

# Comparison Between South and North Korean Terms, Related to Clothing and Textiles

Comparison  
Between South  
& North Korean  
Terms

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**Abstract** *The purpose of this study was to examine the differences in terminologies used in South and North Korea, to describe objects or activities related to clothing and textiles, as a part of a bigger project that aims at developing an educational program in provision of reunification of the Koreas.*

*In this study, a total of 176 North Korean terms that differ from South Korean terms were collected from various sources, including dictionaries that are developed to compare South-North Korean languages as well as texts such as magazines and news articles, about North Korean daily life. The terms were classified into sub-categories: materials for clothing, clothing management, construction and design, garment names, body parts, description of physical appearance or state of hygiene, and apparel industry. Many of the North Korean terms were derived from native expressions, rather than adopting foreign terms or terms in Chinese characters. Some North Korean terms did not have any corresponding words in South Korean terms or vice versa. We expect the terminology list to become a useful educational resource in establishing a clothing and textiles curriculum in preparation of reunification, by allowing the students to familiarize with the differences in the usage of terms.*

**Key words** *North Korea, Terms Related to Clothing and Textiles, Reunification of the Koreas*

## **Introduction**

More than 60 years have passed since the Korean division into South and North. This prolonged state of truce has resulted in many consequences, including the separation and divergence of the two Koreas in terms of culture, and not only the social and political systems. Although both regions use Korean as their language, the division of culture can be observed through the differences in the use of the language.

Ever since the division, reunification has been considered the foremost task of the nation. Both the governments have implemented diversified efforts in the purpose of reconciliation to overcome the

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separation. The 60 years of division, however, has caused a lot of discrepancies between the North and the South, in political and economic systems, culture, and language. South Korean scholars in diverse fields are particularly paying attention to the discrepancies in language, because such inconsistencies can produce barriers in communication between residents of the two Koreas. Even though both South and North Korea are using the same language (Korean), the standard language (*Pyo-jun-eo*) in South Korea is based on the dialect of Seoul area, and the standard language of North Korea (*Mun-hwa-eo*) is based on the dialect of Pyongyang area. Also, unlike South Korea in which foreign words are used without restrictions, North Korea has limited the use of foreign words and coined terms in authentic Korean, causing further language discrepancies.

Considering the situation, it is imperative to examine the languages of the two Koreas in preparation for the reunification. Since language is used to describe human life and social interactions, the terms people use may closely reflect what is happening in the society. A linguist, Grace (1987) argued that the society constructs or shapes the reality of its people with language as a tool, presenting the idea of 'linguistic construction of reality (p. 3)'. In particular, the basic terms in food-, clothing- and shelter-related everyday life terms are important, since these terms may directly reflect and influence the life of people. Studying the language differences is important to overcome the 60 years of separation and to re-establish mutual understanding (Ha, 2012), and to develop educational materials in preparation of reunification. Language reunification can have a big impact on building the country's unity, and therefore has a high importance.

This study is a part of a larger project in which food-, clothing- and shelter-related everyday life terms are compared for the two Koreas. The goal of this project includes a creation of educational textbooks and a pedagogical program, which can lead to a mutual understanding among the students and adults in the Koreas. In this study, we examined the differences in the clothing-related terms of North and South Koreas, with the purpose of understanding the dissimilarities, and establishing a foundation for the future development of human ecology research in a unified Korea.

## ***Literature Review***

### **Literature on North Korean Apparel Sector**

Even though little is known to the world about the actual life of people in North Korea, several research studies have been conducted to examine the North Korean apparel sector. The main themes of previous literature on North Korean apparel sector includes a) the studies on traditional costumes, clothing and textile culture, b) the studies that examined the changes in apparel forms and analyzed the causes of these changes, and c) a few studies that examined the North Korean clothing industry.

The previous studies on traditional costumes and the clothing and textiles culture includes the differences in female and male North Korean traditional costumes. For example, according to S. Kim (2007), North Korean government encouraged women to wear the traditional costume, *Hanbok*, with the rationale that it represents ethnic identity. This phenomenon, however, did not appear in men's apparel.

