korean, therefore we use the same p sound for both p and f, and use the same b sound for both b and v to spell foreign words in Korean.

Kamnik 캄니크 ‘city name’,
 šef 셰프 ‘boss’,
 Ptuj 프투이 ‘city name’,
 kruh 크루흐 ‘bread’,
 pust 푸스트 ‘karnival,’
 kovanec 코바네쯔 ‘coin’,
 vrh 버르흐 ‘peak’

2. When *k*, *s* and *č* precede a voiced consonant, write as 그 [gw], 즈 [zw], 주 [zu].

kdo 그도 ‘who’,
 glasba 글라즈바 ‘music’,
 odločba 오들로주바 ‘rule, order’

3. When *č* appears at a word final position or before a voiceless consonant, make a syllable with 이 [i].

plačnik 플라치니크 ‘payer’,
 točka 토치카 ‘point’,
 moč 모치 ‘power’

4. When *k* and *p* appear before a voiceless consonant, write as the final coda of syllable ㄱ [g], ㅂ [b].⁴⁶

lekcija 렉씨야 ‘lesson’,
 oktober 옥토베르 ‘october’,
 čipka 칩카 ‘lace’

5. When *š* appears before a consonant, write as 슈 [ʃu], when *š* is the final consonant, transcribe as 시 [ʃi]. When *š* appears before a vowel *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, transcribe as 샤 [ʃa], 셰 [ʃe], 시 [ʃi], 쇼 [ʃo], [ʃu] 슈 respectively.

številka 슈테빌카 ‘number’,
 Bekeš 베케시 family name,
 šef 셰프 ‘boss’

Clause 3. Sonorants

1. When a non-initial *l* appears before a vowel, write as 르르 [-ll]. Wwhen it appears at a word final position or at the end of a syllable and before a consonant, write as 우 [u]. In names, write as 르 [l] before a consonant.

Izola 이졸라 city name,
 Ljubljana 류블라나 city name,
 Pekel 페케우 cave name ‘hell’

⁴⁶ Cf. foot note no. 43.

bolha 보우하 ‘flea’,
Vilko 빌코 male name

2. When an initial consonant *m* appears before *l*, *r*, *n*, write as **므** [mw]. When *m* appears at the end of a word or before a consonant, write as the final coda of a syllable.

mlad 플라트 ‘young’,
mnogo 므노고 ‘many’,
sejem 세엠 ‘fair’

3. When *n* appear before *k*, *g*, *h*, write as a final consonant of syllable **ㅇ** [ŋ].

banka 방카 ‘bank’,
Angela 앙겔라 female name

4. When *r*⁴⁷ appears before a voiced consonant or at the end of a word, write as **르**[rw]. But when it appears initially before a voiceless consonant or between two consonants, write as **어르** [ər].

torba 토르바 ‘bag’,
mir 미르 ‘peace,’
smrt 스머르트 ‘death,’
vrt 버르트 ‘garden’

5. When *j* appears before a consonant in the word middle position or after a vowel in syllable coda, write as **ㅇ** [i]. But when *j* is combined with vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u* transcribe as **야** [ja], **예** [je], **이** [i], **요** [jo] or **유** [ju]. When *j* appears in a sequence with another consonant, write as one syllable. When *nj* and *lj* appear at word final, the *j* is not expressed in the Korean transcription.⁴⁸

jagoda 야고다 ‘strawberry’,
Velenje 벨레네 city name,
Postojna 포스토이나 city name
Ptuj 프투이 city name,
Kranj 크란 city name,
prijatelj 프리야텔 ‘friend’

⁴⁷ There are no dental-roll sounds in Korean, therefore we use the same *l* sound for both *l* and *r* to spell foreign words in Korean.

⁴⁸ Although they are a single palatalized consonant [j] or [ɲ], there is no Hangeul to reflect relative sounds. Therefore, we should use a consonant according to the guidelines as it is required to use only Hangeul to write foreign words in Korean.

