

Sinhalese Romanization Table

Sinhalese

1997 version

Sinhalese

Vowels and Diphthongs (see Note 1)

අ	a	ඇ	ē
ඇ	ā	ඉ	o
ඇ	ා	ඇ	ō
ඇ	ා	උ	ර
ඇ	i	උ	රි
ඇ	ි	ඉ	ං
උ	u	ඉ	ං
උ	ු	ඇ	ං
ඇ	e	ඇ	ai
		ඇ	au

Consonants (see Note 2)

Gutturals		Palatals		Cerebrals		Dentals	
ං	ka	ං	ca	ං	ශා	ං	ta
ඇ	kha	ඇ	cha	ං	ශ්ං	ඇ	tha
ං	ga	ං	ja	ං	ශා	ං	da
ඇ	gha	ඇ	jha	ං	ශ්ං	ඇ	dha
ඇ	ශා	ඇ	ශා	ං	ශා	ං	na

Labials		Semivowels		Sibilants		Aspirate	
ං	pa	ං	ya	ං	ෂා	ං	ha
ඇ	pha	ඇ	ra	ං	ෂ්ං	ඇ	
ං	ba	ං	la	ං	ෂා	ං	
ඇ	bha	ඇ	ශා	ං	ෂ්ං	ඇ	
ඇ	ma	ං	va				

<i>Anusvāra</i> (see Note 3)	<i>Visarga</i>	<i>Avagraha</i>	<i>Saññaka</i> (see Note 4)
°	ঃ	ঁ	ঁ

(apostrophe)

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Notes

1. Only the vowel forms that appear at the beginning of a syllable are listed; the forms used for vowels following a consonant can be found in grammars; no distinction between the two is made in transliteration.
2. The vowel *a* is implicit after all consonants and consonant clusters and is supplied in romanization, with the following exceptions:
 - (a) when another vowel is indicated by its appropriate sign; and
 - (b) when the absence of any vowel is indicated by the sign \uparrow (or \neg) called *virāma*.
3. Exception: *Anusvāra* is transliterated by:
 - n* before gutturals,
 - ñ* before palatals,
 - ŋ* before cerebrals,
 - n* before dentals, and
 - ñ* before labials.
4. Exceptions:
 - (a) when *saññaka* represents a nasal. It is romanized according to the rule for *anusvāra*.
 - (b) when *saññaka* is combined with an aspirated consonant, the combination is romanized as a non-aspirated, followed by an aspirated consonant.

SPECIAL CHARACTERS AND CHARACTER MODIFIERS IN ROMANIZATION

<i>Special character</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>USMARC hexadecimal code</i>
,	apostrophe	27

<i>Character modifiers</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>USMARC hexadecimal code</i>
ˊ	acute	E2
ˆ	circumflex	E3
˜	tilde	E4
ˉ	macron	E5
˘	breve	E6
˙	dot above	E7
˘	dot below	F2
˘	circle below	F4