The author discussed how both South and North Korea expanded the concept of ethnic identity, yet in different ways. H. Chung (2006) examined the changes in women's *hanbok* by comparing the decorative patterns used in the traditional costume. She found that women's *hanbok* of both South and North Korea revealed differences in decorative patterns in how they represent the traditional and contemporary concepts of beauty. Chung's study contributes to the understanding of how the cultural traditions were developed in the North and South. An interesting aspect is that the modernization of the North Korean *hanbok* was patterned along the lines of South Korea, resulting in the similarities of the contemporary *hanbok* in the two Koreas. Similar results were identified in the form of patterns as well as in the placement of decorative components (H. Chung, 2007). Another researcher I. Chang (2006) also examined the changes in *hanbok jeogori* of the North and South Koreas, and tried to analyze how the changes in social and political segments were revealed in the jacket designs. The results indicated that since the division, the construction and design as well as the terms used to describe South and North Korean women's *jeogori* have become dissimilar, yet again become integrated by the North being influenced by designs of the South. This can be interpreted in a way similar to the process where we confirmed the similarities of the contemporary concepts of beauty between the two Koreas, as identified in the study of H. Chung (2006). North Korean clothing life, as well as the apparel industry, are standardized and simplified under the strict control of central planning; for the purpose of human resource development, the regime has established universities and colleges to teach construction of the *hanbok* and Western apparel (Cho, 2001).

The previous research that examined actual forms of dress worn by people may be divided into two different types. One involves studies that analyzed forms of clothes that appeared in North Korean media, and the other includes the studies that compared the national policies related to appearance and garment forms, and the actual forms of garments worn by the people. The former includes Bae (2010)'s research that examined the changes of North Korean people's clothing in relation to the collapse of the economy. Bae examined the appearance- and clothing-related articles which appeared in the North Korean media, focusing on two different types of changes: the formal changes that are characterized by political aspects, and the informal changes that are characterized by the economic aspects. Son (2011) tried to identify the characteristics of North Korean women's clothing by analyzing movies and *Joseon-nyeosung* (조선녀성), a magazine published in North Korea. C. Kim (2014) also examined the issues of *Joseon-nyeosung* (조선녀성) between 1956 and 2013, and identified distinct periods of clothing changes based on the articles related to clothing and appearance management. S. Kim (2011) conducted a research on national policies, and examined how they have been reflected on the actual clothing behavior of the population. She found discrepancies between the policies and the actual clothing worn by the people. R. Kim (2012) argued that North Korean policy related to clothing is implemented with the intention to regulate the everyday life of the people at micro-level.

A previous research related to clothing industry was led by the Gaeseong Industrial Complex, and conducted for the purpose of developing industry standards for the smooth progress of exchanges and cooperation between North and South Korea. The results showed differences in various aspects, such as the

classification systems, configuration items, and the terminology and industry standard systems (Park, Kim, & Yun, 2003). Another study was conducted from a longitudinal perspective on the North Korean textile and clothing industry by Lee and Choi (2012). Through an examination of export statistics and in-depth interviews of experts, the authors proposed an open policy for North Korean Textile and Apparel Industry, and asserted the need for a broad understanding of the North Korean industry, by showing positive results that the socialist system has affected the company operations in constructive ways as well.

### **Comparative Studies on Differences in Terms between the Two Koreas**

Several comparative studies have been conducted to examine the differences in South and North Korean terms in diverse areas, including information technology (G. Kim, 2003), mathematics (Park, 2005; Yim, Lee & Park, 2002), geology (Kim & Choi, 2003), biology (K. Kim, 2009), and art (K. Chang, 2001). In these studies, emphasis was placed mainly on differences in academic terms and terminology that are used in professional areas. Although these terminologies are not common vocabulary, these terms are important for communication as well as for research and industrial development.

Park (2005) examined the expressions used in school mathematics in North Korea, with the goal of contributing to the integration and unification of the two Korean terminologies. The findings indicated that the gap between the two Koreas in math jargon was not vast, and thus the progress of integration may not be very difficult in this field; however, the author proposed that an attempt should be made to carefully study the localization of the terms.

K. Kim (2009) examined the differences between the two regions in the biological sciences. He found the variations mainly came from the differences in spelling of foreign terms or native terms. The authors asserted that a proper understanding of the differences in term usages will foster the exchange between the Koreas, and the scientific and technological exchanges between them will have a great impact in biology. Also, they proposed that comparative studies of other scientific technical terms, and jargon standardization and unification projects, should be conducted in order for the scientific and technological advancement to continue.