Clause 4. Consonant v

When *v* appears before a vowel, transcribe as **ㅂ** [b]⁴⁹. When it appears at a word final position after a vowel or when *v* appears at the end of a syllable before a consonant, transcribe as **우** [u].

vino 비노 ‘wine’,
 nov 노우 ‘new,’
 vse 우세 ‘all’,
 avto 아우토 ‘car’

Clause 5. Consonant sequence dž

When *d* is followed by *ž*, write as **ㅈ** [dʒ].

džamija 자미야 ‘mosque’

3.5 Proposals for amendments of Korean orthography examples in case of Slovene words

Based on the Korean orthography of loanwords and the suggested details for Slovene, we would like to propose amendments for some words that are already included in the orthography examples from Slovene.

In accordance with suggested clauses above,

1. Clause 1.1: Janez should be written as 야네스 and not *야네즈. Iztok should be written as 이스토크 and not *이즈토크. Finally, Primož should be written as 프리모시 and not *프리모즈.
2. Clause 3.3: Alenka should be written as 알렌카 and not *알렌카.
3. Clause 3.5: Celje should be written as 켈레 and not *첼레. Also, Marjetica should be written as 마레티짜 and not *마레티차.⁵⁰
4. Clause 4: Drnovšek should be written as 드르노우셰크 and not *드르노브셰크. Kočevje should be written as 코체우예 and not *코체베, and Polavder should be written as 폴라우데르 and not *폴라브데르.

In addition, we would like to suggest the use of the tense sound **ㅈ** in order to spell the *c* sound⁵¹. Although it is not allowed to use tense consonants for loanword

⁴⁹ cf. footnote no. 43.

⁵⁰ As to Slovene *c* sound, we suggest to use the tense sound **ㅈ** and the reason is explained.

⁵¹ In a comparison table of Serbo-Croatian and Hangeul, for both *c* and *č* sounds, a Korean sound **ㄷ** [t] is used because of the clause 4 of chapter 1 which does not allow tense sounds.

orthography, there were some exceptions with Malay-Indonesian, Thai, Vietnamese, and the confirmed loanwords from Japan already. Besides, there was an argument that this orthography matter with tense sounds should be reviewed for both Eastern European languages and Russian (Lee, 2016). In Slovene, the letter *c*, which is pronounced as [ts], has the same quality as Hangeul **ㅉ**, a tense consonant. Slovene words in question do not derive from English, German, French or Italian. There is a typical and popular women's name Mojca [moitsa] (모이짜) and it sounds very strange if we pronounce it as *모이차 [moitʃa], which is based on KOL for Serbo-Croatian. Therefore, considering the existence of one to one matching consonant and the original sound, it is desirable to accept the use of the tense consonant **ㅉ** [ts] for Korean orthography of Slovene words.

From the sociocultural point of view, in the 1980s when KOL was prepared and announced, it is understandable that one Korean alphabet was used for two different foreign alphabets. The first reason is that it was simple and convenient, and secondly, it was not easy for Koreans to distinguish the difference between two similar sounds: *c* and *č*. However, with an increasing exposure to foreign languages there is no problem to detect the difference between the two sounds and we feel rather uncomfortable to use the same spelling for two different sounds. In addition, considering the principle of orthography, and phoneticism, it is more proper to use the tense sound **ㅉ** for *c*.

Then, Lucija is 루찌야 rather than *루치야, Brežice becomes 브레지찌 and not *브레지체, Celje is written as 쨌레 and not *첼레, Cerknica is 쨌르크니짜 and not *체르크니차 and Marjetica is 마레티짜 and not *마레티차 in order to reach the more correct pronunciation of Slovene names Korean.

4 Conclusion and proposal

The purpose of this paper is to introduce KOL (Korean Orthography Guidelines of Loanwords, 외래어 표기법), to review the current Korean orthography examples of Slovene words, and to shed light on the necessity to add up-to-date guidelines for Slovene to the KOL by proposing detailed guidelines with a comparison table of Slovene alphabet and Hangeul. There are several reasons for this. First, Korean orthography for Slovene words is composed based on the guidelines for Serbo-Croatian although there are differences between the two languages. Secondly, there are some Slovene words written wrongly in Korean orthography examples as well as on the internet. Such mistakes certainly lead to confusion. Finally, there is an endeavor to spell Slovene words correctly. Therefore, after introducing Korean Orthography Guidelines for Loanwords and their history, we looked in detail into the guidelines for Serbo-Croatian and Slovene alphabets, and Slovene pronunciation at a word level in order to review Korean orthography examples of Slovene words and to propose the detailed guidelines for Slovene. In the end, we added a comparison table of Slovene alphabet and Hangeul.

