Batak / ᯅᯗᯂ᯲ Batak

correspondences to Roman alphabet

Batak script has been used to write the Batak languages on Sumatra: Batak [Toba] /bbc/, Karo /btx/, Mandailing /btm/, Pakpak or Dairi /btd/ and Simalungun /bts/. Nowadays these languages are mainly written in Roman alphabet; Batak script is used for ornamental purposes. Batak script in the languages have several variations in glyphs, also their alphabetic sequence varies; the table below has been adapted from the Unicode standard..

I. Consonant characters

No.	Karo	Mand.	Pakp.	Simal.	Toba	Rom.
1						a
2						ha
3						ka
4						ba
5						pa
6						na
7						wa
8						ga
9						ja
10						da
11						ra
12						ma
13						ta
14						sa
15						ya
16						nga
17						la
18						nya
19						ca
20						nda
21						mba
22						i
23						u

II. Vowel characters, etc. (< stands for any consonant character)

No.	Karo	Mand.	Pakp.	Simal.	Toba	Rom.
1						-a
2						-e
3						-i
4						-o
5						-ou
6						-u[A]
7						-ng
8						-h

9 ⤙- ⤙` ⤙` ⤙- ⤙` (B)

[A] Forms ligatures with several consonants (unfortunately not enabled with the font used).
[B] Pronunciation without a vowel (end-of-syllable character).

Notes
1. Syllable-final *-h* and *-ng* (Table II No. 7 and 8) are usually positioned on vowel characters, e.g. —ᴑ̄ → *ping*, —x̄ → *pong*, —⁞ → *peh*, —⁞ → *pih*.
2. In a closed syllable, ending with a consonant and containing the end-of-syllable character, the vowel diacritics are reordered to the position after the syllable-final consonant and before the end-of-syllable character, e.g. ⤨—̄ↄ → *tep*, ⤨—ᴑↄ → *tip*, ⤨—×ↄ → *top*.

Sources
1. *Batak alphabet.* — Wikipedia, *en.wikipedia.org*, 2012-10-14.
2. *Batak alphabet.* — Omniglot, *http://www.omniglot.com/writing/batak.htm*, 2012-10-14.
3. *Batak script.* — Florian Coulmas, The Blackwell Encyclopedia of Writing Systems. Blackwell Publishing 1999, p. 40–41.