

WORLD TAEKWONDO FEDERATION

# POOMSAE SCORING GUIDELINES

FOR INTERNATIONAL REFEREES



WORLD TAEKWONDO FEDERATION

# Stance (*Seogi*)

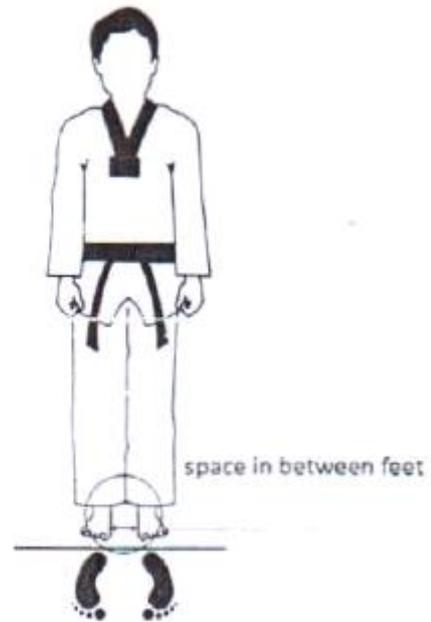
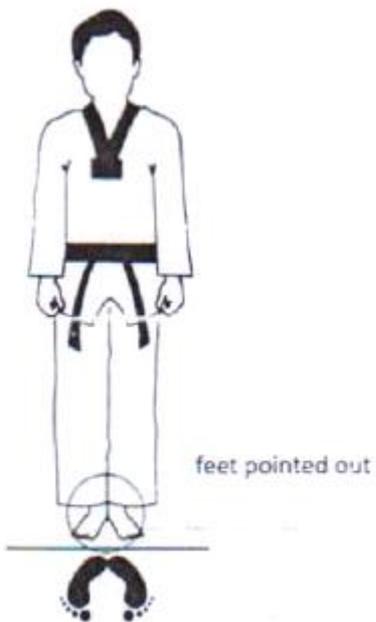
### Closed stance (*Moa seogi*)

- Feet together
- Toes Facing straight forward
- Stand upright
- Legs straight

Correct  
Movement



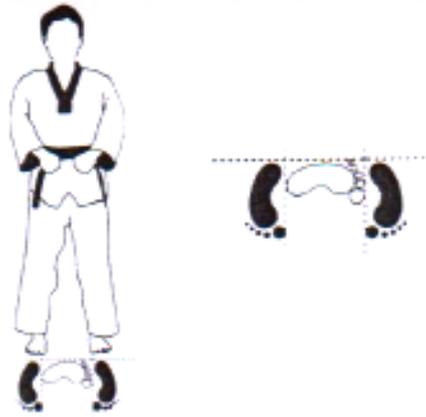
Deduction Factors (-0.1)



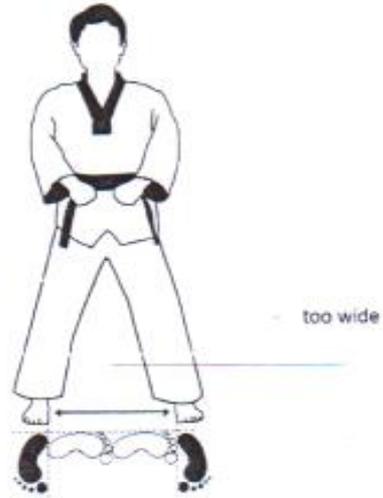
### Parallel stance (*Naranhi seogi*)

- Inner edge of both feet should be 1 foot-length apart
- Toes facing straight forward
- Legs straight

Correct Movement



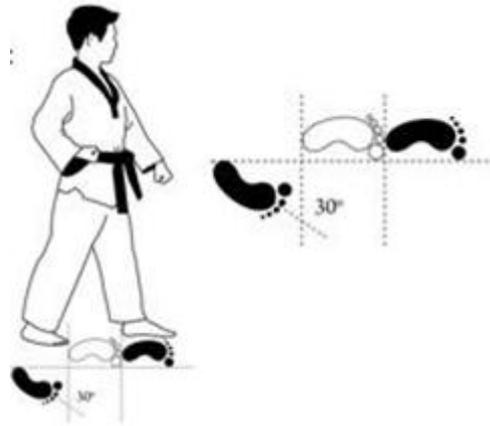
### Deduction Factors (-0.1)



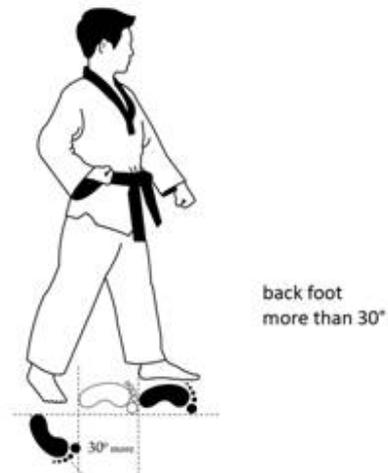
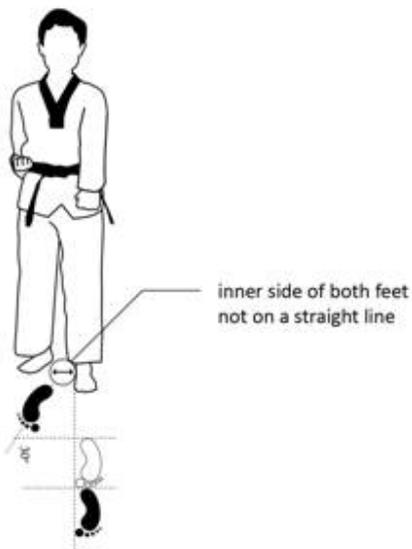
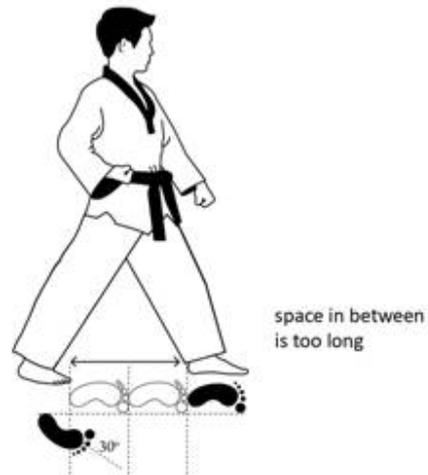
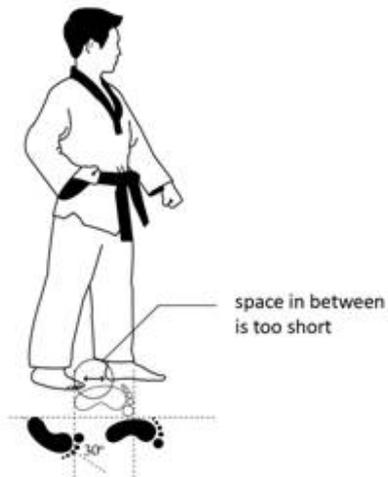
## Walking Stance (Ap seogi)

- 3 foot-length from origin
- Front foot facing straight forward
- Back foot 30 degrees
- Both legs straight
- Inner sides of both feet should be on a straight line
- Body turned 45 degrees (natural angle)
- Weight evenly distributed on both legs

Correct Movement



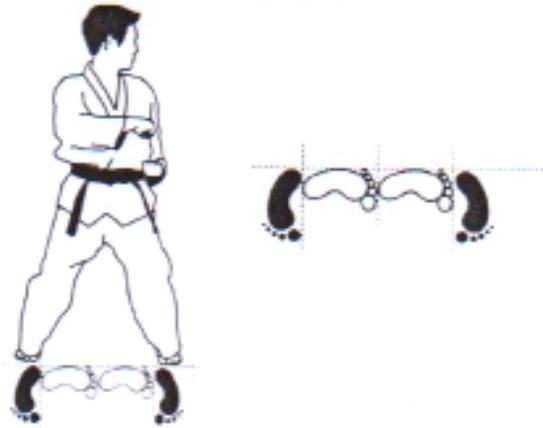
## Deduction Factors (-0.1)



## Riding stance (*Juchum seogi*)

- Distance between feet approximately (2) foot-length
- Toes facing straight forward
- Weight equally distributed on both legs but concentrated inwardly
- Knees bent

