LBtrans-Bot: A Latin-to-Balinese Script Transliteration Robotic System based on Noto Sans Balinese Font

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to preserve Balinese script writing knowledge using technological approach. This across-disciplines research (Computer Science and Balinese Language) contributes on the development of a Latin-to-Balinese script transliteration robotic system that was called LBtrans-Bot. LBtrans-Bot can be used as a learning system to give the transliteration knowledge as one aspect of Balinese script writing. LBtrans-Bot was known as the first system that utilize Noto Sans Balinese font and was developed based on the identified seventeen kinds of special words. LBtrans-Bot consists of the transliterator web application, the transceiver console application, and the robotic arm with its GUI controller application. Through the experiment, LBtrans-Bot has been able to write the 34-pixel font size of the Noto Sans Balinese font from HTML 5 canvas that has been setup with additional 10-pixel length of the width and the height of the Balinese script writing area. Its transliterator gave the accuracy result up to 91% testing cases of The Balinese Alphabet writing rules and examples document. This transliterator result outperformed the best result of the known existing transliterator based on Bali Simbar font, i.e. Transliterasi Aksara Bali, that only has accuracy up to 68% cases of the same testing document. In the future work, LBtrans-Bot could be improved by: 1) Accommodating more complex Balinese script with trade off to the limited writing area of robotic system; 2) Enhancing its transliterator by enriching the database consists of words belong to the seventeen kinds of special words, and implementing semantic relation transliteration.

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1. INTRODUCTION

There is a concern about the extinction of the Balinese script writing, as one of the Balinese cultural richness [1] since everyday use of that script has largely been replaced by the Latin alphabet. As Stern [2] said that saving the language can be done by cultural, political, and economic approach, another approach was taken, i.e. technological approach by this across-disciplines research (Computer Science and Balinese Language). This research contributes on the development of a Latin-to-Balinese script transliteration robotic system that was called LBtrans-Bot.

More detail, first contribution is that LBtrans-Bot can be used as a learning system to give the transliteration knowledge [3]-[7] as one aspect of Balinese script writing. Second contribution is that LBtrans-Bot was known as the first system that utilize Noto Sans Balinese font [8] and was developed based
on the identified seventeen kinds of special words. Dictionary data structure [9] was used to accommodate those seventeen kinds of special words, as the advance exploration of the thirteen kinds of special words [1]. That data structure was previously used by the authors for fingerprint data discriminator on biometric searching [10], [11]. Third contribution is that its LBtrans-Bot transliterator improves the transliteration accuracy among other existing methods that used Bali Simbar font [12]. Arimbawa et al. [13] has developed its transliteration method on its own Latin-to-Balinese script transliteration robotic system. Sartini et al. [14] has developed its transliteration method on a text-to-digital-image converter desktop application where the output Balinese script was retrieved from pre-collected images that were captured previously from Bali Simbar font display at word processor. Two other methods on Android mobile application [1], each was called Belajar Aksara Bali (Learning Balinese Script), and Transliterasi Aksara Bali (Balinese Script Transliteration).

2. RESEARCH METHOD
2.1. Noto Sans Balinese Font
Noto Sans Balinese font [8] with its Unicode [15] accommodates Balinese Script Complex Behaviours [16] which cover: 1) reordering and splitting; 2) various placement of diacritics; 3) contextual shaping; and 4) complex ligature construction. Figure 1a shows Character Map tool that was used to display Noto Sans Balinese font. By selecting certain character, its related Unicode can be seen at bottom left part of Character Map. Figure 1b shows the Unicode code point group allocation at U+1B00 – U+1B7F, i.e.: 1) 1B00–1B04 for various signs; 2) 1B05–1B12 for independent vowels; 3) 1B13–1B33 for consonants; 4) 1B34 for sign rerengan; 5) 1B35–1B43 for dependent vowel signs; 6) 1B44 for sign adeg-adeg; 7) 1B45–1B4B for additional consonants (Aksara Sasak); 8) 1B50–1B59 for digits; 9) 1B5A–1B60 for punctuation; 10) 1B61–1B6A for musical symbols for notes; 11) 1B6B–1B73 for diacritical marks for musical symbols; and 12) 1B74–1B7C for musical symbols.

