Yogyakarta uses straing and angular lines and Surakarta curved lines (220-221)

Here we use the six character types present in Sendratari Ramayana, which constitute a subset of the 21 character types in Soedarsono's authoritative study of Wayang Wong. The character types in Sendratari Ramayana are based in the older Wayang Wong tradition, but also include Jatayu, a single character of recent incorporation into the dance that does not fit neatly into any of the categories identified by Soedarsono.

How to use the site

Character types

A summary of Sendratari Ramayana (Yogyanese version).

Impur characters are humble and refined. They constitute are the most refined characters. They use mostly **asymmetrical** and contrasting arm lines and face forward (Soedarsono, 1985, 228). Examples in Sendratari Ramayana are Rama and Laksmana.

Kambeng are humble and strong. They move their arms in **symmetrical** lines and faces diagonally downward (Soedarsono, 1985, 228).Examples from Sendratari Ramayana are Indrajit and Wibisana.

Kalang-kinantang are proud and strong characters. The arms are moved in **asymmetrical** patterns and contrasting lines and faces almost directly forward (Soedarsono, 1985, 228). Examples from Sendratari Ramayana include Rahwana (the ogre king, who is the enemy of Rama).

Kambeng-dhengklik are proud and strong monkeys. Their arm positions are **symmetrical** and their bodies bounce when stepping. They faced diagonally downward (Soedarsono, 1985, 228). An example from Sendratari Ramayana is Hanuman.

Kagok-kinantang are proud and refined male characters. They use **asymmetrical** and contrasting arm lines and face forward (Soedarsono, 1985, 228).. Examples from Sendratari Ramayana include Prabujanaka.

Jatayu is the name of a specific character and not a type. He is the mythical bird that helps Rama. He is a 20th century invention of the Yogyakarta tradition and is not included in Soedarsono's comprehensive list.