Correct Movement

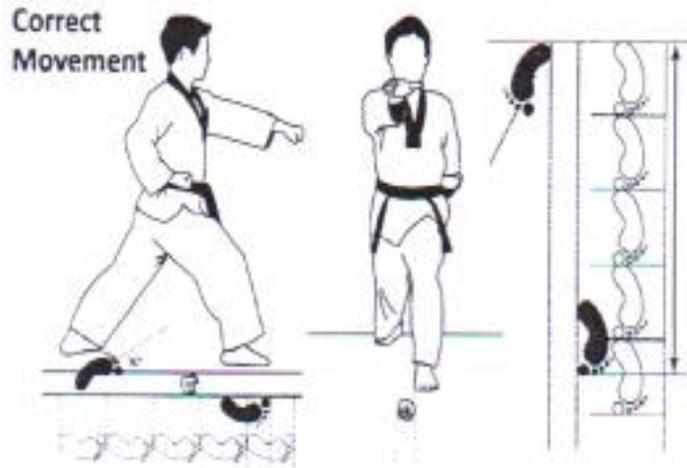


## Deduction Factors (-0.1)

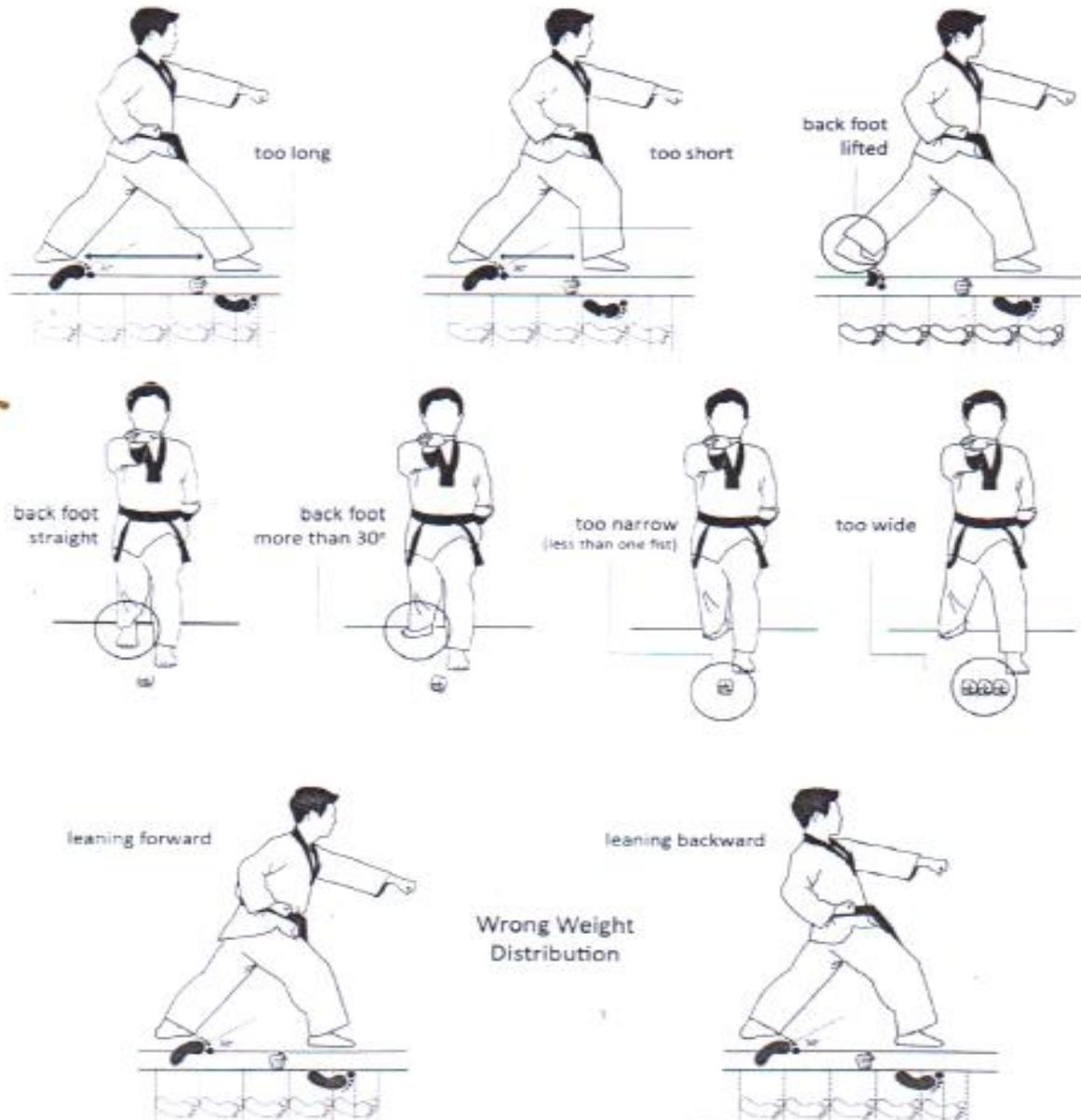


## Forward stance (Apkubi)

- 4~4½ foot-length from origin
- Front foot facing forward
- Back foot angled at 30 degrees
- Weight : 70% in front, 30% at the back
- When you look down towards the front foot, you should only see the tip of your toes
- Distance between the inside edges of both feet should be between one(1) to two(2) fists apart
- Standing upright, body is naturally angled at 30 degrees



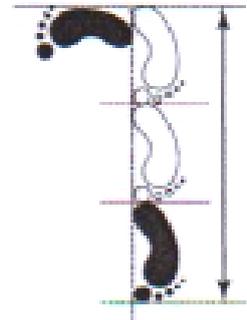
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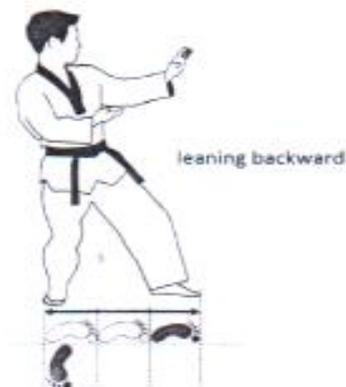
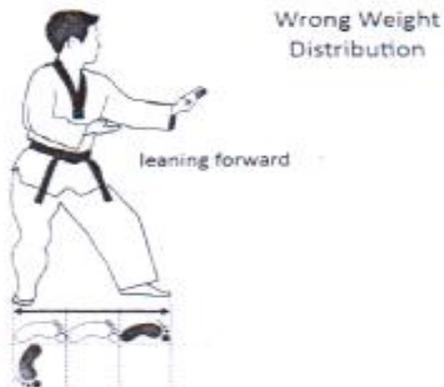
## Back stance (*Dwitkubi*)

- 3 foot-length from origin
- Front foot facing straight forward
- Back foot at 90 degrees (letter L)
- Weight : 30% in front, 70% at the back
- Shoulder, hip, knee and ankle of back leg should be aligned

Correct Movement



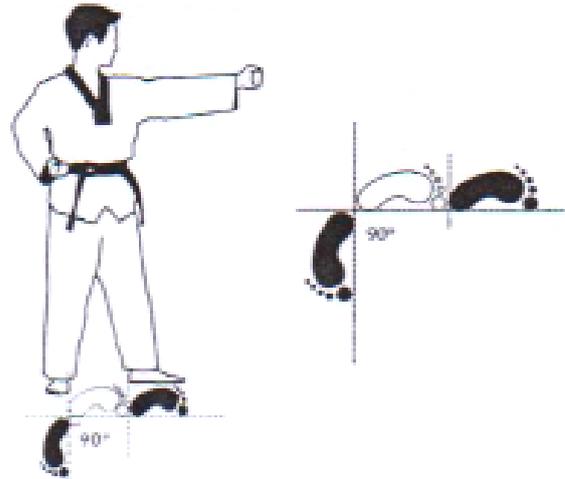
### Deduction Factors (-0.1)



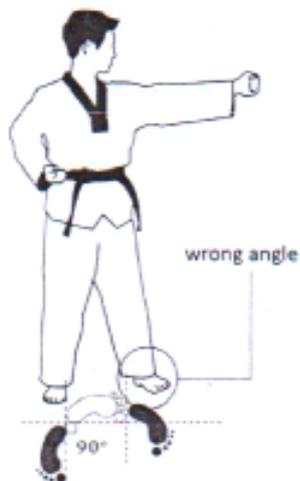
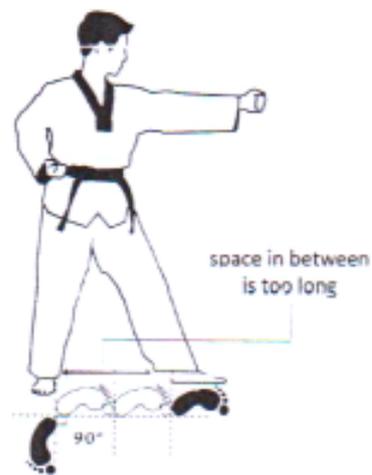
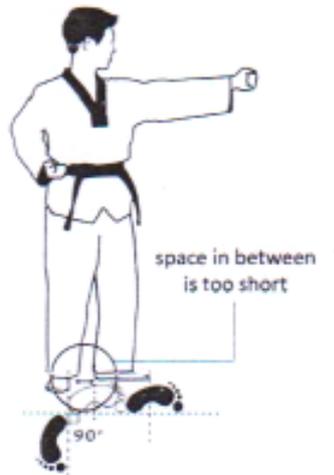
### Left stance (*Wen seogi*)

- From parallel stance, pivot left heel to face left
- Right foot facing straight forward
- Left foot and right foot forming an angle of 90 degrees (letter L)

Correct Movement



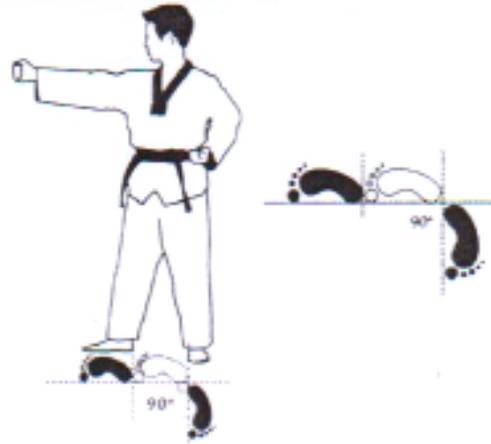
### Deduction Factors (-0.1)