![Character Map](image1a.png)

Note: At the time of this study, Noto Sans Balinese font is available in version 1.03 with 121 code points and unused 7 reserved code points (grey areas). Its glyphs can be displayed on Microsoft Word document by inserting Symbol, and selecting this font from the Symbol dialog box. This applied if this font has already been installed at the Windows operating system, so it will be listed at the font drop-down list of Symbol dialog box.

![Unicode Code Points](image1b.png)

Figure 1. Noto Sans Balinese font: a) the character map; b) the Unicode

2.2. The Architecture
A Latin-to-Balinese script transliteration robotic system based on Noto Sans Balinese font, LBtrans-Bot, consists of the transliterator web application, the transceiver console application, and the robotic arm with its Graphical User Interface (GUI) controller application, as shown by Figure 2. The transliterator was developed based on the identified seventeen kinds of special words, valid Latin vowels, consonants, numerics, and punctuations, conversion of Latin foreign consonants, special vowels, and consecutive vowels. It used the Model-View-Controller architectural pattern. The Model was implemented by using MySQL database, as the repository for the words belong to the seventeen kinds of special words [1]. Dictionary data structure was used in the transliterator memory as a place to hold data (words) from the Model. Dictionary has time complexity $O(1)$ regardless of the number of the words save inside this kind of data structure [9]. The View was implemented by using HTML, PHP, CSS, and Bootstrap, mostly for the User Interface responsive design. The Controller was implemented by using JavaScript, mostly for the transliteration process.
algorithm and as the controller between the Model and the View. The transceiver used batch script and AutoIt script [17] to send data from the transliterator to the GUI controller, which control the Balinese script writing of the robotic arm via USB cable or Bluetooth. The data is actually bitmap (BMP) file consists of Balinese script image that has already been thinned for the technical consideration on writing by the robotic arm. Figure 3 shows eight different patterns for the thinning process and its result on Balinese script image. The robotic arm with its GUI controller used open-source mDrawBot Arduino Robot Building platform [18].

Figure 2. LBtrans-Bot architecture

Figure 3. Thinning mechanism: a) eight processed different patterns with original pattern (upper) and its related thinned pattern (lower); b) an original image example; c) a thinned image example

