

## Javanese, Sundanese, and Madurese

### Principal consonants<sup>1</sup>

ꦲꦏ	ꦲꦏ	(h)a <sup>2</sup>
ꦲꦤ	ꦲꦤ	na
ꦲꦠ	ꦲꦠ	ca
ꦲꦫ	ꦲꦫ	ra
ꦲꦏꦏ	ꦲꦏꦏ	ka
ꦲꦢ	ꦲꦢ	da
ꦲꦠꦏ	ꦲꦠꦏ	ta
ꦲꦱ	ꦲꦱ	sa
ꦲꦮ	ꦲꦮ	wa
ꦲꦭ	ꦲꦭ	la
ꦲꦥ	ꦲꦥ	pa
ꦲꦟ	ꦲꦟ	dha
ꦲꦗ	ꦲꦗ	ja
ꦲꦶ	ꦲꦶ	ya
ꦲꦶꦲ	ꦲꦶꦲ	nya <sup>3</sup>
ꦲꦩ	ꦲꦩ	ma
ꦲꦁ	ꦲꦁ	ga
ꦲꦧ	ꦲꦧ	ba
ꦲꦠꦱ	ꦲꦠꦱ	tha
ꦲꦁꦏ	ꦲꦁꦏ	nga

### Other consonant forms<sup>4</sup>

ꦲꦏꦏꦏ		na (ṅa)
	ꦲꦠꦱꦱ	ca (cha)
ꦲꦏꦫꦫ		ra

က		ka (kha)
တ	◦	ta (tha)
ဆ		sa (śa)
ဇ		sa (ṣa)
ပ		pa (pha)
ည		nya (jña)
ဂ		ga (gha)
ဃ		ba (bha)
ဟ	ဟ	ha
ခ	ခ	kha
ဖ	ဖ	fa
ဇ	ဇ	za
ဂ	ဂ	gha
အ	အ	'a

**Vowels and other agglutinating signs<sup>5</sup>**

			Vowels
	၂ <sup>6</sup>	အ <sup>7</sup>	a
၂	၂	င	e
၂	၂		ě
၂	၂	ဣ	i
၂	၂	ဥ	o <sup>8</sup>
၂	၂	ဦ	u
			Other
	၂		h
	၂		r
	၂		ra
	၂		rě
	၂		lě

ꦏꦺ

ya<sup>9</sup>

ng

### Numerals

ꦩ	1	ꦒ	2	ꦒꦲ	3	ꦒ	4	ꦒꦶ	5
ꦏ	6	ꦏꦸ	7	ꦏꦸꦱ	8	ꦏꦸꦱꦸ	9	ꦏꦸꦱꦸꦱ	0

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<sup>1</sup> 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 a *paten* or *pangkon* sign (ꦥꦠꦺꦤ꧀).

<sup>2</sup> 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 romanized without the *h*. Root word-final *ha* followed by suffixal vowels, on the other hand, is always romanized with *h*. When questions arise as to whether the *h* should be represented, consult a standard dictionary of Javanese in Latin script, especially Pigeaud, Poerwodarminto, or Horne.

<sup>3</sup> The letter *nya* before the letters *ja* and *ca* should be romanized as *n*, not *ny*, as in the words *panca*, *prenjak*, and so forth.

<sup>4</sup> “Other consonant forms” refers to *aksara murda* (“on the left”) and *aksara rekan* (“on the right”). The former are similar to capital letters and have an honorific effect which is not preserved in standard romanization. The *aksara rekan* are used to indicate phonemes alien to Javanese, particularly in words of Arabic and Dutch origin. Nonce forms or idiosyncratic usages may also be encountered. These are best romanized in accordance with the spelling of the foreign word intended. In words of Old Javanese origin, the same characters represent aspirated or other consonants and should be romanized with the alternative equivalents provided in parentheses.

<sup>5</sup> Vowels are almost always indicated by one of a class of agglutinating signs (*sandangan*) 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 rare, usually occurring in the initial position in words of foreign origin. No difference between vowels indicated by free-standing characters and those represented by agglutinating signs is preserved in romanization.

<sup>6</sup> The various *dirga* marks, which in Old Javanese represented long vowels, are used as colometric devices in New Javanese. They are not represented by macrons in romanization.

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<sup>7</sup> 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  $\text{ᮊ}^{\text{a}}$  is romanized *i*, and so forth.

<sup>8</sup> Penultimate *o* in an open syllable, when the final syllable is also open, is romanized as *a*, as in the words *panca*, *angka*, *rangga*, and so forth.

<sup>9</sup> This character, the *ya-pengkal*, 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.