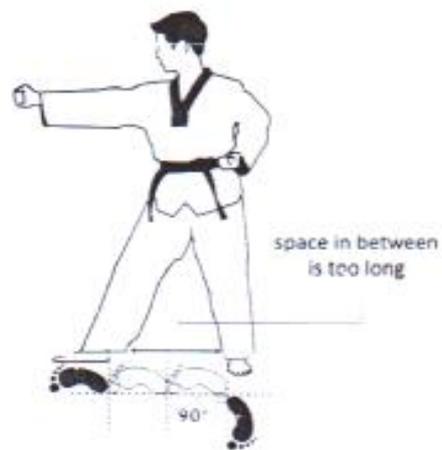
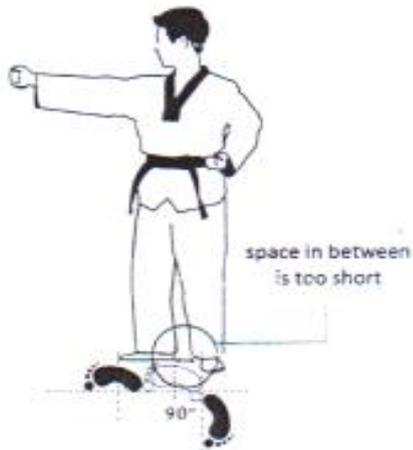
## Right stance ( *Oreun seogi* )

- From parallel stance, pivot left heel to face right
- Left foot facing straight forward
- Right foot and left foot forming an angle of 90 degrees (letter L)

Correct Movement



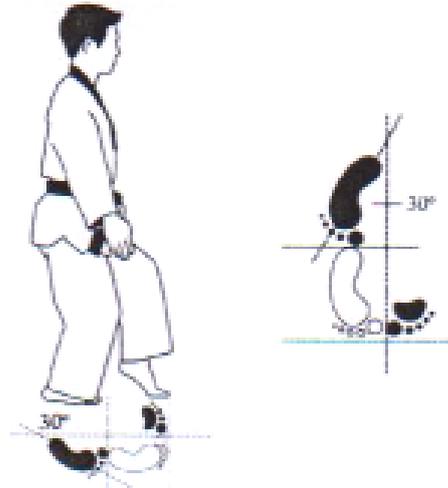
Deduction Factors (-0.1)



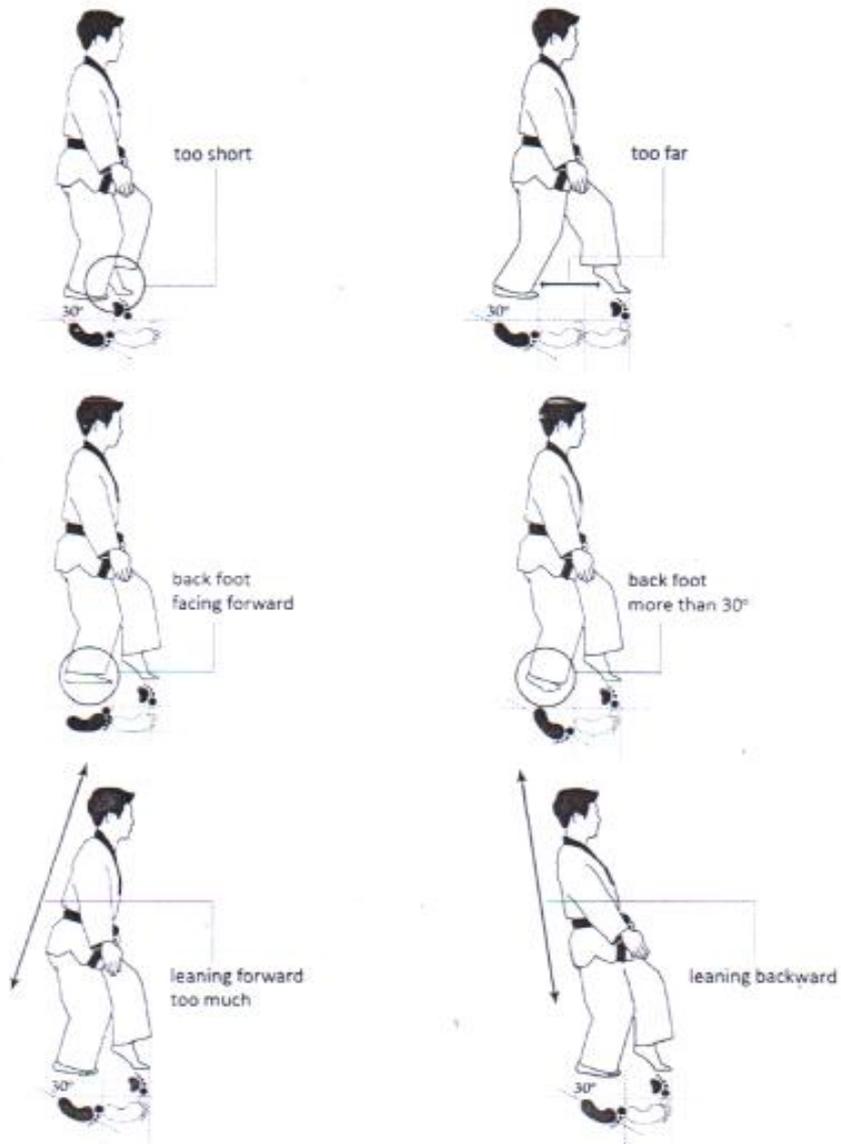
## Tiger stance (*Beom seogi*)

- Back foot angled at 30 degrees
- Weight: 90% at the back, 10% in front (Feels like 100% at the back)
- Front foot should be supported by ball of foot (like wearing high heels)
- Heel of front foot should be aligned at the tip of the back foot's toes
- Knees bent
- Butt out, body naturally upright

Correct Movement



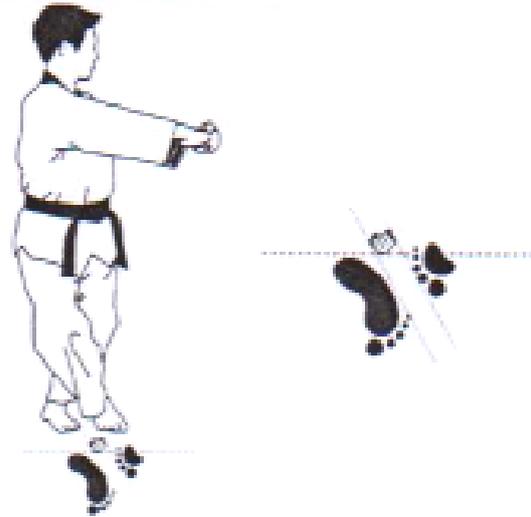
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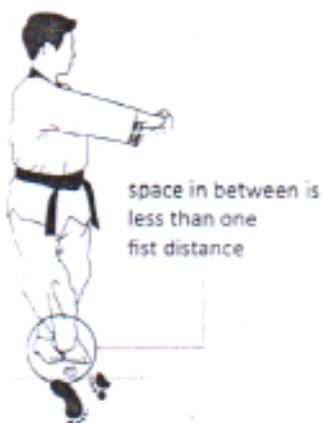
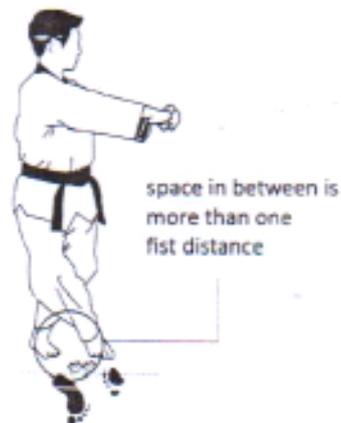
## Forward crossed stance ( *Apkkoa seogi* )

- Front leg supported by ball of foot
- Back foot around 30 degrees
- Shin of back leg touching calf of front leg
- Distance between feet is one(1) fist apart

Correct  
Movement



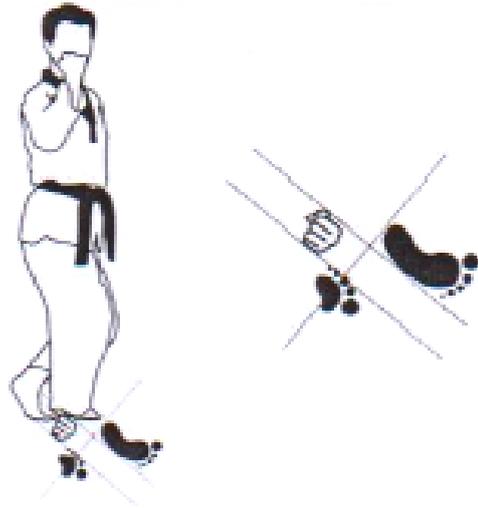
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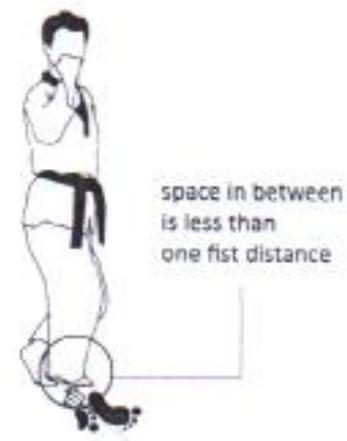
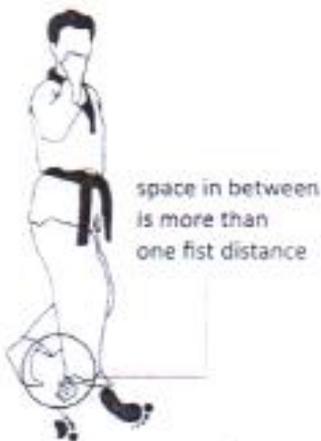
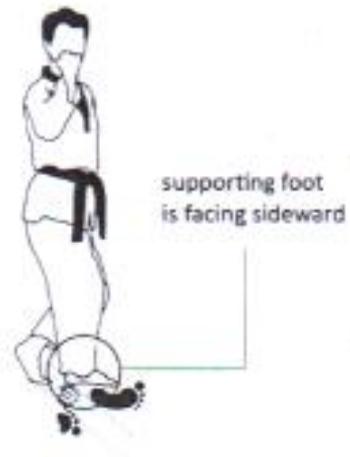
**Back crossed stance  
(Dwikkoa seogi)**