2.3. The Algorithm

Figure 4 shows the algorithm pseudocode of a Latin-to-Balinese script transliteration robotic system based on Noto Sans Balinese font, LBtrans-Bot, which actually handles its transliterator web application and its transceiver console application, as shown in Figure 2.

```markdown
-- LBtrans-Bot transliterator pseudocode --
1. Load the words of the seventeen kinds of special words from the repository into the memory (see Figure 2).
   if (a database exists) dictionary from MySQL database
   else dictionary from PHP file
2. Lowercase the Latin string input.
3. Filter this lowercased string by using Regular Expression (RegExp) to validate used characters.
   validVowels = "aiueoāáǎàâäæìǐīíïîǔūúùûüěēéèêëœõòǒóōö"
   validConsonants = "bcdgfhklmnprstvwxyżćęńńźńś"
4. Look up the existence of this validated string at the dictionary (see Figure 2).
   if (the validated string exists)
   the looked-up string = the special string
   else if (the validated string has the longest common string with the special string)
   the looked-up string = prefix of the validated string + the special Latin string + suffix of the validated string
   else the looked-up string = the regular string
5. Convert each of the existing foreign consonant(s) of the looked-up string to the appropriate valid consonant.
   while ("f", "v", "q", "x", or "z" exists)
   convert to "p", "p", "k", "ks", or ("j" or "s")
6. Convert each of the existing number(s) of the converted-foreign-consonant(s) string to the appropriate Noto Sans Balinese Unicode (for the next reference, it would be written as Unicode) string "&x1B5*;" where the asterix sign ("*") represents one of the number between 0 to 9 inclusively (see Figure 1b).
7. Convert each of the existing special vowel(s) of the converted-number(s) string to to the appropriate Unicode string (see Figure 1b).
   while ("i", "o", "u", "aa", "i" or "u" exists)
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convert to the string "&amp;#x1B0;" (ardhayacandra "n"), "&amp;#x1B01;" (candrahindu "m"), "&amp;#x1B05;" (akara "a"), or "&amp;#x1B06;" (akara tedyung "â"), "&amp;#x1B07;" (ikara "i"), "&amp;#x1B08;" (ikara tedyung "i"), or "&amp;#x1B09;" (akara "u"), "&amp;#x1B10;" (aikara "ai"), "&amp;#x1B11;" (okara "o"), "&amp;#x1B12;" (okara tedyung "au"), or "&amp;#x1B0F;" (ekara "e"").

8. Convert each of the existing consecutive vowel(s) of the converted-special-vowel(s) string to the appropriate consecutive vowel(s). Expressions:
while ("ia", "iu", "ii", "ua", "ui", or "ue" exists)
convert to "ya", "yu", "yi", "ua", "uy", "ue", or "uo".

9. Remove each of the existing space(s) of the converted-consecutive-vowels string.

10. Add "h" at the beginning of the removed-spreads string that initialized by the vowel to become "h*". The asterix sign ("*") represents one of the vowels, i.e. "a", "i", "u", "e", or "o".
while (* exists as the initial vowel)
convert to "h*".

11. Convert each of the existing consonant(s) of the converted-initial-vowel string to the appropriate Unicode string of that consonant and adeg-adeq ("&amp;#x1B;"; + "+&amp;#x1B44;"). The double asterix sign ("**") represents appropriate last two digits of Unicode of the related consonant (see Figure 1b).
while ("ng", "ny", "tj", "q", "ntr", "dth", "pht", "th", "ntr", "gh", "kk", "ch", "bh", "h", "n", "e", "r", "h", "d", "t", "s", "w", "i", "m", "g", "b", "p", "j", or "y" exists)
convert to the string ";#x1B**;" + "+&amp;#x1B44;";

12. Convert each of the existing Unicode string of adeq-adeg and the following vowel ("&amp;#x1B44;*"; of the converted-consonant-adeq-adeg string to the appropriate Unicode string of that following vowel (see Figure 1b). The asterix sign ("*") represents one of the vowels, i.e. "a", "i", "u", "o", "au", "æ", or "a".
while (* exists)
convert to ";#x1B35;" (tedung), ";#x1B36;" (ulu), ";#x1B37;" (ulu sarı), ";#x1B38;" (suku), ";#x1B39;" (suku lut), ";#x1B3E;" (taling), ";#x1B40;" (taling repa), ";#x1B41;" (taling repa teung), ";#x1B42;" (pepet), ";#x1B43;" (pepet teung), or "";

13. Convert each of the remaining vowel(s) of the converted-adeq-adeq-vowel string to the appropriate Unicode string of "h" and that remaining vowel ("&amp;#x1B33;*"). The asterix sign ("*") represents one of the remaining vowels, i.e. "a", "e", "æ", or "o".
while (* exists)
convert to ";#x1B33;5;" when the dollar sign ("S") represents the appropriate Unicode string of that remaining vowel, i.e. ";", ";#x1B3E;" (taling), ";#x1B42;" (pepet), or ";#x1B40;" (taling teung).

14. Convert each of the existing Unicode string of illegal combination of "ra" + "æ", "ra" + "e", "la" + "æ", or "la" + "e" (both of their regular and appended form) of the converted-remaining-vowel string to the appropriate Unicode string of ra repa ("æe" or "æ") or la lenga ("le" or "le"). The asterix sign ("*") represents one of the vowels, i.e. "a", "e", "æ", or "o".
while (* exists)
