

달아 달아 밝은 달아 (**Moon, Moon. Bright Full Moon**)

[dala dala balgun dala]

Arranged and Composed by **Hyun Kook (b. 1967)**

Text by **Anonymous (Old traditional Korean Children's song)**

Korean: 달아 달아 밝은 달아

Literal Translation: moon, moon, bright moon

Transliteration: dala dala balgeun dala

IPA: [dala dala balgun dala]

Poetic Translation: Moon, Moon, bright full moon,

Korean: 이태백이 노던 달아

Literal Translation: Lee Tae-baek played with moon

Transliteration: Itaebaegi nodeon dala

IPA: [itɛbɛki nodɔn dala]

Poetic Translation: that Moon (poet) Lee Tae-baek played with.

Korean: 저기 저기 저 달속에

Literal Translation: Over there Over there that in moon

Transliteration: jeogi jeogi jeo dalsoge

IPA: [dʒɔgi dʒɔgi dʒə dalsoke]

Poetic Translation: There, there in that Moon

Korean: 계수 나무 박혔 으니
Literal Translation: laurel tree has been planted
Transliteration: gesu namu bakhyeot seuni
IPA: [gjesu namu bakhjød uɲi]
Poetic Translation: a laurel tree grows.

Korean: 옥 도끼로 찍어 내고
Literal Translation: Jade ax strike
Transliteration: Ok dokkiro jjigeo naego
IPA: [ok̄ dok'iro tʃ'ik̄ə nɛgo]
Poetic Translation:

Korean: 금 도끼로 다듬 어서
Literal Translation: gold ax trim
Transliteration: geum dokkiro dadeum eoseo
IPA: [gum dok'iro dadum əsə]
Poetic Translation: trim it with the golden ax,

Korean: 초가 삼간 집을 짓고
Literal Translation: tiny cottage house build
Transliteration: Choga samgan jibeul jitgo
IPA: [tʰoga samgan dzibul dzid̚go]
Poetic Translation: build a tiny cottage from it,

Korean:	양친	부모	모셔	다가
Literal Translation:	both	parents	invite	
Transliteration:	yangchin	bumo	mosheo	daga
IPA:	[jaŋtʰin	bumo	moʃjə	daga]
Poetic Translation:	and invite Mom and Dad, to live			

Korean:	천년	만년	살고	지고
Literal Translation:	thousand years	ten thousand years	live and	lose
Transliteration:	cheonnyeon	mannyeon	salgo	jigo
IPA:	[tʰənnjən	mannjən	salgo	dʒigo]
Poetic Translation:	thousands of years together.			

Three diacritics are used for the Korean consonants, as follows:

1. [ʰ] **Aspiration**¹

- In Korean, the [ʰ] symbol is used for aspirated consonants such as ㅊ, ㅌ, ㅋ, and ㅍ.

2. [ˀ] **Ejective release**²

- In Korean, the [ˀ] symbol is used for tensed and unaspirated consonants such as ㄱ, ㄷ, ㅂ, ㅅ, and ㅆ.

¹ Henry Rogers, *Sounds of Language: An Introduction to Phonetics* (London: Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group, 2017), 326.

² Rachael-Anne Knight, *Phonetics: A Coursebook* (Cambridge, United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 2012), 166.

3. [ɱ] **Inaudible release or unreleased**³

- In Korean, the [ɱ] is used for unreleased consonants which are placed at the final consonant.

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³ Henry Rogers, *Sounds of Language: An Introduction to Phonetics* (London: Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group, 2017), 327.