

Haidong Gumdo Terminology

English	Korean
Basic Terms	
Attention	Charyot
Ready	Chunbi
Bow	Gyôngnye
Bow to flag	Kuk ki aa dae hi yo, gyôngnye
Bow to Instructor	Sabum Nim ke dae hi yo, gyôngnye
Basics	Kibon dong jak
Yell	Kihap
Sit	Ahnjo
Abdominal breathing	Dan jeun ho heup
Energy breathing	Gaeun kigong
Aim sword	Kyôngjök
Turn to your rear	Chase pakkuseyo
Return	Paro
Draw sword	Paldo
Sheath sword	Chakkôm
Begin	Sijak
Again	Tashi
One more time	Tashi an ban
Training hall	Dojang
Put sword down	Gum no sae yo
Pick sword up	Gum do sae yo
Hello	Annyông haseyo
Thank you	Kamsa hamnida
You're welcome	Choon mahn ae yo
Uniform	Dobok
Trousers	Paji
Top	Ottori
Belt	Tti
Tie	Maettôp
Stances	Se
Horse stance	Kima-se
Great Stance	Taedo-se
Low Stance	Sodo-se
Twist Stance	Yök-sodo-se
Attacking/Sky Stance	Choch'ôn-se
Walking Stance	Chayôn-se
Low Guard Stance	Chiha-se
Any stance with the sword chambered to the side	P'alsang-se
One legged stance	Kûmgye dongnip p'alsang-se
Back Stance	Pôm-se
Crouching tiger stance	Pokho-se

Cut	Baegi
Straight Cut	Chungmyôn nedo baegi
Left and right cut	Chwa oo baegi
Straight, left and right cut	Samdan baegi
Cross cut	Hwengdan ilgôm / Supion baegi
Light cut	Gwangja baegi
Downward angle cut	Sa sun nedo baegi
Upward angle cut	Ohlyo baegi
Great mountain cut	Tae san baegi
Shooting star cut	Yu song baegi
Eight cut	Pal bun baegi
Nine cut	Yon gyul baegi
Turn and cut	Jung hu baegi
Step and cut	Jung jin nedo baegi
Front and back cut	Ee ar seo baegi
Thrust	Chirûgi
Double cut	Lo baegi
Straight cut while on tips of feet	Kkach'i baegi
Cutting Exercises	
Candle snuffing	Ch'otbul kkûgi
Newspaper cutting	Sinmunji baegi
Bamboo cutting	Taenam baegi
Board breaking	Kagmok charugi
Sword	Kôm
Wooden sword	Mokkôm
Bamboo sword	Chukkôm
Practice sword	Kakôm
Real sword	Ch'inkôm
Six sided blade (For hard targets)	Yukgakdo
Three sided blade (For soft targets)	Samgakdo
Sword Parts	
Sword tip	Kôm ko
Sharp edge of sword	Kôm nal
Back of sword	Kôm tûng
Sword guard	Kôm mak-e
Sword handle	Kôm jahru
Blood groove	Ho meh
Scabbard	Kôm chib
Step	Ro
Forward	Apooro
Backward	Deero
Left	Chwaro
Right	Ooro

Movements	
Swinging the sword around the body to ward off the opponent or give extra energy to a cut	Hurigi
Rotate the sword vertically forward or backward	Tollyôsô
An alternative to Tollyôsô	Marasô
Cartwheel	P'ungch'a-kurugl
Jump	Jump'u / ttwigi
Roll	Nakbôp
Titles	
Assistant Instructor	Pu-Sabôm Nim
Instructor	Sabôm Nim
Master Instructor	Kwanjang Nim
Vice-President	Pu Choong Jae Nim
President	Choong Jae Nim
Numbers	
1	Hana
2	Tul
3	Set
4	Net
5	Tasôt
6	Yôsôt
7	Ilgop
8	Yodûl
9	Ahop
10	Yôi
Sets	
First	Il
Second	Ee
Third	Sam
Fourth	Sa
Fifth	Oh
Sixth	Yuk
Seventh	Ch'il
Eighth	P'al
Ninth	Ku
Tenth	Ship

Sword Forms

Ssangsoo Gumbup	Originating from the sword techniques that defeated the Japanese bandits during the Chosun Dynasty, Ssangsoo Gumbup utilizes a heavy and long sword used with both hands. It is characterized by powerful cuts that can easily penetrate armor.
Shimsang Gumbup	Practiced by warriors training in the mountains. The sword motions reflect the motions of the mind as well as the determination to press forward in a battle.
Yedo Gumbup	Practiced by the assassins of the Chosun Dynasty, characterized by the use of a short light sword in swift and sharp techniques.
Bonguk Gumbup	Created by Hwang Chang, a Hwarang of the Silla Dynasty. Bonguk Gumbup is characterized by powerful and profound techniques.
Jangbaek Gumbup	Once practiced by the warriors in the Jangbaek Mountains (aka Baekdoo Mountains) it is characterized by majestic and splendid techniques.
Um Yang Gumbup	Materializes the philosophies of Yin and Yang.
Taeguk Gumbup	Based on the theories of Tai Chi.
Haidong Gumbup	Is the essence of sword techniques and principles.
Ssanggum Gumbup	Is the double sword training. The harmonization of the body and the mind leads to the most natural use of the sword and the unification of the mind and body.