Geological literature was examined by Kim and Choi (2003) with the purpose of studying any differences in terminologies between the two Koreas, keeping the Han peninsula as a common subject. This study investigated the distribution of homonyms, synonyms, and terminology differences between the two Koreas, and also the causes of such differences and similarities.

K. Chang (2001) compared the differences in the use of terms used in North and South Korean Arts Education. The results identified that even in this area, which is relatively less exposed to political influence, North Korean terms represent political perspectives, and South Korean terms showed extensive influence by foreign words.

The common thread in the comparative studies from diverse subject areas reviewed above is that North Korean terms are composed of authentic *Hangeul* words while South Korean words are heavily influenced by foreign terms and use of Chinese characters. Also, the terminology research is mainly con-

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ducted in professional or academic disciplines, yet there is a lack of research in the area of human ecology. The comparative study between clothing and textiles related terms will become a stepping stone to the terminology integration for the South and North Korea. In addition, there is an urgent need for a comparative study and research of the terminology for the development of educational programs and textbooks in the area of home economics, in preparation of reunification.

### ***Method***

Since there are limited sources on the actual life of the people of North Korea, it is impossible to determine the exact words and vocabulary related to clothing. Therefore, the main sources of information were literature and dictionaries.

The researchers extracted words related to clothing using recently published vocabularies - 3 books and 2 Web-based dictionaries - on North Korean language. The dictionaries used in the study included the 'Dictionary of South and North Korean Language (J. Jo, 2007)', 'Concise Dictionary of North Korean Terms (S. Jo, 2003)', '*Joseonmal* Spelling Dictionary (Moon, 1991)', the 'North Korean Information Portal - North Korean Dictionary (Ministry of Unification, 2014)', and the 'Standard Korean Unadridged Dictionary (The National Institute of the Korean Language, 2008)' available on the National Institute of Korean Language website, *Bukhaneo* (North Korean Language) section. Also, some words were extracted from media, such as newspaper articles and research articles, on North Korean clothing and textiles areas.

The following rationale was applicable for selecting the above-mentioned dictionaries as resources. The 'North Korean Information Portal - North Korean Dictionary (Ministry of Unification, 2014)' is a dictionary provided on a portal site operated by the Ministry of Unification, which is in charge of all the policies and activities related for the unification of the Korea. The North Korean Information Portal is provided by the Ministry of Unification, and is thus a condensed result of information accumulated through decades. The 'Standard Korean Unadridged Dictionary (The National Institute of the Korean Language, 2008)' by the National Institute of Korean Language, is a dictionary having public confidence, because it is a publication by the most authoritative institute of Korean Language. The 'Dictionary of South and North Korean Language (J. Jo, 2007)' is a North Korean language dictionary most recently published with more than 30,000 words on diverse areas and sectors, and displays the current status of South and North language differences very clearly. The dictionary compares North Korean words with South Korean words, which allows the readers to better understand the meaning of North Korean words more clearly. The other two dictionaries ('Concise Dictionary of North Korean Terms (S. Jo, 2003)' and '*Joseonmal* Spelling Dictionary (Moon, 1991)') were used as references to warrant the reliability of the data through cross-checking of multiple resources.

The terms were first extracted based on the meanings, and cross-checks were conducted for the purpose of a more accurate assessment. After the extraction of the words, the corresponding terms from the South Korean list were matched, and for the purpose of helping the readers' understanding, synonyms and usage examples were also added.

**Table 1.**  
Source of Extract Terms

Sources	Number of Extracted Terms
남북한말비교사전 (Dictionary of South and North Korean Languages)	90
북한용어소사전 (Concise Dictionary of North Korean Terms)	12
조선말맞춤법사전 ( <i>Joseonmal</i> Spelling Dictionary)	1
북한정보포털 북한용어사전 (North Korean Information Portal-Dictionary of North Korean Terms)	20(8)
국립국어원 표준대사전 (Standard Korean Unabridged Dictionary, The National Institute of Korean Language)	53(8)

( ): Number of terms recurrent in other dictionaries

## Results

### Classifications of Terms

To summarize the results, a total of 176 North Korean terms were extracted. Table 1 shows the sources of the terms from the dictionary. Eight duplicate words were extracted from ‘North Korean Information Portal - North Korean Dictionary (Ministry of Unification, 2014),’ and the ‘Standard Korean Unabridged Dictionary (The National Institute of the Korean Language, 2008)’. In order to classify these words in Clothing and Textiles, the classification system used in the Secondary School Home Economics Teacher training program was used. The rationale of using this system was because the main project was geared towards educational program development (Table 2).

