

**Sinhalese Romanization Table**  
2011 version

**Sinhalese**

**Vowels and Diphthongs (see Note 1)**

අ	a	ඈ	ē
ආ	ā	ඉ	o
ඊ	ǎ	ඊ	ō
උ	â	උ	ī
ඌ	i	ඌ	ī̄
ඍ	ī	ඍ	ī̄
ඎ	u	ඎ	ī̄
ඏ	ū	ඏ	ai
ඐ	e	ඐ	au

**Consonants (see Note 2)**

Gutturals		Palatals		Cerebrals		Dentals	
ක	ka	ඡ	ca	ට	ṭa	ඨ	ta
ඛ	kha	ඣ	cha	ඬ	ṭha	ඩ	tha
ග	ga	ඤ	ja	ඳ	ḍa	ඳ	da
ඝ	gha	ඞ	jha	ඳ	ḍha	ඳ	dha
ඞ	ṅa	ඟ	ṅa	ඟ	ṇa	ඟ	na
Labials		Semivowels		Sibilants		Aspirate	
ආ	pa	ඞ	ya	ඞ	śa	ඞ	ha
ආ	pha	ඞ	ra	ඞ	ṣa		
ඞ	ba	ඞ	la	ඞ	sa		
ඞ	bha		la				
ඞ	ma	ඞ	va				

*Anusvāra* (see Note 3)

*Visarga*

*Avagraha*

*Saññaka* (see Note 4)

ඞ	ṁ	ඞ	ḥ	‘	(apostrophe)	ඞ
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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.

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