convert to $ when the asterix sign ("*") represents the Unicode string of illegal combination, i.e. ";#x1B2D;" (ra) + "æ", ";#x1B2D;" + ";#x1B43;" (ra + "æ"), ";#x1B2E;" + ";#x1B43;" (la + "æ"), ";#x1B2E;" + ";#x1B44;" + ";#x1B05;" (adeq-adeq + "ra"), ";#x1B44;" + ";#x1B0D;" (adeq-adeq + "la"), or ";#x1B44;" + ";#x1B0E;" (adeq-adeq + "le"), and the dollar sign ("$") represents the appropriate Unicode string of ra repa or la lenga, i.e. ";#x1B0B;" (rae), "æ", ";#x1B0C;" (rae), ";#x1B0D;" (ale), ";#x1B0E;" (le), "æ", ";#x1B3A;" (ræe sign), ";#x1B3B;" (ræ sign), ";#x1B3C;" (le sign), or ";#x1B3D;" (le sign).

15. Convert each of the existing Unicode string of consonants and adeq-adeq ("&amp;#x1B44;" of the converted-illegal-combination string to the appropriate Unicode string of sound killer ($ see Figure 1b).
while (** &amp;#x1B44;)
convert to $ where the asterix sign ("*") represents the Unicode string of consonants, i.e. "&amp;#x1B02;" (ng), "&amp;#x1B03;" (i), or "&amp;#x1B04;" (h), while the dollar sign ("$") represents the appropriate Unicode string of sound killer, i.e. "&amp;#x1B02;" (ng), "&amp;#x1B03;" (i), or "&amp;#x1B04;" (h).

16. Convert punctuation of the converted-sound-killers string to the appropriate Unicodes string, i.e. "&amp;#x1B5A;" (section), "&amp;#x1B5B;" (honorific section), "&amp;#x1B5D;" (colon), "&amp;#x1B5E;" (comma), or "&amp;#x1B5F;" (period).

17. Render the converted-punctuations string to the web application display and generate bitmap image of that string for LBtrans-Bot transceiver.

-- LBtrans-Bot transceiver pseudocode --

Send the bitmap image to the robotic arm by using batch script that call AutoIt script (Figure 5) to run consecutive click command on GUI controller application. This GUI controller communicate to the robotic arm via USB cable or Bluetooth (Figure 2). The whole operation illustration can be seen at the next Figure 7.
2.4. The Testing

A Latin-to-Balinese script transliteration robotic system based on Noto Sans Balinese font, LBtrans-Bot, was tested as the integrated system consists of the transliterator web application (Table 1 shows its testing schema), the transceiver console application, and the robotic arm with its Graphical User Interface (GUI) controller application as shown in Figure 2. The writing on the robotic arm was tested on simple Balinese script because of the limited writing area belong to the robotic system. This successful process reflects the successful of the integrated system mechanism above.

Table 1. Testing cases: a) its category; b) provided sentence and its transliteration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>1-18</td>
<td>Table 1* basic syllables (no. 1-18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-25</td>
<td>Table 1* examples: word Būsa (bring) ... Krama (number)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>20-34</td>
<td>Table 2* vowel signs examples: word Kīdhp (sud) ... Dī (two)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>Table 3* independent vowels (no. 1-10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-51</td>
<td>Table 3* examples: word əkliwa (alphabet) ... Om (symbol of God)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th</td>
<td>52-55</td>
<td>Table 4* illegal combination of syllable - vowel signs (no. 1-4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56-57</td>
<td>Table 4* examples: word əTo1 (therefore) ... əCekhp (not a lot)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th</td>
<td>58-62</td>
<td>Table 5* semi-vowels examples: word Puk Rama1 (Mr. Rambo) ... əC campaigned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th</td>
<td>63-71</td>
<td>Table 6* akiwa mutaldala (no. 1-9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72-78</td>
<td>Table 6* examples: word Gəjhp (chain) ... əLaghu (very best in singing)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th</td>
<td>79-83</td>
<td>Table 7* sound killers examples: word əCcombh (musical instrument) ... Raka1 (ship)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th</td>
<td>84-85</td>
<td>Table 8* miscellaneous signs examples: word Məŋ1 (holy letter) ... əs1bah (perfect)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th</td>
<td>86-87</td>
<td>Holy symbol Osghp1: examples: word Om Swastam (May God Blessed you) ... Om əJaw1 əs1g rematch1 Om (May peace be everywhere)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th</td>
<td>88-90</td>
<td>Table 9* miscellaneous syllables (no. 1-2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th</td>
<td>90-92</td>
<td>Table 10* the digits (digit: 0-9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th</td>
<td>100-107</td>
<td>Table 11* pronunciation: name Cuvh (commo) ... Double Quotes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 13th | 108-113 | Some variation of usages: 
Combination of independence vowel a kaur with vowel signs: vowel i ... |
| 114-115 | Pairing of pu kapal with raka1 and su1 ak1: syllable pu ... pu |
| 116 | | Romanization of the inherent sound: word: əSol1 (es1) |
| 117-124 | Usage of pagangg akhwa: word Sampng (代替) ... Tampng (a village's name) |
| 14th | 125-146 | Table 11* fixtures (No. 1-22) |
| 15th | 147-150 | Abbreviations examples: word Bank Pembaruan Dinasal Bali (Development Bank of Bali Province) ... Bsu Pua Da Bali (BPD Bali) |
| 16th | 151 | Word boundaries and line break rules |

