

Sinhalese Romanization Table 2012 version

Earlier versions: [2011](#), [1997](#)

Sinhalese

Vowels and Diphthongs (see Note 1)

අ	a	ඇ	ē
අ̄	ā	ඇ̄	o
අ̄̄	ă	ඇ̄̄	ō
අ̄̄̄	â	යා	ṛ
ං	i	යාා	ṝ
ං̄	ī	ය	l
ං̄̄	u	යා	l̄
ං̄̄̄	ū	යේ	ai
ං	e	යි	au

Consonants (see Note 2)

Gutturals		Palatals		Cerebrals		Dentals	
ක	ka	ච	ca	ඕ	ශා	ත	ta
ඛ	kha	චා	cha	ඖ	ශා	තා	tha
ග	ga	ඡ	ja	ඖ	ශා	ද	da
ඡ	gha	ඡා	jha	ඖා	ශා	දා	dha
ච	ňa	ඡ්	ňa	ඖ්	ශ්	ත්	na
Labials		Semivowels		Sibilants		Aspirate	
ප	pa	ය	ya	ශ	්‍යා	හ	ha
ඡ	pha	ර	ra	ශා	්‍යා		
බ	ba	ල	la	ස	්‍යා		
ඡ	bha	ලා					
ම	ma	ව	va				
<i>Anusvāra</i> (see Note 3)		<i>Visarga</i>		<i>Avagraha</i>		<i>Saññaka</i> (see Note 4)	
ං	ṁ	ං	ḥ	‘	’ (apostrophe)	‘	’

Notes

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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 transliteration, 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 ☰ called *virāma*.
3. Exceptions: *Anusvāra* is transliterated by:
 - a) *ri* before gutturals,
 - b) *ñi* before palatals,
 - c) *ñi* before cerebrals,
 - d) *ni* before dentals, and
 - e) *mi* 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.