## Sinhala

There is as yet no United Nations approved romanization systems for Sinhala (Sinhalese).
The Sri Lanka Survey Department has recently devised a romanization system for Sinhala based on ISO 15919 with some modifications. This system was approved by Sri Lanka's Cabinet of Ministers on 4 September 2018 (Cabinet Paper No.18/1965/829/005). Since that date some further amendments have been made and there is a Sinhala romanization utility published at https://www.survey.gov.lk/RomanizationConverter/. Currently the Sri Lanka Survey Department is preparing a national map with romanized names.

Sinhala uses an alphasyllabic script whereby each character represents a syllable rather than one sound. Vowels and diphthongs are marked in two ways: as independent characters (used syllable-initially) and in an abbreviated form, to denote vowels after consonants.

## System of romanization

Character variants and a list of ligatures have been added. Current, amended romanization equivalents are shown as main variants while the 2018 equivalents have been added in parentheses.

## I. Independent vowel characters

| 1 | ¢ | a | 7 | c | u | 14 | ย゙ | е |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | ¢0 | $\overline{\mathrm{a}}$ | 8 | $\mathrm{C}^{9}$ | $\overline{\mathrm{u}}$ | 15 | ๑ช์ | ai |
| 3 | Or | æ | 9 | ఱа | $\stackrel{r}{ }$ | 16 | Q | o |
| 4 | qu | $\overline{\mathrm{x}}$ | 10 | ※aa | Tr | 17 | ๑ิ | ō |
| 5 | ® | i | 11 | $\bigcirc$ | 1 | 18 | Q9 | au |
| 6 | $\%$ | $\overline{1}$ | 12 | $\bigcirc$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 13 | O |  |  |  |  |

## II. Abbreviated vowel characters and other symbols

| 1 |  | a | 8 | 9 | $\bar{u}^{\text {C }}$ | 15 | $\bigcirc \bigcirc$ | $\overline{\text { o}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | ) | $\overline{\mathrm{a}}$ | 9 | a | r | 16 | -๑ | au |
| 3 | $q_{2}$ | $\mathfrak{X}^{\text {A }}$ | 10 | a | $\stackrel{\text { rr }}{ }$ | 17 | - | ṅ |
| 4 | $q_{2}$ | $\overline{\mathfrak{x}}^{\text {A }}$ | 11 | $\bigcirc$ | e | 18 | \% | h |
| 5 | $\bigcirc$ | i | 12 | $\bigcirc$ | ē | 19 | c | (D) |
| 6 | $\bigcirc$ | $\overline{1}$ | 13 | ๑๑๐ | ai |  |  |  |
| 7 | 9 | $u^{\text {B }}$ | 14 | $\bigcirc$ | o |  |  |  |

${ }^{\mathrm{A}}$ Exceptions: $\alpha$ ræ, $\alpha$ rē.

${ }^{C}$ Exceptions: $\mathfrak{D}_{2} \mathrm{k} \bar{u}, \mathfrak{c}_{2} g \bar{u}, \mathfrak{y}_{2}$ tū, $\imath_{2}$ bhū, $\sigma_{\imath} r u \overline{,}, c_{2}$ shū.
 m , $\partial \mathrm{v}$.

## III. Consonant characters

| 1 | 2) | ka |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | จ | kha ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |
| 3 | $\omega$ | ga |
| 4 | ¢ | gha ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |
| 5 | ฉ | $\dot{m a}^{\text {A }}$ |
| 6 | O | cha ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |
| 7 | ${ }^{6}$ | chha ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 8 | $\checkmark$ | ja |
| 9 | 20 | qa (jha) ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |
| 10 | cren | $\tilde{n}^{\text {a }}$ |
| 11 | $\bigcirc$ | ta |
| 12 | $\omega$ | $\underline{\text { ta }(t+h a) ~}{ }^{\text {A }}$ |


| 13 | ® | ḍa |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | นे | dha $^{\text {A }}$ |
| 15 | $\sigma^{6}$ | ṇa |
| 16 | ๑) | ta |
| 17 | $\bigcirc$ | tha ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |
| 18 | द | da |
| 19 | - | dha ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |
| 20 | ๑ | na |
| 21 | ช | pa |
| 22 | O | pha ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 23 | ล | ba |
|  | ๑) | bha ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |


| 25 | © | ma |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 26 | $\omega$ | ya |
| 27 | $\bigcirc$ | ra |
| 28 | e | la |
| 29 | - | va |
| 30 | $\infty$ | fa |
| 31 | ๑ | śa ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |
| 32 | $\stackrel{ }{8}$ | sha ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 33 | $\omega$ | sa |
| 34 | $3)$ | ha |
| 35 | e | la |

${ }^{\text {A }}$ These consonants are used only in Sanskrit and Pali loanwords.

## IV. Consonant ligatures

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    Examples
    r- कి rka, రి rṭa, ©ి rma, రิ rva, ఆి rsha.
```



```
    \Im śra.
os -y som kya, mos tya, ds vya.
```

Prenasalized sounds: © n̆ga, © © ňja (ňja), @ n̆ḍa, ६̨ n̆da, @ ḅa (n̆ba).
Other ligatures: $\underset{\infty}{\infty}$ ksha, eq gna, nda.