**Table 2.**  
Secondary School Home Economics Teacher Training Curriculum Standards

Materials and Clothing Management	Understanding Clothing Materials
	Clothing Management and Care
	Clothing and Environment
Apparel Production and Selection	Apparel Design
	Construction of Clothes or Small Home Fashion Items
	Clothing Selection and Self Presentation
	Costume Culture

Researchers revised the classifications for the purpose of this study, and a total of nine categories were identified. All the terms were classified according to one of the following themes: terms related to

clothing management, names of specific garments, terms that describes materials, terms used to describe sanitary conditions, terms used in apparel industry, terms related to clothing construction and design, terms that describe certain human body parts, descriptions of physical appearance of a person or an outfit, and terms related to grooming. The number of words that correspond to each of the categories are listed below (Table 3).

**Table 3.**  
Number of Terms by Category

Category	Number of Words Identified in the Category (%)	Example of Words
Clothing Management	21(11.9%)	e.g. 뒨성( <i>tuim-seong</i> ; elasticity), 나뒨성( <i>na-deum-seong</i> ; permeability)
Names of Garments	71(40.3%)	e.g. 가슴뒨( <i>ga-seum-tti</i> ; brassiere), 나뒨웃( <i>na-nuin-ot</i> ; two-piece)
Materials	19(10.7%)	e.g. 보뒨뒨( <i>bo-seum-teol</i> ; cotton), 하뒨( <i>ha-bul</i> ; sheet)
Sanitary Conditions	3(1.7%)	e.g. 뒨갓뒨( <i>mom-gat-chum</i> ), 뒨거뒨( <i>mom-geo-dum</i> )
Apparel Industry	2(1.1%)	e.g. 양뒨쟁이( <i>yang-bok-jang-i</i> ; tailor), 팔뒨원 ( <i>pal-mae-won</i> ; seller)
Clothing Construction and Design	34(19.3%)	e.g. 마기다( <i>ma-gi-da</i> ; make clothes), 슬가리( <i>seul-ga-ri</i> ; edge)
Human Body Parts	9(5.1%)	e.g. 다리뒨( <i>da-ri-mae</i> ; beautiful legs), 가쟁이( <i>ga-jang-i</i> , crotch)
Description of Physical Appearance	13(7.3%)	e.g. 입갓뒨( <i>ip-gak-jil</i> ; dress up), 헐뒨하다( <i>heol-mang-ha-da</i> ; humble)
Grooming	4(2.3%)	e.g. 건뒨기( <i>geon-bal-gi</i> , hair drier), 뒨뒨 머리( <i>bokk-eum-meo-ri</i> ; permed hair)

### Comparison between North and South Korean Terms

Many of the North Korean terms were derived from native expressions, while in the South it was very common for words to be adopted from foreign terms or terms in Chinese characters. Especially for terms in the clothing management categories, such words that described fabric characteristics as permeability (*too-gwa-seong* 투과성, 透過性 in South vs. *na-deum-seong* 나뒨성 in North), water-resistance (*nae-soo-seong* 내수성, 耐水性 vs. *mul-gyeon-dim-seong* 물견뒨성), or flameability (*ga-yeon-seong* 가연성, 可燃性 vs. *bool-tal-seong* 불탈성), South Korean words are terms that can be expressed in Chinese characters, but North Korean words are not.

It is also apparent that a large number of words that are not used in South Korea, for example *gal-sseu-ttu-kku* (갈쓰뚜꾸), *Guk-dwi-gi* (꺽뒨기), *nal-gae-ot* (날개웃), are related to garment names, which corresponds to necktie, wood slippers, cape, respectively. Also, there are 14 words having origins in