Note:

*refer to table number at Sudewa [19]

LBtrans-Bot, was tested as the integrated system consists of the transliterator web application, the transceiver console application, and the robotic arm with its Graphical User Interface (GUI) controller application (Figure 2). All of the application were run on on Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-6200U CPU @ 2.30GHz platform with 8 GB RAM and Windows 7 64-bit Operating System.

The writing on the robotic arm was tested on simple Balinese script because of the limited writing area belong to the robotic system. This successful process reflects the successful of the integrated system mechanism above.

At the core of LBtrans-Bot, its transliterator accuracy was tested by using The Balinese Alphabet writing rules and examples document by Sudewa [19], as a project script committee related to the proposal by Eversen and Suatjana [20] for encoding the Balinese script in ISO [21]. Authors’ book [22] was also used as a reference. Some of these cases referred to Simpen [23], [24]. Not all of the rules can be tested independently without example (like the appended form of eighteen basic syllables at case 1–18) since provided examples are limited (case 19–25).

Figure 5. LBtrans-Bot transceiver console application code: batch script (left); AutoIt script (right)
At the core of LBtrans-Bot, its transliterator accuracy was tested by using The Balinese Alphabet writing rules and examples document by Sudewa [19] (Table 1a). Authors’ book [22] was also used as a reference. Some of those cases referred to Simpen [23], [24]. Not all of the rules can be tested independently without example (like the appended form of eighteen basic syllables at case 1–18) since provided examples are limited (case 19–25). Table 1b shows provided sentence and its transliteration for the testing case 16th (word boundaries and line break rules) at Table 1a.

3. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

A Latin-to-Balinese script transliteration robotic system based on Noto Sans Balinese font, LBtrans-Bot, has accommodated the seventeen kinds of special words, as the advance exploration of the thirteen kinds of special words [1]. They were handled by LBtrans-Bot transliterator web application where the repository of those words was implemented in the Model (see Figure 2). This seventeen kinds of special words were identified as part of 151 testing cases (were used for accuracy analysis of the transliterator) from The Balinese Alphabet writing rules and examples document by Sudewa [19] (see Table 1). Other than the thirteen kinds of special words from the previous research [1], additional four kinds of special words that were identified on this research, i.e.: 1) The words and their variants (come up due to possibility of different writing of Balinese Letter Ca Laca “cha” using U+1B19, see Figure 1b) that refer to one meaning and should be transliterated the same. For an example: “Chelagi” – “Celagi” (Tamarind fruit); 2) The exception words from the rule about sound killers (pangangge tengenan) cecek (“ng” using U+1B02, see Figure 1b) or bisoh (“h” using U+1B04, see Figure 1b) that only appears at the end of a word unless it has the same syllables, e.g. “Cengceng” (musical instrument). For an example: “Angklung” (musical instrument); 3) The words consist of gantungan or gempelan when a non semi-vowel acts like a semi vowel (the Balinese term is plata that happens very rarely). For an example: “Smerti” (books of Vedha); and 4) The words consist of three consecutive consonants (the term Balinese is tumpuk telu) where there is gantungan below gantungan in their Balinese script. Noto Sans Balinese font does not support that form, so sound killers (pangangge tengenan) adeg-adeg (using U+1B44, see Figure 1b) can be used even it is not so nice to have it in the middle of a word. For an example: “Tamblang” (a village’s name).

Figure 6 shows an example of the second special words that was loaded from LBtrans-Bot’s repository/database as shown in Figure 2 to the dictionary data structure. All of the various words of this example were transliterated to the same Balinese script by looking up to the core word at the dictionary data structure. The lookup process has time complexity O(1) ignoring of the number of words at that data structure [9].

Figure 7 and Figure 8, each shows an example of LBtrans-Bot process sequence and its drawing. Figure 7 involves several numbered windows (see Figure 2), i.e.: 1. Windows 1 is the LBtrans-Bot transliterator web application that generates bitmap (BMP) file (see Windows 4) of an example of Balinese script (as the result of the transliteration process) and put it at certain folder (see Windows 3). The bitmap file whole setup with 34-pixel size of the Noto Sans Balinese font from HTML 5 canvas with additional 10-pixel length of the width and the height of the Balinese script writing area.

2. Windows 2 is the LBtrans-Bot transceiver console application that detects the generated bitmap file at the certain folder and executes consecutive click command on GUI controller application.

