

Modern Language Association Style Guide for Korean Sources

This guide should be treated as an addendum to the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers* (MLA hereafter), not a comprehensive summary. Students must refer to the latest edition of the Handbook (<http://www.mla.org/style>) for specific rules on document formatting and citation.

1. Romanization

When using MLA to cite Korean-language sources in text, notes, or works cited, students are expected to Romanize all Korean terms regarding author names, titles, places of publication, and publishers. The McCune-Reischauer system should be used for Romanization, and students must consult ALA-LC Romanization Tables (<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsd/roman.html>) published by the Library of Congress for specific Romanization rules.

2. Exceptions to McCune-Reischauer Romanization

Certain proper nouns (place names and personal names) may exist in forms not consistent with the McCune-Reischauer system of Romanization but “familiar” to English-speaking readers. These proper nouns may be presented in their familiar forms. A Korean author’s name published in English should be presented as it appears in the publication, although it may not be consistent with the McCune-Reischauer system (*Ex. 1*). For greater consistency, a student creating a bibliographic entry may present the McCune-Reischauer Romanization form in brackets following the familiar form (*Ex. 2*). Also, note that the last name-first name order in Korean personal names is preserved when they are Romanized.

Ex. 1

McCune-Reischauer	Familiar Forms
Sŏul	Seoul
Pak Chŏng-hŭi	Park Chung-hee
Pan Ki-mun	Ban Ki-moon
Sin Kyŏng-suk	Shin Kyung-sook

Ex. 2

Chung Jae-Young [Chŏng Chaeyŏng]. “Sŏktok kugyŏl in the Koryŏ period.” *Seoul Journal of Korean Studies* 12 (2009): 29-45. Print.

3. Capitalization

Titles should be Romanized sentence-style. That is, the first word of Romanized titles and subtitles, and proper names are capitalized, while all others are presented in lower case.

Ex. 1

『오백년기담』 → *Obaengnyŏn kidam*

Ex. 2

「식민지 조선에서의 검열의 사상과 방법」 → “Singminji Chosŏn esŏ ūi kŏmyŏl ūi sasang kwa pangbŏp”

4. Translation of Titles

When the title of a Korean-language work is mentioned in text, students should provide an English translation gloss in parentheses. If the original work has been translated into English and published, the English title of the published translation, in italics or quotation marks depending on the type of work, is capitalized headline-style and placed in the parentheses. If the English translation has not been published, a translation of the original title is capitalized sentence-style and placed in the parentheses without italics or quotation marks. The same rules apply in creating notes and works cited, except that translated titles are enclosed in brackets, instead of parentheses.

Ex. 1

P’aju: Shin Kyung-sook [Sin Kyŏng-suk]. *Omma ru l put’akhae* [*Please Look After Mom*]. Ch’angbi, 2008. Print.

Ex. 2

Ch’ae Paek. “Kŭndae Minjokchuŭi ūi hyŏngsŏng kwa kaehwagi ch’ulp’an” [Emergence of nationalism and publishing during the Enlightenment period in modern Korea]. *Han’guk ŏllon chŏngbo hakpo* 41 (2008): 7-40. Print.

5. Inclusion of Korean Script (*Han’gŭl*) or Chinese Characters (*Hanja*)

In order to facilitate identification of references and terms used, students may be asked to provide original terms in *han’gŭl* or *hanja*. In such cases, original terms are presented directly behind Romanized terms without parentheses, brackets, or quotation marks. In running text, they may be enclosed in parentheses.

Ex. 1

Han Paek-kyŏm 韓百謙. *Tongguk chiri chi* 東國地理志 [Geographic records of the Eastern Kingdom]. Seoul: Iljogak, 1982. Print.

Ex. 2

Han Sŭng-jun. “Yŏnghwa chiwŏn chŏngch’aek ūi ideollogi kyŏnghyangsŏng yŏn’gu: yŏnghwa chinhŭng wiwŏnhoe rŭl chungsim ũro” 영화지원정책의 이데올로기 경향성 연구: 영화진흥위원회를 중심으로 [Study on the ideological tendency of the government policy on film funding: Focusing on the Korean Film Council]. *Haengjŏng nonch’ong* 48.2 (2010): 309-337. Print.

6. Sample Notes and Bibliographic Entries

A. Books

• *One author*

Pak Wan-sŏ. *Urŭm sori* 울음소리 [Sound of crying]. Seoul: Sol, 1996. Print.

• *Two or more authors*

Kwŏn Yŏng-min and Im Yŏng-hwan. *Hyŏndai sosŏl ūi kujo wa mihak* 현대소설의 구조와 미학 [Structure and aesthetics of modern fiction]. Seoul: T'aeaksa, 2005. Print.

• *Edited books*

Hwang Sun-wŏn. *Hwang Sun-wŏn Tanp'yŏnjip* 황순원 단편집 [Short stories of Hwang Sun-wŏn]. Ed. Kim Chong-hoe. Seoul: Chisik ūl mandŭnŭn chisik, 2012. Print.

• *Article or chapter in an edited book*

Chŏng Hae-ŭn. "Ponggŏn ch'eje ūi tong'yo wa yŏsŏng ūi sŏngjang" 봉건체제의 동요와 여성의 성장 [Wavering feudal society and the empowerment of women]. *Uri yŏsŏng ūi yŏksa* 우리여성의 역사 [History of our women]. Ed. Han'guk yŏsŏng yŏn'guso. Seoul: Ch'ŏngnyŏnsa, 1999. 225-250. Print.

• *Books translated from Classical Chinese to Korean*

Kim Si-sŭp. *Kŭmo sinhwa* 금오신화 [New tales from Gold Turtle Mountain]. Trans. Yi Chi-ha. Seoul: Minŭmsa, 2009. Print.

B. Journals

• *One author*

Pak Yu-hŭi. "Koliptoen chŏnsa, kyŏnggye ūi t'aja: t'alnaengjŏn sidae han'guk chŏnjaeng yŏnghwa e nat'anan 'puk' ūi p'yosang" 고립된 전사, 경계의 타자: 탈냉전시대 한국전쟁 영화에 나타난 "북"의 표상 [The isolated warrior, the alarming other: The representation of the "North" in post-Cold-War Korean War films]. *Minjok munhwa yŏn'gu* 58 (2013): 751-789. Print.

- *Journal with two or more authors*

Ch'oe Kyōng-hŭi and Chōng Kŭn-sik, "Tosōgwa ūi sōlch'i wa Iljae ūi singminji ch'ulp'an kyōngch'al ūi ch'aegyehwa, 1926-1929" 도서과의 설치와 일제의 식민지 출판경찰의 체계화, 1926-1929 [Establishment of the Department of Publications and the systemization of publication policing during the colonial period, 1926-1929]. *Han'guk munhak yōn'gu* 30 (2006): 103-169. Print.

- *Electronic journal articles*

Sim Kyōng-ho. "Munja wa maech'ae: Chosōn sōnbi ūi munja saenghwal kwa chijōk kyoryu" 문자와 매체: 조선선비의 문자생활과 지적 교류 [Writing and media: The literary activities and intellectual intercourse of Chosōn Dynasty literati]. *Kukhak yōn'gu* 14 (2009): 413-449. Web. 8 Jan. 2014.

C. Film

- *DVDs*

Kojijōn 고지전 [*The Front Line*]. Dir. Chang Hun. KD Media, 2011. DVD.

- *Online Video*

T'aebaek sanmaek 태백산맥 [*The T'aebaek Mountains*]. Dir. Im Kwōn-t'aek. T'aehŭng, 1994. Online video clip. <<https://www.youtube.com/user/KoreanFilm/>>.