Russia and Central Asia, and this is attributable to the relationship between former Soviet Union and North Korea in the past due to political and ideological reasons. Such words include *gal-sseu-ttu-kku* (갈쓰투꾸, галстук), *shu-ba* (슈바, шу ба), *shi-nel-li* (시넬리, шнелли), *pa-ran-ja* (빠란자), etc. Especially in the vocabulary related to clothes and appearances, it is apparent that North Korea coined terms from authentic *Hangeul* even though South Korea borrowed words from foreign words (*ga-seum-tti* 가슴띠, *dung-gle-mo-za* 둥글모자, *ddeu-gae-jeo-go-ri* 뜨개덧저고리, *mok-su-geon* 목수건, *bo-jeong-sok-ot* 보정속옷, *yang-bok-jeok-sam* 양복적삼, *yang-bok-chi-ma* 양복치마, *yoi-dong-ot* 외동옷, *job-eun-tong-chi-ma* 좁은통치마, *ggl-sin* گل신, *na-nuin-ot* 나넌옷, *na-ri-ot* 나리옷, *nal-gae-ot* 날개옷, *du-reong-chi* 두렁치). Under the pretense of using words that conform to revolutionary and socialist ideas and with the purpose of preventing the influx of capitalist civilization, North Korea translated garment names into *Mun-hwa-eo*. In addition, among the category of garment names, six words are associated with traditional clothes (*ga-bea* 가베, *ga-bul-ttaeng-yi* 가불땡이, *gat-deung-geo-ri* 갓등거리, *go-mae-kki* 고매끼, *da-ri-mae* 다리매, *daeng-gi* 땡기).

**Table 4.**  
North Korean Terms Related to Clothing and Textiles and Their Characteristics

Features(Outstanding)	Example of terms
Terms that are translated to <i>Mun-hwa-eo</i> or authentic <i>Hangeul</i> , while the corresponding South Korean Terms are expressed in <i>Hanja</i> (Chinese character) or in English or Western terms	나뉘성( <i>na-deum-seong</i> ; permeability), 누기견디성( <i>nu-gi-gyeon-di-seong</i> ; moisture tolerance), 누기막이( <i>nu-gi-mak-i</i> ; vapour proof), 물건딜성( <i>mul-gyeon-dil-seong</i> ; water resistance), 물막이( <i>mul-mak-i</i> ; water resistance), 불건딜성( <i>bul-gyeon-dil-seong</i> ; fire resistance), 불당김성( <i>bul-dang-gim-seong</i> ; inflammability), 불탈성( <i>bul-tal-seong</i> ; combustibility), 색날기( <i>saek-nal-gi</i> ; decolorization), 쓸림( <i>ssl-lim</i> ; friction), 뒨성( <i>tuim-seong</i> ; elasticity), 풀림도( <i>pul-lim-do</i> ; solubility), 풀림성( <i>pul-lim-seong</i> ; soluble), 화학빨래( <i>hwa-hak-bbal-lae</i> ; dry cleaning), 흰색디내기( <i>huin-saek-deo-nae-gi</i> ; fluorescent whitening), 밝음도( <i>bal-geum-do</i> ; luminosity), 빛갈색( <i>bit-ggal-saek</i> ; chromatic color), 사이색( <i>sa-i-saek</i> ; halftone), 가슴띠( <i>ga-seum-tti</i> ; brassiere), گل신( <i>ggl-sin</i> ; slipper), 나넌옷( <i>na-nuin-ot</i> ; two-piece), 나리옷( <i>na-ri-ot</i> ; dress), 날개옷( <i>nal-gae-ot</i> ; cape), 두렁치( <i>du-reong-chi</i> ; cape or pancho), 둥글모자( <i>dung-gle-mo-za</i> ; beret), 뜨개저고리( <i>ddeu-gae-jeo-go-ri</i> ; jacket), 목수건( <i>mok-su-geon</i> ; scarf), 양복적삼( <i>yang-bok-jeok-sam</i> ; blouse), 양복치마( <i>yang-bok-chi-ma</i> ; skirt), 외동옷( <i>yoi-dong-ot</i> ; one-piece), 좁은통치마( <i>job-eun-tong-chi-ma</i> ; tight skirt), 하불( <i>ha-bul</i> ; sheet), 걸단추( <i>geol-dan-chu</i> ; hook)
Terms that are influenced by Russian or Central European language	갈쓰투꾸( <i>gal-sseu-ttu-kku</i> , галстук), 벤재깨( <i>ben-jae-kkae</i> ), 빠란자( <i>pa-ran-ja</i> ), 빠자크( <i>pa-ja-kkue</i> ), 사바귀( <i>sa-ba-gui</i> ), 속감이( <i>sok-gab-i</i> ), 슈바( <i>shu-ba</i> , шу ба), 시넬리( <i>shi-nel-li</i> , шнелли), 신발이( <i>sin-bal-i</i> ), 쥬베제이카( <i>ssu-bbe-sse-i-ka</i> ), 쥬베제이카( <i>jju-bbe-je-i-ka</i> ), 메뜨르( <i>me-ttue-rue</i> )
Terms related to the industry are rare and only two are identified	양복쟁이( <i>yang-bok-jang-i</i> ; tailor) 팔매원 ( <i>pal-mae-won</i> ; seller)
Terms without any corresponding words in South Korea	걸개바지( <i>gul-ge-ba-ji</i> ), 모리신( <i>mo-ri-sin</i> ), 충신( <i>chung-sin</i> ), 코숭이( <i>ko-sung-i</i> ), 팔베( <i>pal-be</i> ), 깃것( <i>git-gut</i> ), 몸갓춤( <i>mom-gat-chum</i> ), 몸거듬( <i>mom-geo-dum</i> ), 입각질( <i>ip-gak-jil</i> ; dress up)