3. Windows 5 is the LBtrans-Bot Graphical User Interface (GUI) controller application communicates to the robotic arm via USB cable or Bluetooth and instructs it to write the Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) file (see Windows 6) from the bitmap file conversion.

![Figure 7. LBtrans-Bot process sequence](image)

![Figure 8. LBtrans-Bot drawing](image)

Table 2 shows the testing result of LBtrans-Bot transliterator, as the core of LBtrans-Bot, where column Case represents writing rule or example, as described by Table 1a, and column Result shows transliteration result whether correct or incorrect (each was represented by check and cross mark). Based on Table 2, LBtrans-Bot transliterator accuracy has passed over 91% (138 of 151) cases and outperformed Transliterasi Aksara Bali (TAB). Previously, TAB has the best accuracy result up to 68% (103 of 151) cases of the same testing document amongst the existing Latin-to-Balinese script transliteration method [1]. Figure 9 shows LBtrans-Bot transliterator result on the testing case 1st – 6th and 6th – 16th of Table 1a, where testing case numbers were displayed. The next analysis was related to the failed testing cases (Table 1a), why they were happened, and how the possibility to solve them.

The first kind of failed testing case related to the independent vowel. Ten independent vowels are part of the vowels (akṣara suara), were used at the initial position of the word (case 35–51 on Table 2, or case 2.35–2.51). Provided examples (case 2.45–2.51) were transliterated correctly. As described previously, not all of the words with a vowel at the initial position use an independent vowel. Each of all of the independent vowels that was written independently (case 2.35–2.44) were transliterated incorrectly as shown in Figure 9a to the reference Table 3a by Sudewa [19]. Table 3b shows the Noto Sans Balinese Unicode for independently written vowels transliteration. At this time, for the sake of algoritma integrity,
LBTrans-Bot transliterator preferred to translate independently written vowels by using Unicode of Consonants and Dependent vowel signs (Table 3b). Future work may address this issue.

The second kind of failed testing case related to the abbreviation. Three different scheme for Balinese abbreviations [19], i.e.: 1) The one endorsed by the government; 2) The one used by I Wayan Simpen A.B. in his schoolbook [24]; and 3) The one less commonly used, but somehow the shortest one. Case 2.147–2.150 consists of phrase “Bank Pembangunan Daerah Bali” (Development Bank of Bali Province) and all of its three abbreviation schemes. Latin abbreviation of that phrase is “BPD Bali” and its three abbreviation schemes, i.e. “Be Pe De Bali”, “Ba Pe Da Bali”, and “Ba Pa Da Bali” at case 2.148, 2.149, and 2.150, respectively. On all of abbreviations schema there are cariks (comma sign) between syllable and/or word that still cannot be accommodated by LBtrans-Bot transliterator (neither do other algorithms) since there is no smart way to differentiate between this abbreviation phrase with non-abbreviation phrase, except all of these abbreviation phrases were manually put into the database as shown in Figure 2, which are huge in number.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Result</th>
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Table 2. Testing Results

Figure 9. Testing results: a) the 1st – 6th case; b) the 6th – 16th case
Table 3. The Independent Vowels Reference: a) Sudewa; b) Noto Sans Balinese

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Note: Actually, it is optional to translate independently written vowels by using independent vowel, or syllable “ha” that was combined with dependent vowel sign.

Figure 10. Foreign sounds transliteration: a) the rules; b) the example results

4. CONCLUSION

A Latin-to-Balinese script transliteration robotic system based on Noto Sans Balinese font, LBtrans-Bot, has been developed and has been able to write the 34-pixel font size of the Noto Sans Balinese font from HTML 5 canvas that has been setup with additional 10-pixel length of the width and the height of the Balinese script writing area. Through the comprehensive accuracy analysis, its transliterator web application gave the accuracy result up to 91% (138 of 151) cases of The Balinese Alphabet writing rules and examples document by Sudewa. This transliterator result outperformed the best result of the known existing transliterator based on Bali Simbar font, i.e. Transliterasi Aksara Bali, that only has accuracy up to 68% (103 of 151) cases of the same testing document. In the future work, LBtrans-Bot could be improved by: 1) accommodating more complex Balinese script with trade off to the limited writing area of robotic system; 2)
enhancing its transliterator by enriching the database consists of words belong to the seventeen kinds of special words by using identified those words from the existing Balinese script dictionary from Bali Province government, and implementing semantic relation transliteration.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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REFERENCES