- Front foot 45 degrees
- Back leg supported by ball of foot (like wearing high heels)
- Shin of back leg touching calf of front leg
- Distance between feet is one(1) fist apart

Correct Movement



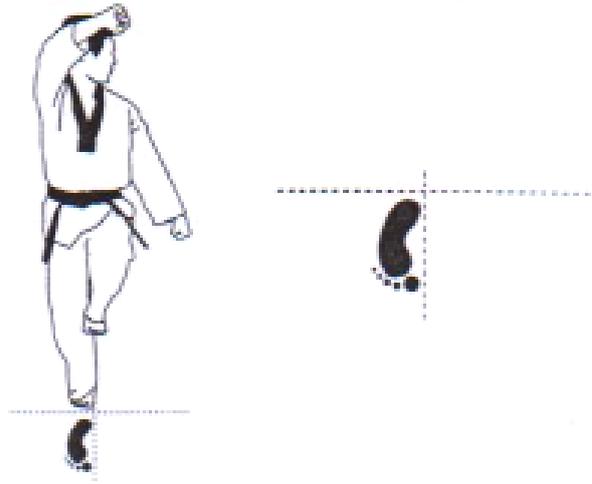
Deduction Factors (-0.1)



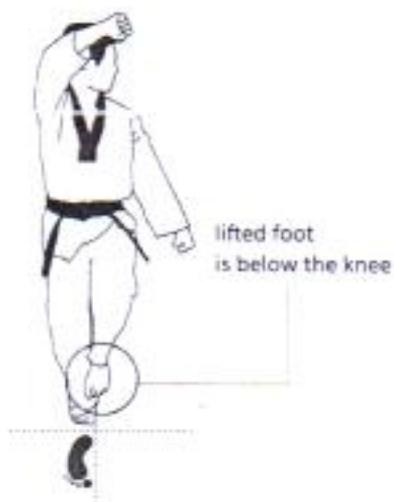
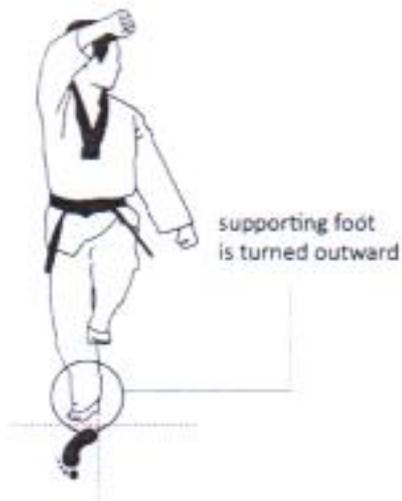
### Crane stance (*Hakdari seogi*)

- Standing on one leg with supporting foot facing straight forward
- Knees of standing leg is bent
- Other leg is bent and raised with arc of foot touching the side of the standing leg's knee
- Raised foot should be facing forward

Correct Movement



### Deduction Factors (-0.1)



A horizontal ribbon graphic with a white fill and a black outline. The ribbon has a slight 3D effect with a grey shadow underneath. It features two pointed ends on the left and right sides. Centered on the ribbon is the text "Block (Makki)" in a bold, black, sans-serif font. The word "Makki" is enclosed in parentheses and italicized.

**Block (*Makki*)**

## Low block ( *Arae makki* )

### Preparatory position

- Blocking hand starts from opposite shoulder (Hammer fist touching the shoulder)
- Pulling arm across the abdomen over the belt with fist facing downward

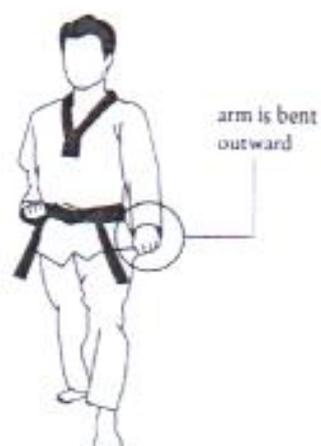
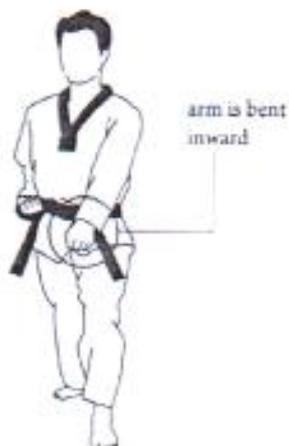
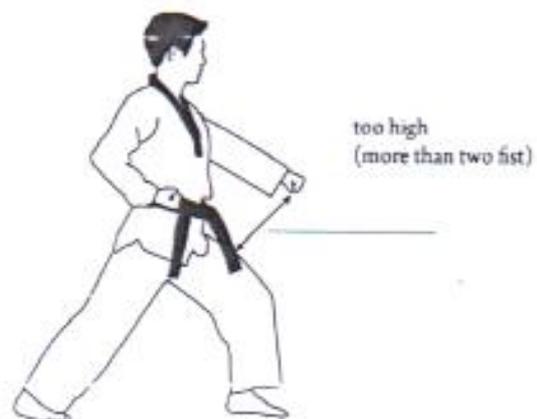
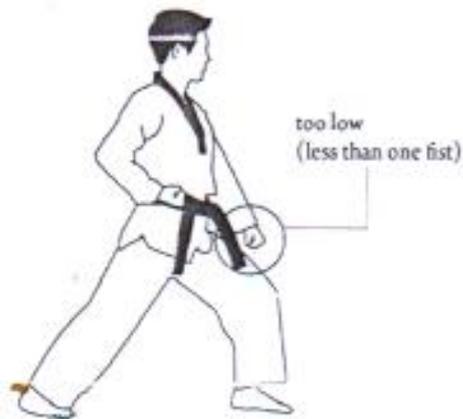
### Final position

- Blocking hand should be two(2) fists away from the leg(thigh)
- Arm should be straight(elbow not bent)
- Arm should be aligned to the side of the leg
- Pulling arm placed on side of waist

### Correct Movement



### Deduction Factors (-0.1)



## High block ( *Olgul makki* )

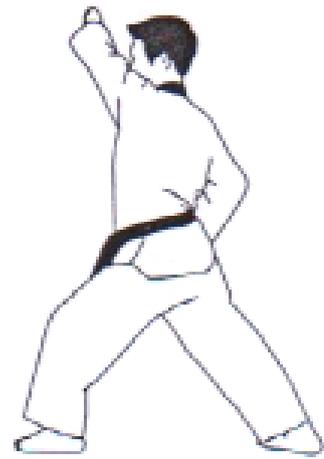
### Preparatory position

- Blocking arm starts across the abdomen over the belt (fist facing upward)
- Hand of pulling arm placed across the chest at shoulder level with fist facing downward

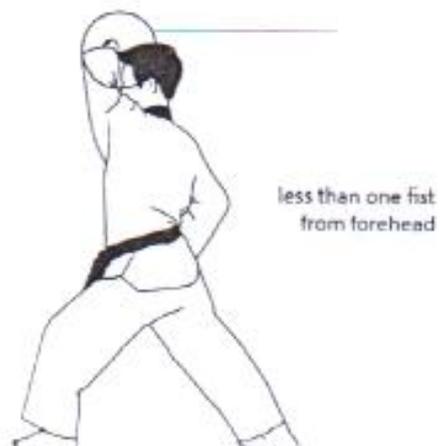
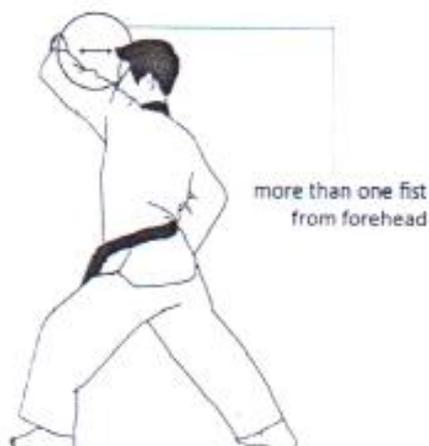
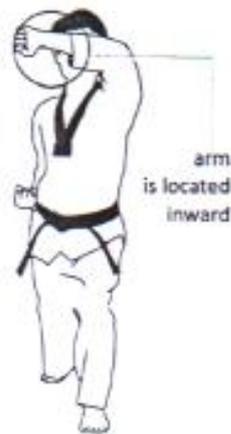
### Final position

- Wrist of the blocking hand should be one (1) fist away from the center of the forehead (elbow facing up)
- Pulling arm's hand placed on side of waist

Correct  
Movement



### Deduction Factors (-0.1)



## Middle block ( Momtong makki)

### Preparatory position

- Fist of blocking arm lifted a little above shoulder height, arm around 90 degrees (elbow pointing down)
- Chest open
- Pulling arm positioned in front along center line of the body