The *yang-bok-jaen-gyi* (양복쟁이) and *pal-mae-won* (팔매원) are two words associated with apparel industry. They are both job titles in the industry, and no terms related to the structure of the garment industry were identified.

Among the 176 terms, 30 are words that are non-existent in South Korea. This shows that the two Koreas have been using different terms even though they are using the same language, and communication problems are bound to occur after reunification. The characteristics of the North Korean terms related to clothing and textiles may be summarized as follows (Table 4).

### ***Conclusion and Implications***

Our current study aimed at comparing the South and North Koreans terms related to the clothing industry, with the goal of providing a practical and foundational terminology list that can be used as a supplementary educational resource after the reunification of Korea. For this purpose, five reliable dictionaries were selected, and the North Korean terms related to clothing were extracted, with the corresponding identification of South Korean words.

The differences in terms identified through the research were substantial. The differences resulted from several reasons. First, many foreign terms were used in the South, but were translated into *Munwhaeo* in the North. Second, some of the terms from Russia or Central Asian Countries remained in their language due to the relationship between North Korea and former Soviet Union. Third, the difference in clothing trends was also the reason for differences. For example, the lack of words related to apparel industry shows that apparel industry is less developed or is relatively not important in the society. Since people in North Korea acquired necessities like garments through rationing, it is likely that there were not enough social activities that required the words related to apparel industry, commercial activities, or business activities. Also, there were terms that did not have any matching words in South Korea, which shows the significant impact that the political and geographical division has caused on the culture.

This study has a general academic implication, in that it shows how the cultural differences are reflected to the variations in language. In other words, this study suggests that the use of language may be considered one of the ways that the clothing culture may be studied. Particularly, when studying a society that is hard to reach, like the case of North Korea, examining the terms and language use may be one of the indirect ways of examining the clothing culture of the society.

The findings from this study is consistent with other comparative studies from diverse subject areas, such as mathematics (Park, 2005), biology (K. Kim, 2009), geology (Kim & Choi, 2003), and arts education (K. Chang, 2001), in that North Korean terms are composed of authentic *Hangeul* words while South Korean words are heavily influenced by foreign terms and use of Chinese characters. However, the gap between North and South in the terms related to the clothing and textile area seems to be bigger than the gap in mathematics or arts, in which concepts are politically neutral. In comparison to the rest, the terms in clothing and textiles are closely related to human life, and thus are more likely to have

been used and exposed to changes.

The symbolic nature of clothing may provide means to communicate and to overcome the differences or the discrepancies due to the extended division. Therefore, the practice of reviewing the terms and examining the differences is crucial in preparing for the reunification. By understanding the differences in terms more clearly, especially in the area related to everyday life such as clothing and appearance management, it is likely that the cultural and emotional gap may be reduced. Therefore, developing an educational program that allows South Korean students to become familiar with the life of people in North Korea, including their clothing and appearance management, is expected to make the future reunification smoother. The terminology list is expected to become a stepping stone and a useful educational resource for a clothing and textiles curriculum in preparation of reunification, by allowing the students to compare and become familiar with the differences in the usage of terms.

The limitation of the current study is that the terms were extracted from the dictionaries that are available in South Korea, and thus the actual usage of these terms or the frequency of their usage could not be validated. Other resources, such as personal interviews of recent North Korean defectors, or books and documents published in North Korea, may be used to validate the usage of these terms and enrich the terminology list. Particularly for the area such as the apparel industry, interviews with experienced workers may help identifying more terms in actual use in the industry sectors.

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