Balinese

1. Principal consonants[1]

		(h)a[2]			pa
		na			ḍa
		ca			dha
		ra			ja
		ka			ya
		da			ña
		ta			ma
		sa			ga
		wa			ba
		la			ṭa
					nga

2. Other consonant forms[3]

		na (ṇa)			‘a
		ca (cha)			ha
		ta (tha)			kha
		sa (śa)			fa
		sa (ṣa)			za
		pa (pha)			gha
		ga (gha)			
		ba (bha)			

3. Vowels and other agglutinating signs[4]

	ᬅ[5]	a		ᬬ		ya, ia[6]
ᭊ[7]	�आ	ā				r [8]
	ᬏ	e				ra
	ᬐ	ai				rĕ
		ĕ				
		ö				rö
		i				lĕ
		ī				lö
		o				h
		au				ng
		u [9]				ng
		ū				

4. Numerals

᭑	1	᭒	2	᭓	3	᭔	4	᭕	5
᭖	6	᭗	7	᭘	8	᭙	9	0	0

Notes

1. Each consonant has two forms, the regular and the appended, shown on the left and right respectively in the romanization table. The vowel *a* is implicit after all consonants and consonant clusters and should be supplied in transliteration, unless:

   (a) another vowel is indicated by the appropriate sign; or

   (b) the absence of any vowel is indicated by the use of an *adeg-adeg* sign (᭄). (Also known as the *tengenen* sign; *paten* in Javanese.)

2.   This character often serves as a neutral seat for a vowel, in which case the *h* is not transcribed. Generally speaking, *ha* in word-initial or vowel-medial position in a root word, is transcribed without the *h*. Root word-final *ha* followed by suffixal vowels, on the other hand, is always written with *h*. When questions arise as to whether the *h* should be represented, consult a standard dictionary of Balinese in Latin script.

3.   "Other consonant forms" refers to *aksara wayah* ("on the left") and *aksara rekan* ("on the right"). The *aksara rekan*, which are most frequently encountered in texts originating from north Bali and Lombok, are used to indicate phonemes alien to Balinese, particularly words of Arabic or Dutch origin. When used in purely Balinese words, the *aksara wayah* are similar to capital letters and have an honorific effect which is not preserved in standard romanization. In words of Sanskrit origin, or in writing Sanskrit, Old Javanese, or Old Balinese text, the same characters represent aspiriated or other consonants and should be romanized with the alternative equivalents provided in parentheses.

4.   Vowels are almost always indicated by one of a class of agglutinating signs (*pangangge-suara*) added above, below, before, or after the consonant or consonant cluster which they affect. Other signs are used to indicate the various forms of the semi-vowels *r*, *l*, and *y*, as well as the consonants *h* and *ng*, when they occur in certain positions within a syllable. Free standing vowels (shown to the right in romanization table) are most commonly found in initial syllables only. No difference between vowels indicated by free standing characters and those represented by agglutinating signs is preserved in romanization.

5.   Sometimes this character, the *a-kara*, is used as a neutral seat that, when marked with the appropriate sign, can also be transliterated as *i*, *u*, etc. Thus ᬕᬸ is romanized *i*, and so forth.

6.   This character, the *nania*, is used in consonant clusters within words. Consonant clusters between words formed when the second word begins with *y* use the ordinary appended form of *ya*. In romanization these two forms are not distinguished. In some words (for example: *siap*), the *nania* is transcribed as *ia* instead of *ya*. Familiarity with the orthographical conventions is necessary to assure proper romanization of such words.

7.   This mark, the *ledung*, forms optional ligatures with all letters except *ba*, *nga*, *ja*, and *nya*, slightly changing their morphology. For example, ᬦ ᬓ ᬓ may also be written ᬦ ᬓᬓ .

8.   This character, the *surung-i*, takes the special form ᬘ following the *suku-i*. Thus ᬓᬶᬃ is romanized *rhi*.

9.   This character, the *suku-u*, takes the form ᬝ with certain consonants and semi-vowels. Thus ᬳᬸ , is romanized *hru* and ᬜᬸ is romanized *nyu*.

SPECIAL CHARACTERS AND CHARACTER MODIFIERS IN ROMANIZATION

Special character	*Name*	*USMARC hexadecimal code*
'	ayn	B0

Character modifiers	*Name*	*USMARC hexadecimal code*
́	acute	E2
̃	tilde	E4
̄	macron	E5
̆	breve	E6
̈	dieresis (umlaut)	E8
̣	dot below	F2