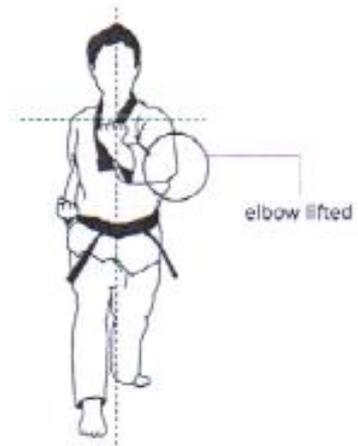
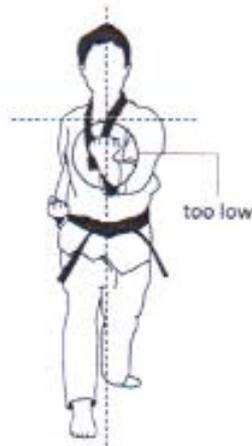
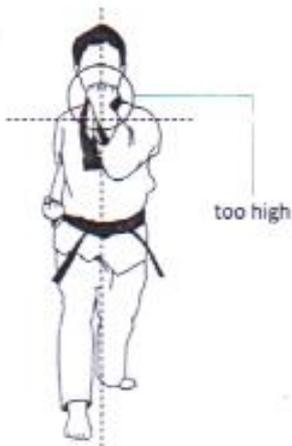
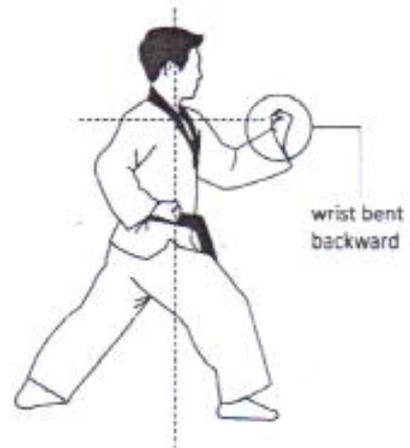
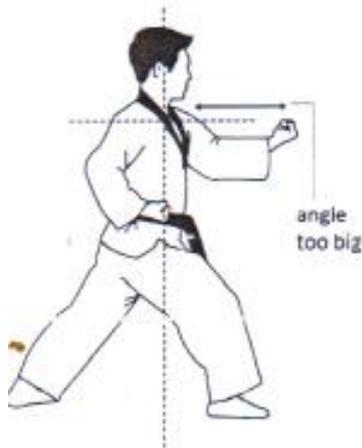
### Final position

- Hand and wrist of blocking arm aligned to the center of the body(solar plexus) with the blade of the arm facing inward
- Tip of the fist as high as the shoulder
- Wrist of the blocking hand should not be bent
- Blocking arm is angled at 90-120 degrees
- Elbow of blocking arm naturally pointing down
- Pulling arm's hand placed on side of waist

Correct Movement



Deduction Factors (-0.1)



**Outer middle block  
( Momtong bakkat makki )**

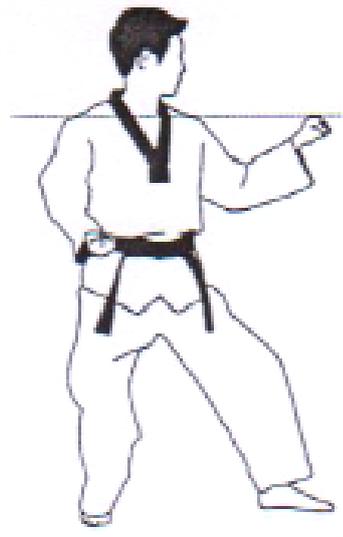
Preparatory position

- Fist of blocking arm placed near the elbow of pulling arm with fist facing upward
- Pulling arm placed across the chest with fist at shoulder level with fist facing downward

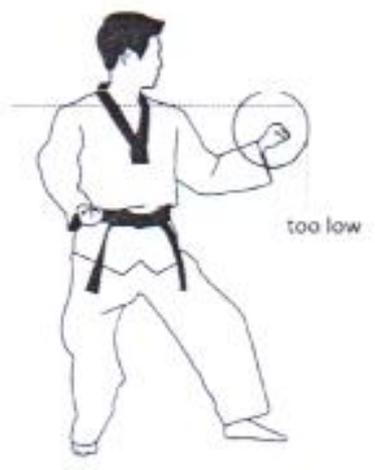
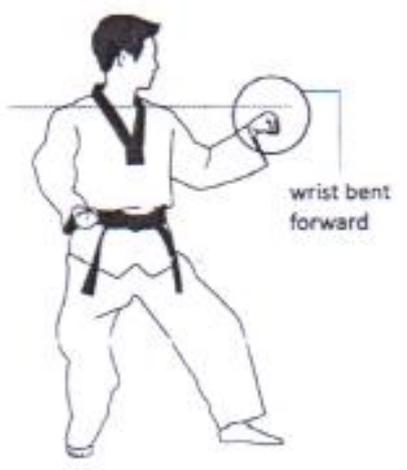
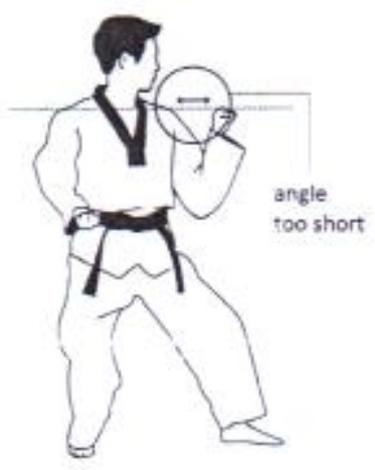
Final position

- The blocking fist must be directed towards the body with the blade of the arm facing outward
- Tip of the fist as high as the shoulder
- Wrist of the blocking hand should not be bent
- Blocking arm is angled at 90-120 degrees
- Elbow of blocking arm naturally pointing down
- Pulling arm's hand placed on side of waist

Correct Movement



Deduction Factors (-0.1)



## Single knifehand block ( *Hansonnal makki* )

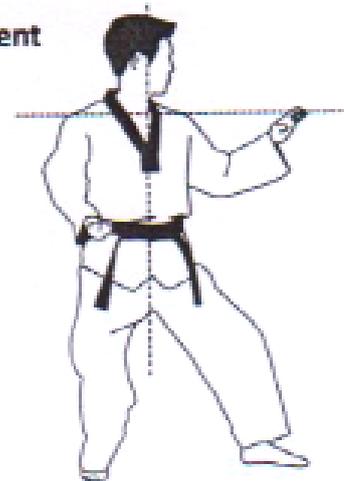
### Preparatory position

- Blocking hand placed ear the elbow of the pulling arm in knifehand form with palm facing upward
- Pulling arm placed across the chest with fist facing downward on shoulder area

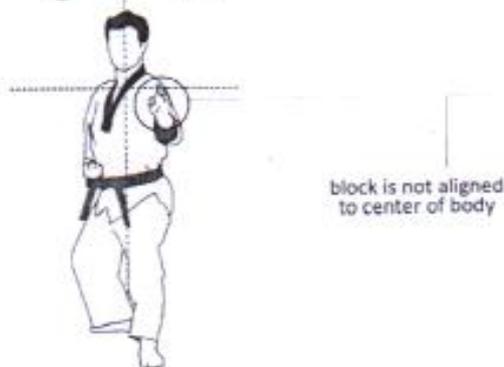
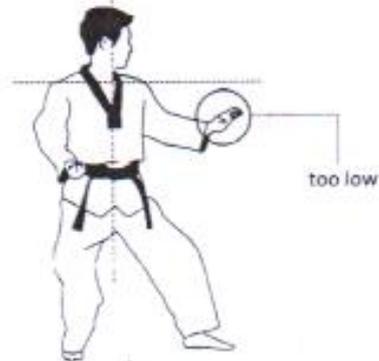
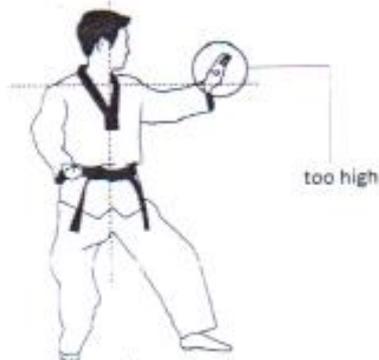
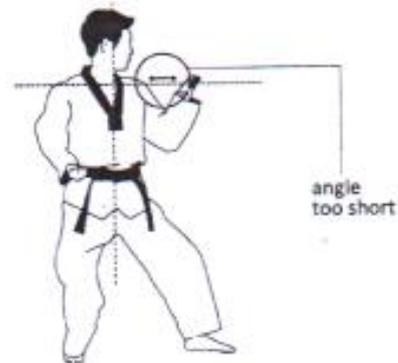
### Final position

- The blocking hand-blade must be directed towards the body with the blade of the arm facing outward
- Tip of the fingers as high as the shoulder
- Wrist of the blocking hand should not be bent
- Blocking arm is angled at 90-120 degrees
- Pulling arm's hand placed on side of waist

### Correct Movement



### Deduction Factors (-0.1)



## Knifehand middle block ( *Sonnal makki* )

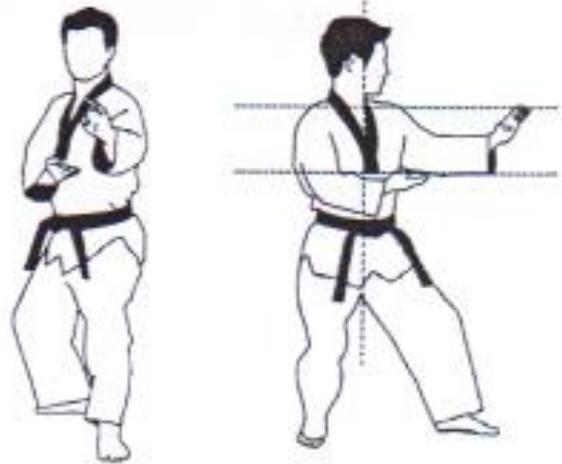
### Preparatory position

- Blocking hand placed over the waist in knifehand form with palm facing upward
- Supporting hand positioned backward in knifehand form and aligned to shoulder height with arm naturally bent