In addition, we proposed to change the name of the guidelines into “Korean Orthography of Foreign Words” as a solution to the arguments on the distinction between loanwords and foreign words, and its scope. Since the users of KOL are Koreans, and the guidelines have to make Koreans spell foreign words consistently, we suggested that guidelines be based firstly on Korean phonological system and orthography. At the same time, the pronunciation in the source language should also be reflected at its maximum. The table below is a comparison table of the Slovene alphabet and Hangeul as a summary of detailed guidelines for Slovene.

Table 6: Comparison table of Abeceda and Hangeul for Korean orthography of Slovene words

Abeceda	Hangeul		Orthography examples
	before a vowel	before a consonant, final position	
Consonants			
B	ㅂ	ㅂ, 브, 트	bled 블레트, dobro 도브로, občina 옵치나, pogreb 포그레프
C	ㅉ	ㅉ	cesta 켄스타, Logatec 로가테프
Č	ㅊ	치	čokolada 초콜라다, točka 토치카, Zupančič 주판치치
D	ㄷ	드, 트	delo 델로, vrednost 브레드노스트, grad 그라트
F	ㅍ	프	fakulteta 파쿨테타, šef 셰프
G	ㄱ	그, 크	gibanica 기바니짜, igra 이그라, bog 보크
H	ㅎ	흐	hrana 흐라나, uspeh 우스페흐
J	이	※	jagoda 야고다, postojna 포스토이나, kranj 크란
K	ㅋ	ㄱ, 그, 크	kava 카바, akcija 악찌야, kdo 그도, Kamnik 캄니크
L	ㄹ, ㄹㄹ	우, ㄹ	levo 레보, ljubljana 류블랴나, bolha 보우하, hotel 호텔, Pekel 페케우
M	ㅁ	므, ㅁ	moški 모슈키, mnog 므노그, sejem 세엠
N	ㄴ	ㅇ, ㄴ	narava 나라바, banka 방카, zakon 자콘
P	ㅍ	ㅂ, 프	pošta 포슈타, čipka 칩카, lep 레프
R	ㄹ	어르, ㄹ	roza 로자, torba 토르바, smrt 스머르트, sir 시르
S	ㅅ	즈, 스	Slovenija 슬로베니야, desno 데스노, glasba 글라즈바, avtobus 아우토부스
Š	ㅅ	슈, 시	šef 셰프, številka 슈테빌카, Bekeš 베케시
T	ㅌ	트	Tolmin 톨민, avto 아우토, list 리스트

Abeceda	Hangeul		Orthography examples
	before a vowel	before a consonant, final position	
V	ㅂ	우	voda 보다, nov 노우
Z	ㅅ	스	zvezda 즈베즈다, Iztok 이스토크, Janez 야네스
Ž	ㅅ	주, 시	žena 제나, dežnik 데주니크, mož 모시
Vowels			
A	아		ananas 아나나스
E	에		evro 에우로
I	이		ime 이메
O	오		okno 오크노
U	우		ura 우라

※ When a vowel follows after lj, nj, š, j, it is written together with the vowel as one syllable ‘리, 니, 시, 이’, and refer to the detailed guidelines.

We followed the Korean phonological and orthography system except for the sound of Slovene letter *c*, and propose to use a tense sound ㅈ for *c* instead of ㅊ although it is not allowed to use a tense sound in present KOL. The reasons are, first, that both *c* and ㅈ have same IPA sound [ts], secondly, that we can reflect the original pronunciation at its maximum, thirdly, that there were already exceptions with loanwords from some other languages, and lastly, that there is a movement that the guidelines should be reviewed in case of tense sounds for languages from the Eastern European countries.

