

Sinhalese

Vowels and Diphthongs (see Note 1)

අ	a	ඒ	ē
ආ	ā	ඔ	o
ඇ	ă	ඹ	ō
ඈ	â	ඹ෦	r
ඉ	i	ඹ෦෦	r̄
ඊ	ī	ඹ෦෦෦	r̄̄
උ	u	ඹ෦෦෦෦	r̄̄̄
ඌ	ū	ඹ෦෦෦෦෦	r̄̄̄̄
එ	e	ඹ෦෦෦෦෦෦	ai
		ඹ෦෦෦෦෦෦෦	au

Consonants (see Note 2)

Gutturals	Palatals	Cerebrals	Dentals
ක ka	ච ca	ට ta	ඨ ta
ඛ kha	ඡ cha	ඨ tha	ඩ tha
ග ga	ඣ ja	ඪ da	ඳ da
ඝ gha	ඤ jha	ඬ dha	ඬ dha
ඞ ṅa	ඞ ṅa	ඹ ṇa	භ na
Labials	Semivowels	Sibilants	Aspirate
ඵ pa	ඹ ya	ශ śa	ඹ ha
ඹ pha	ඹ ra	ෂ ṣa	
ඹ ba	ඹ la	ස sa	
ඹ bha	ඹ ḷa		
ඹ ma	ඹ va		
<i>Anusvāra</i> (see Note 3)	<i>Visarga</i>	<i>Avagraha</i>	<i>Saññaka</i> (see Note 4)
ං ṁ	ඃ ḥ	ෆ ' (apostrophe)	ඥ

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 ^{◌̣} 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.