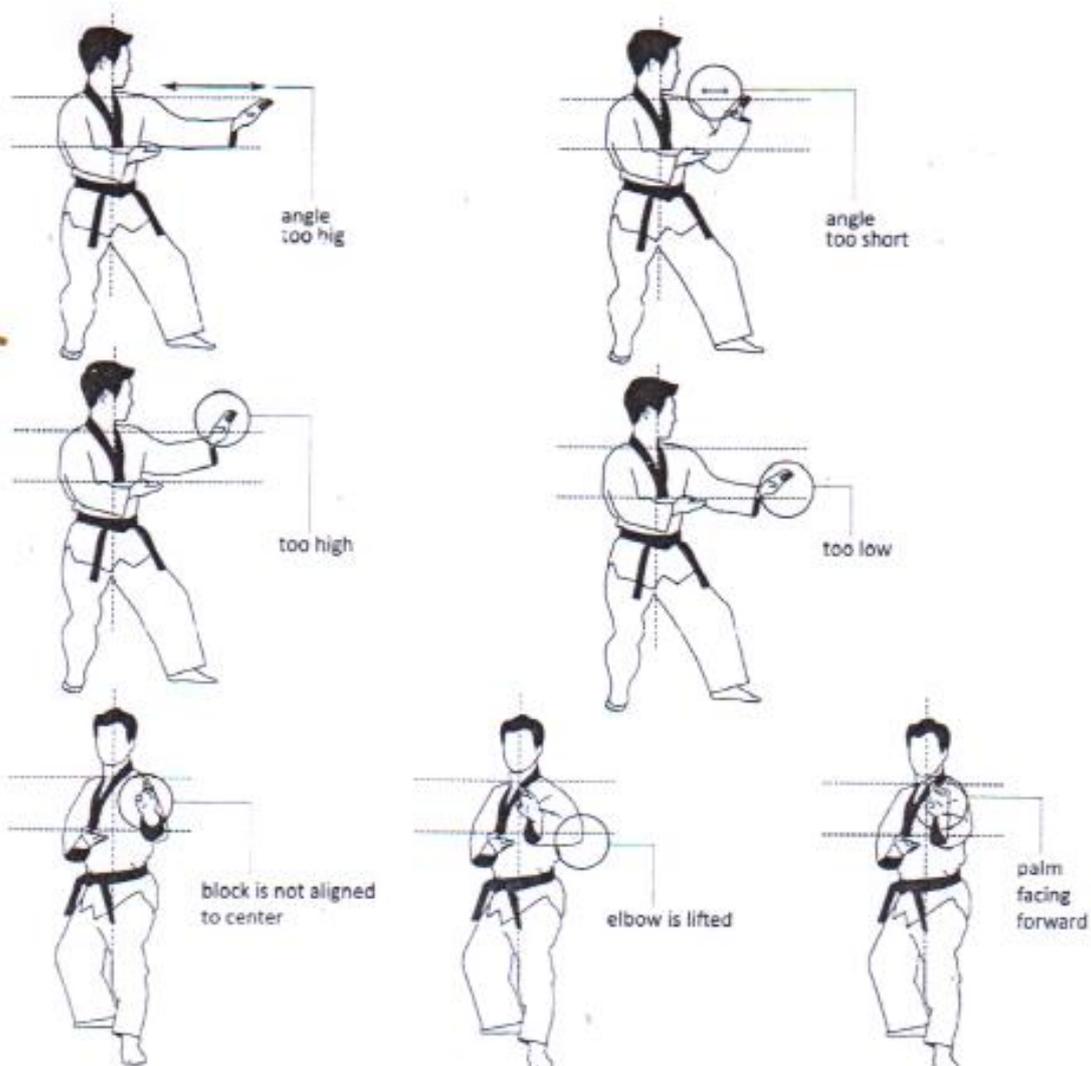
### Final position

- The blocking hand-blade must be directed towards the body with the blade of the arm facing outward
- Tip of the fist as high as the shoulder
- Wrist of the blocking hand should not be bent
- Blocking arm is angled at 90-120 degrees
- Assisting arm's hand placed one fist below the solar plexus with wrist aligned to center of the body

### Correct Movement



### Deduction Factors (-0.1)



# Punching (*Jireugi*)

## Punch ( *Baro jireugi* / *Bandae jireugi* )

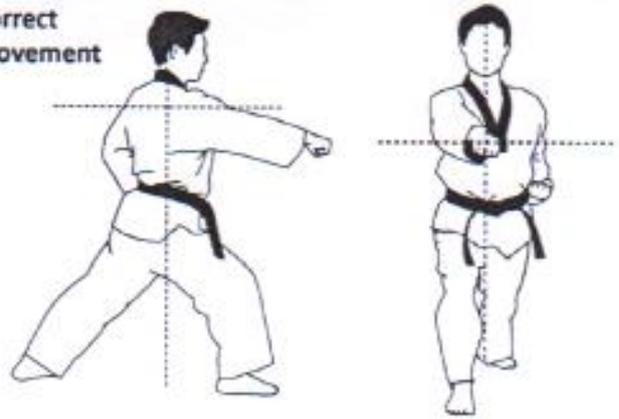
### Preparatory position

- Punching arm starts from the waist with fist facing upward
- Pulling arm is extended forward towards the solar plexus

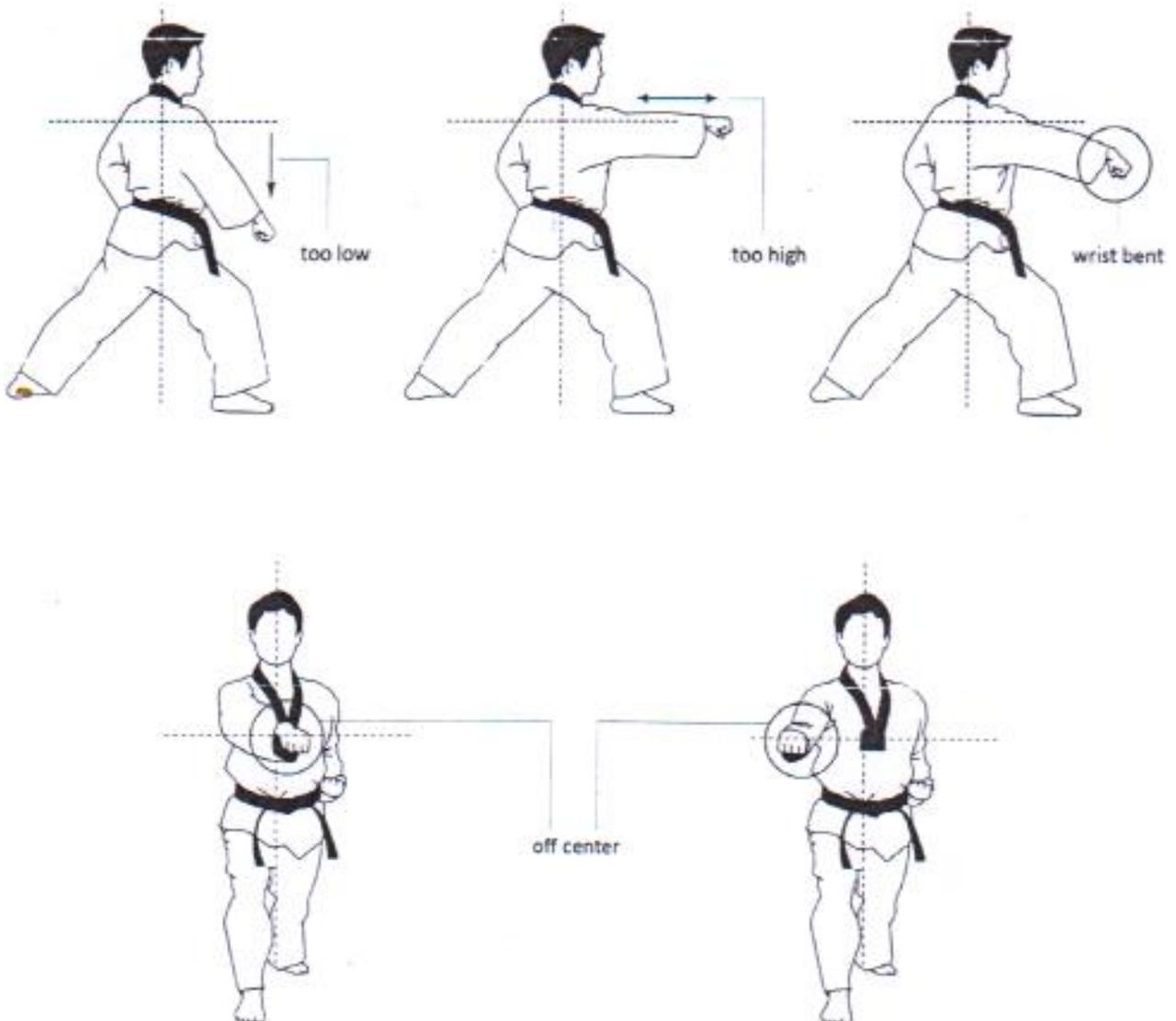
### Final position

- Punching arm is extended forward. Turn the fist only at the last moment hitting solar plexus with the two big knuckles. Wrist should be straight and palm should be facing down
- Pulling arm placed on side of waist

### Correct Movement



### Deduction Factors (-0.1)



## High punch ( *Olgul jireugi* )

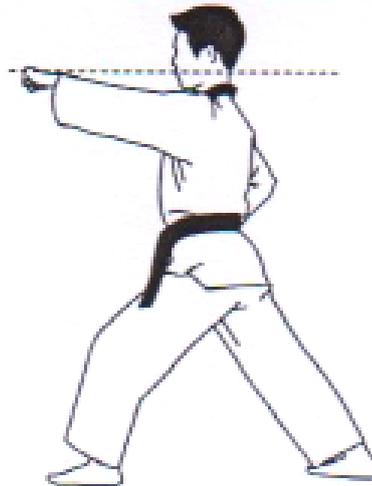
### Preparatory position

- Punching arm starts from the waist with palm facing upward
- Pulling arm is extended forward towards the philtrum (base of the nose)

