

# Sinhalese Romanization Table

1997 version

## Sinhalese

### Vowels and Diphthongs (see Note 1)

අ	a	ඒ	ē
ආ	ā	ඔ	o
ඇ	ǎ	ඌ	ō
ඈ	â	ඹ	r
ඉ	i	ඪ	ī
ඊ	ī	ඹ	l
උ	u	ඹ	ī
ඌ	ū	ඹ	ai
එ	e	ඹ	au

### Consonants (see Note 2)

#### Gutturals

ක	ka
ඛ	kha
ග	ga
ඝ	gha
ඞ	ña

#### Palatals

ච	ca
ඡ	cha
ජ	ja
ඣ	jha
ඤ	ña

#### Cerebrals

ට	ṭa
ඨ	ṭha
ඩ	ḍa
ඪ	ḍha
ණ	ṇa

#### Dentals

ත	ta
ථ	tha
ද	da
ධ	dha
න	na

#### Labials

ප	pa
ඵ	pha
බ	ba
භ	bha
ම	ma

#### Semivowels

ය	ya
ර	ra
ල	la
ළ	ḷa
ව	va

#### Sibilants

ශ	śa
ෂ	ṣa
ස	sa

#### Aspirate

හ	ha
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#### Anusvāra

(see Note 3)

ං	ṁ
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#### Visarga

ඃ	ḥ
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#### Avagraha

‘	’
(apostrophe)	

#### Saññaka

(see Note 4)

ඥ
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### Notes

- 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.
- The vowel *a* is implicit after all consonants and consonant clusters and is supplied in romanization, with the following exceptions:
  - when another vowel is indicated by its appropriate sign; and
  - when the absence of any vowel is indicated by the sign ො (or ඤ) called *virāma*.
- Exception: *Anusvāra* is transliterated by:
  - ñ before gutturals,
  - ṇ before palatals,
  - ṇ before cerebrals,
  - n before dentals, and
  - m before labials.
- Exceptions:
  - when *saññaka* represents a nasal. It is romanized according to the rule for *anusvāra*.
  - 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

Special character	Name	USMARC hexadecimal code
,	apostrophe	27

Character modifiers	Name	USMARC hexadecimal code
á	acute	E2
ô	circumflex	E3
tilde	tilde	E4
macron	macron	E5
breve	breve	E6
dot above	dot above	E7
dot below	dot below	F2
circle below	circle below	F4