There are more and more exchanges between Korea and Slovenia nowadays, and the popularity of Korean Studies at the Department of Asian studies at the Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana is increasing. This suggests that Korean orthography of Slovene is indispensable not only to Koreans who want to share their work and experience in Slovenia, but also to Slovenes who want to know how to write their names in Korean when they start studying Korean and other proper nouns later on to introduce their culture and society to Korean people in Korea. This study is the first step to discuss how to spell Slovene words in Korean, and to begin an open discussion on this issue. We are aware that further studies to support our proposal are needed. It would be of our best satisfaction if this research could provide those interested in KOL with the necessary information and call attention for the need of Korean Orthography for Slovene words.

In appendices, please find Korean spellings of the most frequent names, surnames, and largest cities and towns in Slovenia.

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Abbreviation and Symbols

C	consonant
IPA	International Phonetic Alphabet
KOL	Korean Orthography of Loanword
V	vowel
>/ /	read as
*	incorrect form

Appendix 1

The most frequent Slovene personal names spelled in Korean based on our proposal to spell in Hangeul⁵²

Male				Female			
No.	Names	Number of names	Names spelled in Korean	No.	Names	Number of names	Names spelled in Korean
1	Franc	23.554	프란쯔	1	Marija	55.190	마리아
2	Janez	20.955	야네스	2	Ana	25.463	아나
3	Ivan	17.406	이반	3	Maja	13.445	마야
4	Anton	17.228	안톤	4	Irena	12.099	이레나
5	Marko	17.149	마르코	5	Mojca	11.302	모이짜
6	Andrej	16.745	안드레이	6	Mateja	10.370	마테야
7	Jožef	15.198	요제프	7	Nina	10.257	니나
8	Jože	14.063	요제	8	Nataša	10.035	나타샤
9	Luka	12.508	루카	9	Andreja	9.350	안드레야
10	Peter	12.220	페테르	10	Barbara	9.325	바르바라

Appendix 2

The most frequent Slovene family names spelled in Korean based on our proposal to spell in Hangeul⁵³

No.	Family names	Number of family names	Family names spelled in Korean
1	Novak	10.999	노바크
2	Horvat	9.496	호르바트
3	Kovačič	5.544	코바치치
4	Krajnc	5.476	크라인쯔
5	Zupančič	4.999	주판치치
6	Potočnik	4.689	포토치니크
7	Kovač	4.623	코바치
8	Mlakar	3.899	믈라카르
9	Kos	3.838	코스
10	Vidmar	3.809	비드마르

⁵² Source retrieved January 1, 2018 from SURS <https://www.stat.si/ImenaRojstva/sl/FirstNames>

⁵³ Source retrieved January 1, 2018 from SURS <https://www.stat.si/ImenaRojstva/sl/FamiliyNames>

Appendix 3

Slovene city names spelled in Korean based on our proposal to spell in Hangeul ⁵⁴

No.	City names	Population	City names already in orthography examples	City names which are not in orthography examples and spelled in Korean
1	Ljubljana	280.940	류블랴나	
2	Maribor	95.171	마리보르	
3	Celje	37.520	첼레	쩨레 ⁵⁵
4	Kranj	36.874	크란	
5	Velenje	25.456		벨레네
6	Koper	24.996		코페르
7	Novo mesto	23.341	노보메스토	
8	Ptuj	18.164	프투이	
9	Trbovlje	15.163		터르보울레
10	Kamnik	13.644		캄니크
11	Jesenice	13.440		예세니체
12	Nova Gorica	13.178		노바고리차
13	Domžale	12.406		돔잘레
14	Škofja Loka	11.969	슈코파로카	
15	Murska Sobota	11.614	무르스카소보타	
16	Izola	11.223		이졸라
17	Postojna	9.183	포스토이나	
18	Logatec	8.942		로가테츠
19	Kočevje	8.672	코체베	코체우예 ⁵⁶
20	Vrhnika	8.413		버르흐니카

⁵⁴ Source retrieved January 1, 2018 from

http://krajji.eu/thematic_page/najvecja_slovenska_mesta_po_velikosti/slovenija/slo

⁵⁵ We propose to amend the Korean orthography of this word from 첼레 into 쨌레.

⁵⁶ We propose to amend the Korean orthography of this word from 코체베 into 코체우예.