

Sinhalese

Vowels and Diphthongs (see Note 1)

අ	a	ඊ	ē
ආ	ā	ඔ	o
ඇ	ǎ	ඹ	ō
ඈ	â	ඳා	r
ඉ	i	ඳා	r̄
ඊ	ī	ඳු	l
උ	u	ඳු	l̄
ඌ	ū	ඳඵ	ai
එ	e	ඳා	au

Consonants (see Note 2)

Gutturals

ක	ka
ඛ	kha
ග	ga
ඝ	gha
ඛ	ña

Palatals

ච	ca
ඡ	cha
ජ	ja
ඣ	jha
ඤ	ña

Cerebrals

ට	ṭa
ඨ	ṭha
ඳ	ḍa
ඳ	ḍha
ණ	ṇa

Dentals

ත	ta
ඵ	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

◌́	'
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(apostrophe)

Saññaka
(see Note 4)

◌̣	
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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.
2. The vowel *a* is implicit after all consonants and consonant clusters and is supplied in romanization, 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 (or ඌ) called *virāma*.
3. Exception: *Anusvāra* is transliterated by:
 - ṅ* before gutturals,
 - ṇ* before palatals,
 - ṇ* before cerebrals,
 - n* before dentals, and
 - 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.

SPECIAL CHARACTERS AND CHARACTER MODIFIERS IN ROMANIZATION

<i>Special character</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>USMARC hexadecimal code</i>
’	apostrophe	27
<i>Character modifiers</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>USMARC hexadecimal code</i>
á	acute	E2
ô	circumflex	E3
ñ	tilde	E4
ā	macron	E5
ă	breve	E6
â	dot above	E7
â	dot below	F2
â	circle below	F4