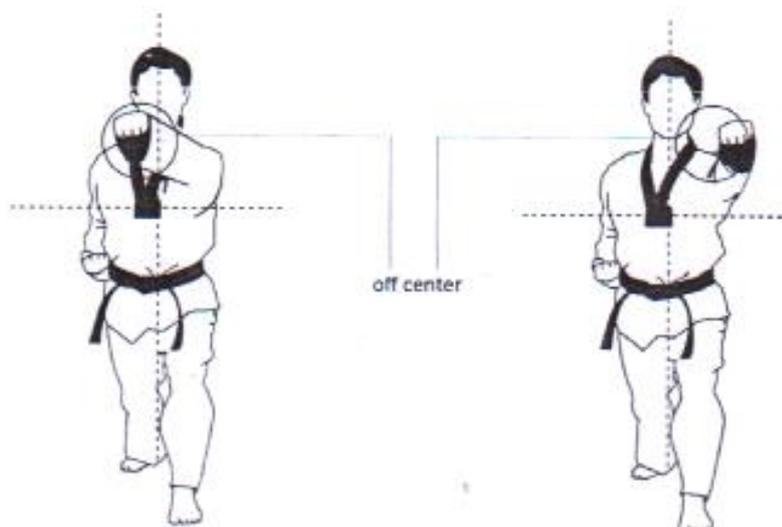
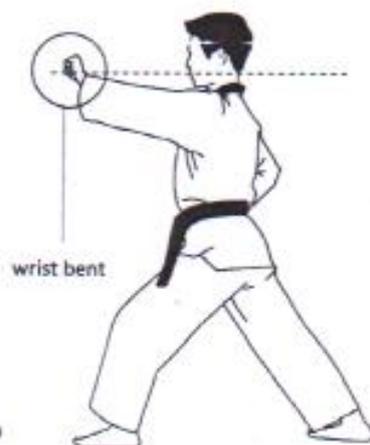
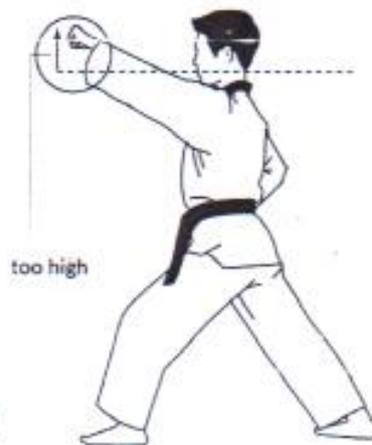
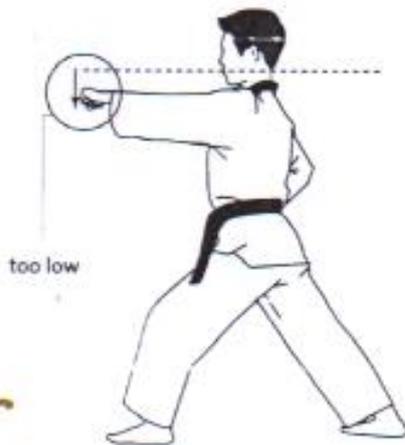
### Final position

- Punching arm is extended forward. Turn the fist only at the last moment hitting the face with the two big knuckles. Wrist should be straight and palm should be facing down
- Pulling arm placed on side of waist

Correct  
Movement



### Deduction Factors (-0.1)



## Side punch ( Yop jireugi )

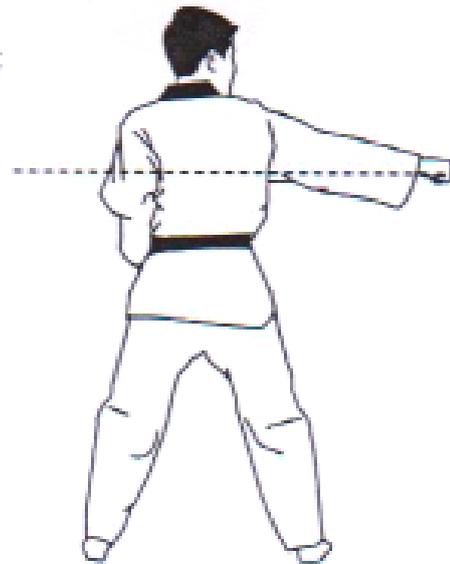
### Preparatory position

- Punching arm starts from the waist with palm facing upward
- Pulling arm is extended forward towards the solar plexus

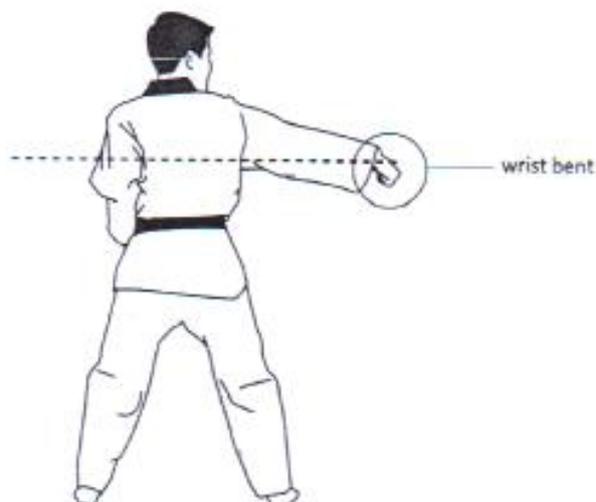
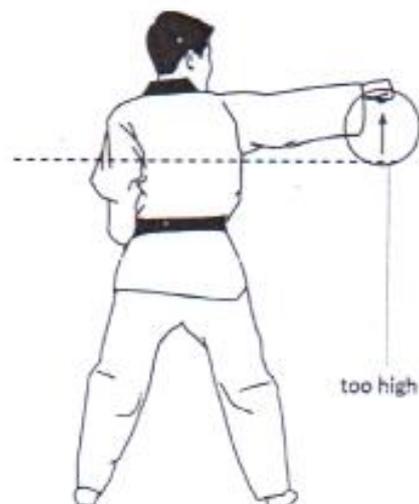
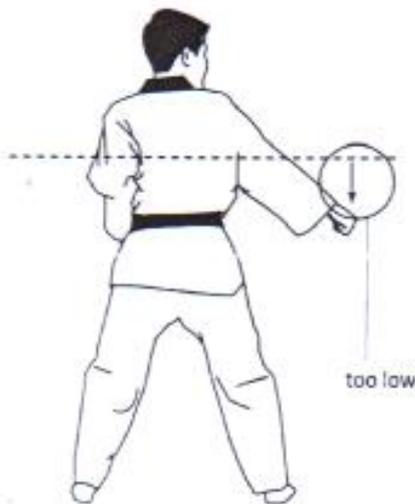
### Final position

- Punching arm is extended forward. Turn the fist only at the last moment hitting solar plexus with the two big knuckles. Wrist should be straight and palm should be facing down
- Pulling arm placed on side of waist
- Side punch is usually executed together with riding stance
- Face should be in the direction of the punch

Correct Movement :



Deduction Factors (-0.1)



