

## Sinhalese

### Vowels and Diphthongs (see Note 1)

අ	a	ඒ	ē
ආ	ā	ඔ	o
ඇ	ǎ	ඹ	ō
ඈ	â	ඹ෧	r̥
ඉ	i	ඹ෨	r̄
ඊ	ī	ඹ෩	↓
උ	u	ඹ෪	↓
ඌ	ū	ඹ෫	ai
එ	e	ඹ෬	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	ඣ	ja	ඹ	ḍa	ද	da
ඝ	gha	ඤ	jha	ඪ	ḍha	ධ	dha
ඞ	ṅa	ඞ	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)

ං ශ්‍රී

*Visarga*

ඃ හ්‍රී

*Avagraha*

ඥ (apostrophe)

*Saññaka* (see Note 4)

ඞ

### 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 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 <sup>◌̣</sup> called *virāma*.
3. Exceptions: *Anusvāra* is transliterated by:
  - a) *ṅ* before gutturals,
  - b) *ñ* before palatals,
  - c) *ṇ* before cerebrals,
  - d) *n* before dentals, and
  - e) *m* 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.