

Sinhalese Romanization Table 2012 version

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

Sinhalese

Vowels and Diphthongs (see Note 1)

අ	a	ඒ	ē
ආ	ā	ඔ	o
ඇ	ă	ඹ	ō
ඈ	â	ඹා	ī
ඉ	i	ඹාa	ī̄
ඊ	ī	එ	ī̄
උ	u	භා	ī̄
ඌ	ū	භා	ai
එ	e	ඹා	au

Consonants (see Note 2)

Gutturals		Palatals		Cerebrals		Dentals	
ක	ka	ච	ca	ට	ṭa	ත	ta
ඛ	kha	ඡ	cha	ඨ	ṭha	ඵ	tha
ග	ga	ජ	ja	ඪ	ḍa	ද	da
ඝ	gha	ඣ	jha	ඬ	ḍha	ධ	dha
ඞ	ṅa	ඤ	ṅa	ණ	ṇa	න	na
Labials		Semivowels		Sibilants		Aspirate	
ප	pa	ය	ya	ශ	śa	හ	ha
ඵ	pha	ර	ra	ෂ	ṣa		
බ	ba	ල	la	ස	sa		
භ	bha	ළ	ḷa				
ම	ma	ව	va				

Anusvāra (see Note 3)

ං ṁ

Visarga

ෆ ḥ

Avagraha

ෆ ' (apostrophe)

Saññaka (see Note 4)

ෆ

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 ඌ called *virāma*.
3. Exceptions: *Anusvāra* is transliterated by:
 - a) *ṇ* before gutturals,
 - b) *ṇ̃* before palatals,
 - c) *ṇ̣* before cerebrals,
 - d) *n* before dentals, and
 - e) *m* before labials.
4. Exceptions:
 - a) when *sañṇaka* represents a nasal, it is romanized according to the rule for *anusvāra*.
 - b) when *sañṇaka* is combined with an aspirated consonant, the combination is romanized as a non-aspirated, followed by an aspirated consonant.