## Double middle uppercut (*Dujumeok jecho jireugi*)

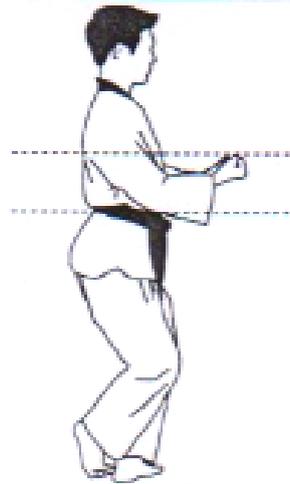
### Preparatory position

- Punching arm starts from the waist with fist facing upward

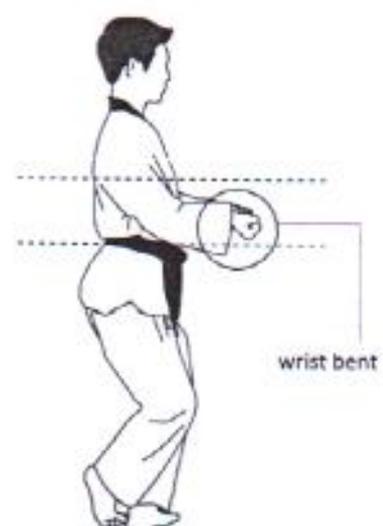
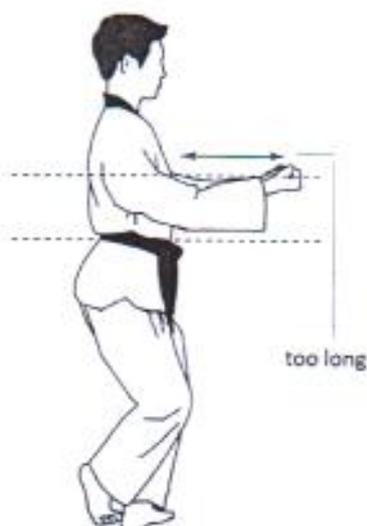
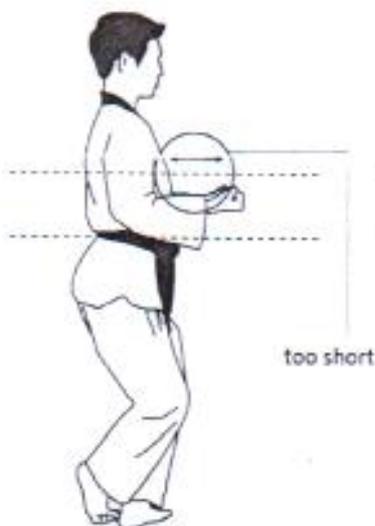
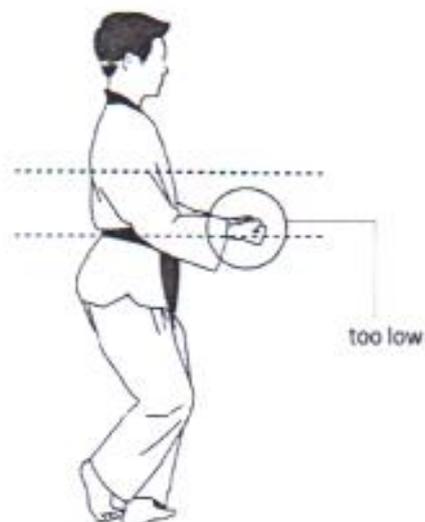
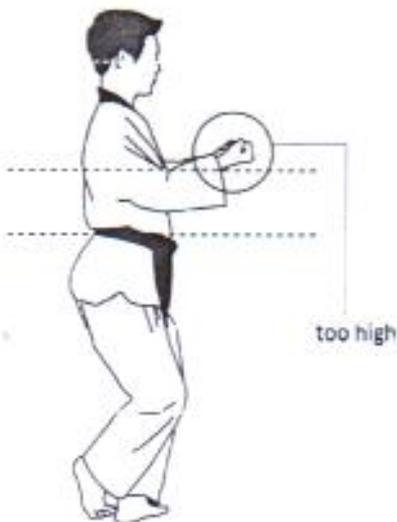
### Final position

- Punching arms move forward turning the fist only at the last moment hitting the floating ribs with the two big knuckles.
- Final angel of arms should be around 120 degrees.
- Wrist should be straight and fist should be facing upward.

Correct  
Movement



Deduction Factors (-0.1)





**Strike** (*Chigi*)

## Backfist front strike ( *Deungjumeok ap chigi* )

### Preparatory position

- Striking fist starts under the armpit of the pulling arm
- Pulling arm is naturally folded with palm facing downward

### Final position

- Hit the target by using the back of the fist at the area of the index and middle finger. Target area is the philtrum (base of the nose)
- Pulling arm is pulled back to the waist with palm facing upward
- Angle of hitting arm should be approximately 100 degrees

### Correct Movement



### Deduction Factors (-0.1)



off center



## High outer strike ( *Olgul bakkat chigi* )

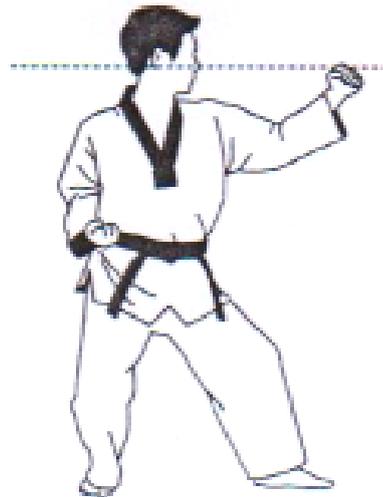
### Preparatory position

- Striking fist starts at shoulder area fist facing downward
- Pulling arm starts under the striking arm, naturally folded with fist facing downward

### Final position

- Hit the target sideways by using the back of the fist at the area of the index and middle finger. Target area is the temple.
- Pulling arm is pulled back to the waist with palm facing upward
- This strike is usually done with backward stance

Correct  
Movement



### Deduction Factors (-0.1)



## Elbow hook ( *Palkup dollyo chigi* )

### Preparatory position

- Striking arm starts from the waist
- Pulling arm is naturally bent and positioned in front of the chest

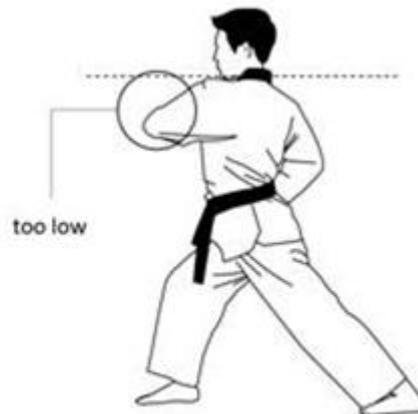
### Final position

- Strike the target(jaw) by twisting the waist while throwing the elbow forward. Bring the palm towards the chest, fist facing downward.
- Pulling arm is pulled back to the waist with fist facing upward
- This strike is usually done with forward stance

Correct Movement



Deduction Factors (-0.1)



## Elbow strike ( *Palkup yop chigi* )

### Preparatory position

- Striking arm is positioned across the waist (fist facing the body) and the knuckles of the fist rested on the palm of the supporting hand

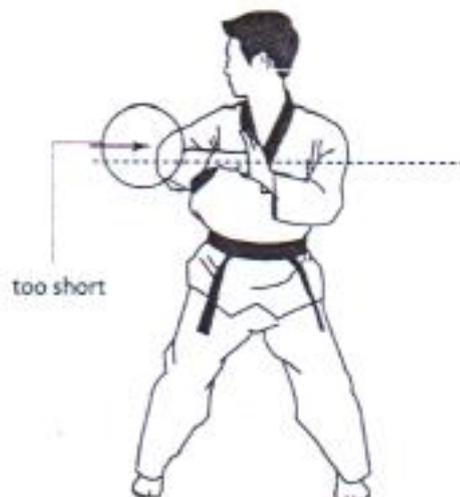
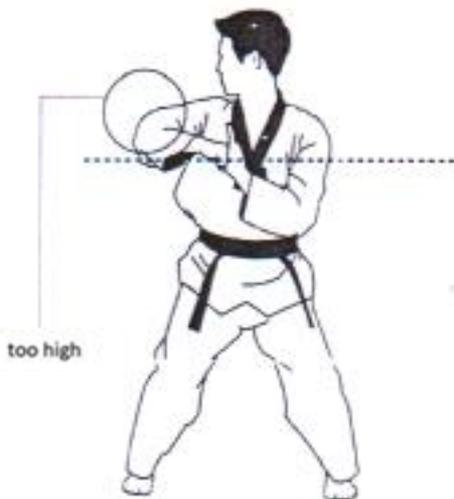
### Final position

- Attack sideways by twisting the striking arm together with the supporting hand towards the target. Fist of striking arm facing downward and fingers of supporting hand naturally angled upward.(fingers together)
- Is usually done with riding stance

Correct  
Movement



Deduction Factors (-0.1)



# Kicking (*Chagi*)

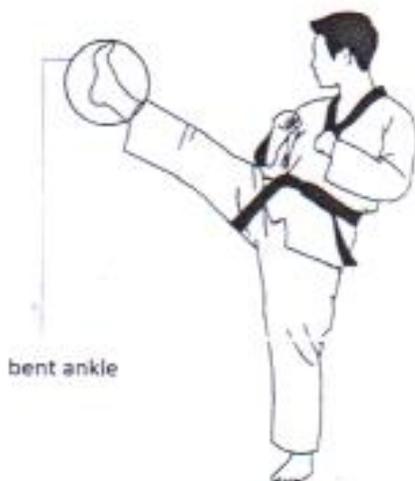
## Front kick ( *Ap chagi* )

- Raise the kicking leg up, folding the knee up to chest height and quickly push the foot forward, fully stretching the leg.
- The path of the kicking leg should be on a straight line towards the target
- The target must be hit by the ball of the foot, instep straight with the toes pulled backward
- The supporting foot must naturally pivot using the ball of the foot during the kick
- To recover, the kicking foot is pulled back to the folded knee position with the knee still at chest level then smoothly bring the foot down with balance

Correct Movement



Deduction Factors (-0.1)



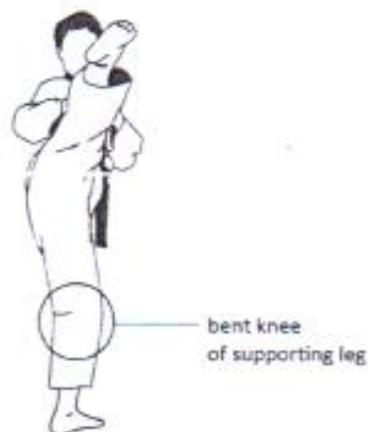
## Roundhouse kick ( *Dollyo chagi* )

- Putting the weight on the pivoting foot, raise the kicking leg by folding the knee and immediately turning the body and lifting the hip upward at an angle towards the face target. As the knee stretches, make the kicking foot circle horizontally towards the face target hitting with the instep or ball of the foot
- The supporting leg must be kept straight with the supporting foot pivoting properly during the kick. The toes of the supporting foot faces backward at the final extension of the kicking leg
- To recover, the kicking foot is pulled back to the folded knee position with the knee still at chest level then smoothly bring the foot down with balance

Correct  
Movement



Deduction Factors (-0.1)



## Side kick ( Yop chagi )

- Raise the kicking leg up, folding the knee, kick forward by stretching the leg and simultaneously turning the hip forward
- Turn the body in the opposite direction of the target and hit the target using the blade or knife foot
- The supporting leg must be kept straight with the supporting foot pivoting properly during the kick. The toes of the supporting foot faces backward at the final extension of the kicking leg
- To recover, the kicking leg is drawn back to its original folded position and brought down smoothly
- During the kick, the upper body should be kept as high as possible ideally forming the letter "Y" shape

### Correct Movement



### Deduction Factors (-0.1)

